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**N E W V E S**  
FROM  
**SOVTHAMPTON,**  
OR

The copie of a letter to Captain *Thomas*  
*Harrison* in London from Mr. *Peter Murford*,  
Serjeant Major to Colonell *Norton*,

*DISCOVERING*

A late Plot of the Cavaleering *Hoptonians*  
against the said towne of *Southampton*: But by the  
mercy of God (and the fidelity of the said  
Major) prevented.

Also herein is related the distressed condition of  
that County as it now stands.

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*Published according to Order.*

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LONDON,  
Printed for *Henry Overton* in Popes-head Alley.

*Feb: 13<sup>th</sup> 1644. 1643.*



NEW

FROM

SOVTHAMPTON

OR



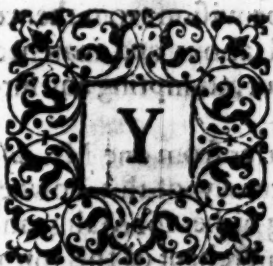
Published according to Order.

Printed for Henry Overton, Popes-head Alley,  
LONDON.



The Discovery of a new plot against  
the Town of Southampton by the  
CAVALIERS.

SIR,



Our Letter is come to my hands,  
which I take kindly from you:  
I should desire to exchange  
lines oftner with you; I thank  
you for your newes. I had Let-  
ters this day from my Lord Ad-  
mirall for the *Maria* Pinace to  
ride before this Town. We are  
yet in safety (blessed be God) but daily braved by the  
enemy, yet hitherto they have not dared to fasten up-  
on this Town: And I have observed, that they have  
never come before this place, or neere it; but we have  
still worsted them, wee have alwayes taken prisoners,  
Horses, Armes, wounded or slain some of them. On  
Thursday last we took six men and horse, whereof one  
was a Cornet. On Saturday we took two men, Horses  
and Armes, shot a Caprain, who lies languishing at  
*Ramsay*, and wounded three men more. The Lord be  
still our defence and refuge, and give us thankfull  
hearts for his preservation over us. This poor County

A

of



of *Hampshire* having had its share of blood and misery in this sad tragedie of our Nation, that there is hardly left any thing for man or beast therein.

I perceive you have received knowledge of a treacherous practise for the delivery of this Town, but least you should be mis-informed therein, I will give you a briefe account thereof. Some few daies before *Christide* last, the Lord *Hopton* marched with his Army from *Winchester*, towards *Southampton*, with a purpose to face it, (as wee were informed,) but he came not within two Miles thereof, to our face it, but marched to *Redbridge*, (the way into the new forrest) breake it down to hinder us of provision from thence after so horrible an A<sup>c</sup>t, he faced about and marched to his old quarters againe, without attempting any further achievement.

The next day here arived a letter from one Mr. *Jasper Cornelius* som times an Atturney of this Towne, but run away before my coming hither for Malignancy directed to Mr. *R. Mason*, a merchant of this town, intimating that this *Cornelius* was the day before with the Lord *Hopton* before this Town, and was the means of diverting the Lord *Hoptons* intent of attempting this place, and tells Mr. *Mason* hee had made choyce of him to deliver an inclosed letter to me with all secrecie, which I received, (yet the said *Cornelius* was an unknown man to me,) by his Letter he insinuates that there was a fit time for mee to doe his Majesty good service, and that I was not the man I was formerly, meaning (as I conceived) that the government of this Towne was imposed upon my honoured friend *Colloell Norton* (which I long sued to be eased thereof) and by it he thought I was a discontented person, and so



so fit to be wrought upon; but he was deceived, I being never better pleased then to bee eased of so great a burthen, which I had born long enough, (though it pleased his Excellencie to requite my service with a more sutable command to my disposition, made me Serjeant Major to Colonell Norton, which pleases me farre better) after the receipt of this letter, I instantly acquainted my Colonell and Master Major therewith, we all agreed I should shew a seeming complying the better to bottome their designe, and to find out what malignant party they had made in this town. I forthwith gave him a copie of a character to explain his minde more fully. To which he replied, That by the command of his superiours, hee did in the name of his Majesty and his countrey, and two Lords (which hee named) offer mee a thousand pounds in money, a present imployment of more value and honour then at present I had, his Majesties pardon under the great Seal, and his favour, if I would be a means to reduce the town of *Hampton* to his Majesty; I returned a seeming complying answer, and demanded the 1000 l. in hand, or the moiety thereof, and assurance given me for the residue, the imployment named, and the pardon sent me; this performed, hee should soon see what I would say to it. In the interim my Colonell acquainted my L. Generall and Sir *Will. Waller*, with the offer made by *Cornelius*; wherein I continued the treaty to gain time, until Sir *W. Waller* had finished his businesse at *Arundel*, and drawn his Army this way, and then to have drawne the enemy hither in hope of gaining this place, whilst Sir *William* might have fallen behind them in this place of advantage, and so to have deceived such treacherous corrupters.



I continued the Treaty untill I had his Majesties Signe Manuall for a pardon sent me; and afterwards the pardon it selfe; but I could get no money; but strong engagements of honour to performe with mee when the work desired was effected. I whiled out a moneths time with them to the exchange of eight letters, Mr. *Robert Mason* being still the man they imployed to bring their and receive my letters; whom they had bound to secrecie by an oath, before I knew thereof, who brought me the copie thereof, hoping to have gained me to the like, saying he had no engagement all this time on me; neither by protestation nor promise, to perform with them; and which I still delayed (which put the projectors to a jealousie that I was not reall to them) yet to draw them still on, I framed some offers, in the nature of Articles, for my selfe and this Towne (to which the Lord *Hopton* subscribed, that upon his honour hee would performe them;) but I still pressed for the money, but could not obtain it, they fearing I would *Craford* them as *Poole* did; yet Mr. *Mason* offered me to become bound for it, which I accepted of: but before hee would perform, on Friday last was sennight he earnestly pressed me to declare my reality in the designe. I saw the man in a distracted extasie, by his over zealousnesse and rashnesse for them; having no assurance of mee, my bowels pittied him, his wife and many children, told him plainly I never intended to be a villaine and traitor, to betray a trust committed to mee, and the lives and goods of so many innocent people to be made a prey to cruelty, and told him I have revealed it from the beginning to my Colonell.



Then he begged I would conceale his name; I tould him I could not, but in campassion of his condition gave him leave to goe to his house (being but three houses from mine, ) in which time I went forthwith to acquaint my Colonell with what had happened between Mr. *Mason* and my selfe, wee concluded instantly to sieze his person, and caused all the gates to be secured; but yet he escaped from us and could not be found, although wee searched carefully for him, since wee heer he is at *Winchester*, and shall be preferred, and imployed in matter of trust. In all the time of our treatie, I could not discover that he had any confederates of any Townsmen with him, but had undertaken it, to carry it alone. But I was greived that I was conceived by the adverse part, to be a fit Instrument for them. But now they have tryed me, I am confident, they will neuer doe the like, but to revenge themselves on me: But I will to all the world declare and maintaine my faithfullnesse to my Country and cause I have undertaken, and clear my unfained reputation.

Thus much I thought good to say unto you; that you may give a satisfactory testimony of that designe in my behalfe, if you heer it falsly reported. And I shall be readie to requite you in vindicating of truth, and acknowledge my selfe.

*Southampton Feb. 5.*

1643.

*Your reall friend,*

*Pet. Murford.*

FINIS.



and maintaining my family in the way of my country and  
 condition they will be able to do so. I have no other  
 interest for them. But as they are not yet of age  
 was conveyed by the order of the court to the  
 taken as to my family. I have no other  
 friends of any kind. I have no other  
 our friends. I could not have any other  
 ted, and employed in the way of my country  
 since we are in the way of my country  
 be found. I have no other friends of any  
 family to help in the way of my country  
 twice. I have no other friends of any  
 to acquire my country. I have no other  
 would be found. I have no other friends of any  
 him I could not have in the way of my country  
 Then he suggested that I should be found in the way of my country

and acknowledge the  
shall be ready to receive you in a friendly  
in my details. If you have it fully reported, I shall  
you may give a full history of the same.

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FINIS.



*Hobham: st John Holmans Some*

# The Spie, *written by Durand* Communicating Intelligence *K PP* from Oxford. *London*

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With the Speech spoken by the Speaker of the  
pretended Parliament.

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From Tuesday the 5. of February, to the 13. of February.

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**A** *Ulicus* begins alwayes his weekly slander with say-  
ing, Thus it fares with the *Rebels*, or these and  
these things the *Rebels* have done. Now I suppose,  
you all know who those are he concludes under the  
Notion of *Rebels*; and though it be the due of  
their party, we have not hitherto allowed them  
their owne title and property; but instead of *Rebels*, have called  
them *Cavaliers*, *Royallists*, *Malignants*, *Woodheads*, (*a wooden conceit by my brother Britannicus his leave*) *Scribes* and *Pharisees*, *Popish*  
and *Iesuited Councillours*. We have told you *Bristol*, *Cottingham*,  
*Digby*, and others were *Spanish Agents*, *Factors for Spinola*, and  
such *English well-wishers* as he was: *Windebanke* a *Jesuite*, *Porter*  
a *Pagan*; *Fermyn* an *Honourable Upstart*; *Duppa* a *Fryer*,  
and the rest of their *Clergy Prelaticall Popish Arminian Spirits*.  
But now for the time to come, we intend to Court them in their  
C  
owne



owne language, and in generall, terme them *Rebels*, as indeed all violent enemies to the Weale of States and Kingdomes are.

The *Rebell* in Print, *Aulicus* I meane, hath with much adoe, gotten t'other halfe sheet from his Landlord to lie in, and this weeke he makes a stinking stirre in a sheet and a halfe. If you saw him how filthily he lies, you would loath him. He tels us of an Ensigne in Colonell *Potlie's* regiment, which should say *He would kill the King if he should see him, and that the King should be the first that he would kill.* King-killing is one of your own popish tenents *Aulicus*, and become almost one of the conditions of your Vniversity Matriculation, Milke for your *Oxford* babes, which they suck in with the first rudiments of *Logick*: Their young *Intellects* are even swaddled in the Iesuities lappes with the worst positions of Popery. Search *Read* the Iesuities Study for the *Assassinations* which lie there in *Black* and *White*, with the Popes pardons belonging to them, if they be not already distributed among the *Rebel-Irish Regiments*, for execution when the Watch-word is given. We rather beleeve those words were spoken in some of those blessed Regiments.

He tels us of Doctor *Burgesse* his first Lecture at *Paudes*, and sayes, he will appear there once a week, and give us 3. Sermons, *per annum*, for which he hath 400. l. almost 8. l. for every Sermon, which he sayes is too little, considering the mans ability and deserving.

Truly *Aulicus*, to my knowledge he appears there twice a week, and then thou must needs confesse the pension little enough, considering what large ones were allowed to idle Drones that seldom or never preached at all. His first Sermon was not, as thou sayest, a *Funerall Sermon* for the *Organs*, for they were taken down in silence, without any Solemnity, only the *Arminian Idol*, the Reverentiall Foote-pace, Mount *Calvary* the Second, where our Saviour was Crucified with Idolatrous abominations, that *Table*, *Name*, and *Thing*, Called the High Altar, was levelled



levelled for company. He thinks I can fetch a fine even walke there, and not be troubled with any noidding. Idolaters now, as I once was; when walking there upon a time, it chanced that one of them dropped in unawares, and just before me made obeysance to the ground, my very Spaniell liked not the posture, but suddenly fell upon him and frighted him up upon his legs againe, Oh Sir, quoth I, you see what it is to complement with Cusses?

He tells us of the assembling of the Members of their pretended, Houses of Parliament at Oxford in the great Hall at Christ Church, where his Majestie made a most gracious Speech, declaring the occasion of his calling them together, to be witnesser of his actions, and privy to his intentions, telling them, if he had the least thought disagreeing with the happinesse of this Kingdom, he would not advise with such counsellours as they are. This was a gracious Speech, *Aulicus*; But how the Counsellors were liked, the present Adjournement shewes, immediately after Mr. Palmers honest Speech to your Members, who for Speaking once is like to speak no more in the Speakers Chaire.

He tells us of my young Lord Gray his committing the Major of Stafford for being a Malignant. Thou sayest he did but commit him, *Aulicus*; He did not plunder him then, according to Prince Ruperts *Maxime* of State, taken out of the known lawes of the Land: Who usually made a plundering pilgrimage (for so you at Oxford call it) through most of the great townes in the Kingdome, to exercise his faculty upon well affected Governors, and their assistants; and sieze upon their Plate to furnish the Mint-Royall at Oxford.

He sayes the Houses have ordered his excellency to write a letter to that town to submit to the L: Gray, as Sergeant Major Generall of those Counties. The town, *Aulicus*, will save his Excellency his labour, they having their desire to see their Malignant Major in Limbo.

Now he hath done with my Lord Gray, he next of all flanders his Souldiers, and sayes they equally pillaged friends, and enemies, under colour of distillaining for contribution. It was well *Aulicus*, his Souldiers had so much modesty as to have some colour for their enormities (if any such were: ) But your outrages are downright; you are not ashamed of the trade, it is that you must live by, and therefore you care not for pretences. I protest I never heard you had at any time any colour for pillaging, but that you oftentimes put on the Colours of our partie, and wore them when you acted the greatest villanies, thereby to render the Parliaments Souldiers the more odious to the people.



He tell us that for this moneth, or five weeks, we please our selves with printing every day their severall Factions at *Oxford* by numbring up the *Spanish Faction*, the *French Faction*, the *Moderate Faction*, and the *Irish Faction*,; which he sayes is most *ridiculously false*. Sayst thou so *Aulicus*? Why then could not the French Ambassador be handfomly loo'kt upon? Why took he so much pains in *England* to so little purpose? Wherefore does *Cottington* receive so many Dolours from the Water-rats of *Dunkerke*? Why was *Iermin* cudgell'd by Prince *Rupert*? Why were some sticklers for the comming over of the Irish, and others against it? *Thus when Rebels, Underminers, and Conspirators, cannot agree which way the State shall be ruined, true Patriots may hope to preserve it, and root them out.*

He tells us of differences here amongst our Parliament-men; and between Commanders, and amongst the rest, names the L. Say, and another. It is out of thy power, *Aulicus*, to stain the honour of that excellent Patriot with thy pernicious Inke. He hath been a man of constancie, *Semper idem*, in the various turnes of publicke affaires, and caries with him a minde of more moderation then to be at difference with any; I suppose the difference between him, and any other, will be of as little availment to your pargée, as the difference in the new pretenc'd Seal for the *Court of Wards*, even as lightly and vain, as those Feathers.

He tells us that quarrells grow here from Severall interests, agreeing onely to ruine the publick. To which end, and purpose he sayes that *Kent*, and the sixe associated counties are assesse'd with large sums weekly; *Norfolk* to pay by the week 1800.l. *Suffolk* 1250.l. and the rest, proportionably. Let all men judge which way is more likely to ruinate the publike; this, or quarter given to licentious, exorbitant, and dissolute fellowes, where they themselves please, upon promise of payment hereafter. But because you shall understand what slender diet they have, I shall heere set down a Bill of fare, as it was given to a Colonel by the Hoste of an Inn in *Oxfordshire*:

*Item*, For Lodging 1.l. 13.s. *Item*, For Horse-meat 5.l. 10.s. *Item*, For Mans meat 9.l. 13.s. 6.d. *Item*, For Wine and Beere 14.l. 7.s. 6.d. *Item*, For dressing Pigs, Turkies, Geese, Hens and Chicken, and Mutton 2.l. 2.s. *Item*, For Ioynt-stools, Blankets, Sheets, and Chaires burnt, and Glasses, and Glasse-windowes broken upon drinking of healths, 6.l. 4.s. 4.

Are not these fine guests think you? The Colsonell went away silent, and then they set their Land-lord under the Pump, for making such a Bill: A very great recompence.

He



He tells us, the Clergy are the first in all Rebellions, that are undone: And he stomacks the businesse much, that the Earle of *Manchester* should have such absolute power to regulate Malignant Masters, and Fellows of Colledges, and *Halls* in *Cambridge*, and other Clergy within the Association, as he should think convenient. Have not the Clergy *Aulic*, been the first in all Rebellions? Search the *Chronicles*: Have they not also been the forwarders of this Rebellion against the State, and Parliament? Ask the Bishops, that cemented the Church with such untimbered matter: Give them the Oath *ex Officio*, and then let them answer: Thou tellest not the Earle of *Manchester* power over *Cambridge*, because thy late *Peeres* tell thee, he may shortly have the same over *Oxford*.

He tells us that exception was taken by the *House of Commons* at the Supercription of a Letter from the French Embassador, directed to *Master Denhall*, without any addition of *Speaker of the House of Commons*. It was indeed considered, *Aulic*; but the Ambassdor being a stranger, and unacquainted with the severall titles of Persons of quality in *England*, it was held excusable: he knew the *House of Commons* was a *House of Parliament* before his coming thither, but little thought there were so many *Spaniards* at *Oxford* to crosse him. yet if he had known, as well as we, what a deale of gold continually flows in thither from *Spain*, and how neare our estates and fortunes were to be blown up by the dayly increase of the Spanish interest, I suppose he would have saved all his labour and charges.

He tells us, that *Mr. Giroud* should say to a western Gentleman, that the *House of Parliament*, if they think fitting, may seize upon mens estates throughout the Kingdom: If Malignants be men, they may in time be feared.

He sayes the Earle of *Limerick* stole from his Keeper in habit of a *Jacketo* to *London*. The very same habit that *Prince Rupert* escaped away once from *Northampton*.

He tells us they were proceeding against him at *Oxford* for excellent high Treason; which is, Reader, according to the sence of *England* and *Scotland*, perfect, loyall honesty.

He tells us, that the Earle should say, he would not serve his Majesty in the wars, if he might have the greatest preferments which his Majesty could bestow on him. Preferment is the bait indeed, which drawes many in these troubled waters: The Earle could see nothing else to be drawn by, and because he would not be drawn so, they would needs endeavour to have him drawn, and quartered.

He



He saith, that when it shall please God to blesse his own cause, and give victory over this Rebellion, we shall see his Lordship come Petitioning to *Oxford*: You mean *Westminster*, *Anticus*: Thus they give the child a counterfeit name, and put it upon the wrong father. *Whores are the Muses at Oxford grave*!

He tells us, that they are not at leisure at *Westminster* to read Petitions, being busie in calling over their Members. Yes, *Anticus*, tell your Members, any time between this and the first of *March*.

He tells us, *Sr. William Waller* is come to town, and hath left *Colonell Nevsons Troops* to be againe beaten out of *Petersfield* by part of *Hoptons forces*. He left them indeed to have a bout with *Hopton* at *Winchester*: but hearing of the defeat at *Nampwich*, they sent to *Sir William* to come away, and bring with him a copy of the defeat: This is all they stay for, because they intend to fight after that pattern. He tells us, that the Committee for the forged *Statute* on Tuesday last, with all their appurtenances, and mock-officers. Sure he meanes in the *Court of Wards* at *Oxford*.

He sayes the *Common-councill* are a Copy of the originall *Cloffe Committee*. Even as the *Duchesse of Buckingham*s Closet is of the *Cabiner-Council*.

He tells us the Citizens may require things of his *Excellency* by way of retribution, because they feasted him. Alas poore angry *Anticus*! he hath had a notable stomack ever since this feast, for he hath snap at it often. Our *Spie* shall carry him somewhat next week, else he will fall to eating and chewing more wax to seale new Commissions for rother oddeplot, if they can find out another *Man in the Moon*; for I am perswaded, but few in this world will undertake any more for them.

And yet *Anticus* (God plesse us) tells us of some Welchundertakers against *Pembroke Castle*. Let us send them the Gospel, and then they will be wiser.

He tells us that the Lord *Byron* seized upon some of *Sir Thomas Fairfax*s horse at *New-castle-under-line*. But who played under line at *Nampwich*, and lost the set?

He tells us, that the Members of both Houses at *Oxford* sent a Letter to his *Excellency* the Earle of *Essex*. Yes, and our *Spie* told you last week he very kindly sent them a token.

He tells of the taking of a *London Merchant*, a Captaine of *Colonell Wats* his Regiment at *Stamford* in *Lincoln-shire*, who had two Trumpeters; one to ride before, the other behinde his Troope, and that he had two trunkes beside, the one full of very fine cloaths, the



the other full of new Pistols. Get them to *Oxford*, *Aulicus*; perhaps they will fit the *new Dukes*, *new Lords* and *new Knights* there, for I heare the titular worthies are somewhat bare in cloathes, and like to swagger else in plander'd Arras,

He tells us of Colonell *Asburnhams* men, (the Governour of *Waymouth*) who went to fetch wood, and were set upon by some of ours, and routed; at the very instant whereof came in one Col. *Wyndham*, and rescued them. Now the truth is those men did go a theeving for wood, as they do for all necessaries else, and our men were loath to venture too far for lumber, which *Aulicus*, to fill up his pamphlet, hath taken the pains to fetch from as far as *Byndon* Forrest. He saies that at this skirmish, *Sydenham*, he that would not keepe touch with the Earle of *Craford* at *Pool*: (well fate all good tokens) was slain here.

*Aulicus* ends this weeke with a conceite upon some of our men, that being set upon by a partee of the same Colonells, and asked who they were for, answered, that they were for *King and Parliament*, whereupon perceivng the Colonell to charge them, they cryed out *They were for the King and Parliament at Oxford*: which handsome turne moved the Colonell to give them quarter. The Colonell was a mercifull man indeed. It seemes a conceit could do more with him than Christianity. But the greatest conceit is, that there should now be a Parliament at *Oxford*: And the handsomer turne is, that the Parliament here should be turned off: I would have that Colonell and all other, to consider that.

#### *The Intelligente.*

IT is decreed by the Rebels at *Oxford*, their *Members* shall meet together no more, for they are much out of joynt, and want Chyrurgians to set all right againe, so that they are in a halting condition between Prot. stannisme and Popery: And it is thought, that if ever they be found in any Religion againe, Popish preferment must be the cure.

But that you may understand how sick the most are of the Cause, be pleased to take notice, that the last week, Febr. 7. a Proclamation came forth in his Majesties name, forbidding all manner of persons whatsoever, from coming from *Oxford* to *London* upon pain of death. Whereby you may understand how neere their party are falling aunder, and whither the late Declaration of *England* and *Scotland* hath wrought upon the most: so that the *Popish Colonells* made haste to let loose the grand Bug-beare *Death* to frighten them from straying. But I hope they will rouse up resolutions befitting men, and not like children, be frightened with the tyranny of forlorne incendiaries, whose thoughts never were of a lower pitch, than the ruine of this state, whose succeeding happiness, heaven and earth, God and two Nations, *England* and *Scotland* have decreed to be built upon their ruine.

The better to forward this designe of Popery, the Rebels follow close the Popes old



old Maxim of keeping the people in ignorance: and therefore to blind the business of *Namptwich* from them, it was his *Byronships* policy; after the said defeat; to lead a matter of a hundred of his own men, as if they had been some of ours, taken prisoners at the same place: And his Majesty for satisfactions sake, was placed in a window to see them passe. I beseech your Majesty to consider this delusion, and examine it.

The Queen is not going to Ireland, as some report; but shortly she is bound for Bristol.

*Diego Cottington* hath made a bargain in his best Masters behalte, the *Spaniard*, that for the repayment of so many Dollars, some odde Provinces in Ireland, bee speedily delivered up: so that if her Majesty doe make a step over from Bristol into Ireland, it is supposed to be for perfirming the condition of the aforesaid bargain. Is not this a probable way for the furtherance of the Protestant Religion?

I shall informe you of one thing, which I think all men desire to know; the reason why the Malignant Conventicle, which some would have called a Parliament, was so suddainly adjourned was this: Mr. *Palmer*, who was designed speaker spoke his mind a little too freely. For when they had appeared in the Convocation house, and gazed upon one another sufficiently, no man daring to speake his mind, Mr. *Palmer* at length stood up, and spake to this effect.

That whereas they were here met together, according to His Majesties command, to consult of the great and weighty affaires of the Kingdome, and to give their advice for the redressing of these so great distractions, which threaten the ruine of the Commonwealth, and that his Majesty did declare in his late gracious speech unto them, that the occasion of his calling them together, was to be witnesses of his actions, and privie to his intentions; he supposed that place might be free for any man to speake his mind for the good of the Common wealth: And therefore he desired them to deliver their Consciences freely, and if they thought it convenient, to joyne in a Petition to his Majesty, that he would be pleased,

First, to dismisse such from his Counsels as were known Papists, and others ill affected to the Kingdome, whose names they should present to his Majesty, and make it cleave to his judgement that they are so.

Secondly, that his Majesty would be pleased to act nothing by private advice, but refer all matters of concernment to be agitated and discussed by them as his grand Council.

It was time for the *Spanish* I unto now to look about them, and so they did: You may see how the squares goe at Oxford, when *Pleas* for the good of Religion and the State, for cashiering of Papists, and for the agitating of publike affaires in a publike way, are utterly rejected and silenced. The last week about 15. or 16 Commanders layd down theire Commissions. A pretty beginning.

Our Spie, thought to have furnished you with a List of the names subscribed to the Parchment Roll, which was sent from Oxford to his Excellency the Earle of Essex, but that our brother *Britannicus* hath prevented him: I could wish he had given you the true list without any quibbles; for he hath left out the substance to make room for his *Fancie*, and spoyled the Intelligence by juggling in conceits: of all the *Strange* wayes, *Britannicus*, it was the strangest to begin with *Tamers* and *Giles*, and to leave out considerable names, for jestings sake. The next weeke you shall have the true list.

Printed according to Order, for I. R.



# Mercurius Veridicus.

Communicating such Intelligence as is brought to him,  
( which he conceives to be the plain truth ) without  
Favour or Flattery,

From Tuesday the 6. of February, to the 13. of the same, 1644.

Wherein is contained these Particulars;

1. A full Relation of the Scots besadging Newcastle, and their Message sent to the Governor thereof; who desired five dayes respite: And how they have taken the Isle of Cocken and the Garrison thereof, with seven Pieces of Ordnance, and seventy Prisoners; besides three Commanders and Ammunition, And other Proceedings from the Scotch Army, as it was brought to the House by Colonel Corter.

2. How the Manchester Forces have given the Irish a defeat near Stapleford, and taken from them, viz.

500. Prisoners,  
with their Officers,  
all their Armes,  
and Artillery.  
With their Bag and Baggage.

3. The Names of the chief Causes of this War, set in the House of Commons.

4. How our Forces have

taken 9. Prisoners near Twiford.

been victorious in divers places, and have

Captain Bingham hath taken Dorchester.  
Troops of horse taken by the Nottingham forces.

5. How the Lord Gray of Groby fell upon and surprised two Troops of the Enemies horse near Risby, and carried them Prisoners to Leicester.

6. How four thousand Irish are newly landed, and increase in the West, and how the Lord Hopton mastered seven thousand on Wednesday last; but divers Protestants under him have taken up a resolution; That if any of the native Irish Rebels joyn with them, they will not fight.

7. How our Forces have taken a Troop of Horse from the Enemy near Somerby; and many other Passages, Fights, and Proceedings: Truly collected without favour or flattery.

L O N D O N,  
Printed by Bernard Alsop, according to Order. 1644.

1643



MERCURIUS, &c.

(The Witnesſes have agreed)

## VERIDICUS:

*Id est, Vere Dicitur.* (For he muſt not lye.)

And they have bound him to tell the plain truth  
without favour or flattery.

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From *Tueſday* the 6. of *February*, to *Tueſday* the 12. of the ſame.

1644.

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He laſt VWeek, I endeavoured to ſtop that falſe rumour which then I ſaw riſing concerning the Lord *Hopton*; and I told you then, that he was not at all out of his old Bias: And that report raiſed of him to lay down his Commiſſion, and to be Articled againſt at Oxford, is a great error; for he muſtered on VVedneſday laſt at VVincheſter, ſeven thouſand men, and endeavours with all the ſtrength he can, to force a breach through Sir *William Wallers* Army, cyther into Suſſex or Surrey, and ſo for Kent.

It ſeems he is recruited both with Iriſh, and alſo with the VVeſtern Cavalry, beſides what are forced; and he ſwears the



the Country very fast ; and those that refuse, he seizes both upon their persons and estates : and therefore Sir *William Waller* is speedily to be recruited to prevent their intents, lest losing Suffex and Kent, we endanger the losse of all.

Collonell *Brown* is at Petworth with the City Brigade, but whether he shall stay there or remove is uncertain.

It is reported that the Irish increase in VViltshire, and endeavour to streighten our Garrisons of Victuals in those parts : Poole hath been troubled with them, lurking in the Roades to stop the supply of Victuall from them, but Captain *Bingham* hath salne upon their quarters and beate them farther off, taking some prisoners ; amongst whom he culler out those of greatest eminency, and turnes out the rest from charging the Town.

VVareham is annoyed with them too, as also our Garrison at VVarder Castle, there was lately an unfortunate skirmish wherein Captain *Sydnam* was hurt, some say he is dead of his wounds, but I hope better ; for that newes is contraried by Messengers since from thence.

The Irish are removed with *Inchiquene* out of Dorchester, but it is to annoy our Garrisons, for they are quartered with the Enemy about Middleton, and Bere, and Blamford ; and sometimes they move to Bindon.

Our Garrison at Lyme hath been streightened too, yet part of our Forces there issued out, and fell upon them, and forced them to remove as far as Arminstur, and this is our comfort, that in all these parts we have honest and faithfull soldiers, who are resolved to die, before they will betray the trust reposed in them : And there is such a strength now raising in the associated Counties, as with Sir *VVilliam Wallers* Recrute, and the backwardnesse of many in the VVest, who stand as Neuters, we shall I doubt not ( in short space ) see a good change there.



A party of *Hopsons* unhappily surprized one of our Commanders, near South-Hampton; and facing a Party of ours again at Twiford, they put him in the Front to shift for himself: Our men discharged hot upon them, and marched up so close, that they began to retreat, our men followed them, and recovered the Officer they had taken, and tooke eight prisoners from them besides; and the rest fled.

At Doctor *Warners* Church in Fancy street, at the foundation of the Font, remains a fair and spacious Crosse of black Marble. But *quere*, whether it be not as superstitious as the Bishops Cap and Sleeves, the Altar, or the Booke of Common Prayer.

There came a report yesternight to Town, that four thousand Irish are come over, and are in Summerfethshire; but there is yet no certainty of it; in few dayes we shall be fuller satisfied therein.

I hear also that there are many Protestants in the Lord *Hopsons* Army, who hearing that they begin to send for Irish Rebels, and that some are come already, have a great desire to be fully satisfied thereof, and when they are clearly convinced that it is true, they are resolved to lay downe their armes, and never more to fight for that Cause which they come over to maintain: But in the meantime, I hear that they are fortifying apace at VVinchester.

The House of Commons have begun to proceed upon the first part of the Declaration: To search out the chief Incendiaries and Fomenters of this VVaire, and have voted against some of the chief of them already.

*A List of the Names of those who have been the chiefe  
Causers of this Warre.*

Besides those those that were formerly voted Traitors, as:  
The Lord Keeper, *Finch*, the Bishop of Canterbury, and  
the rest.

The



A List of the names of those that have been the cheife  
causes of this Warre.

<i>The Earle of Berke-shire,</i>	{	<i>The chief Justice Banks.</i>
<i>The Earle of Clare,</i>		<i>Master Walter Montague,</i>
<i>The Earle of Carberry,</i>		<i>The Bishop of Winchester,</i>
<i>The Lord Abertothorpe,</i>		<i>Dollar Viner,</i>
<i>The Lord Cottington,</i>		<i>&amp;c.</i>

The Manchester men have met with a party of the Irish neare Stapleford, and facing their Garrison, discharged against them, which was followed so well by our forces, that they drove the enemy out of their works, and surpris'd their Carriages and Artillery; took five hundred of them prisoners, with all their Captaines, Lieutenants and other commanders, and all their Armes, and other purchases.

Sir *John Gell* enlargeth his quarters about Derby, but the malignant Recorder *Alesbury* is gone to sit in the new Parliament at Oxford, during whose absence the towne hath been very orderly within, as well as quiet without; our forces continue about Newarke, and sometimes meet with the enemy peeping out for plunder: they have lately taken three or foure troops of horse of the enemies, and doe now begin to streighten them of victuals. The Earle of Newcastle is mustering all the forces he can, and the Nottingham horse have done brave service against the enemy.

Since the Lord *Fairfax* took Bradford, and Burlington, he is upon another designe, and I heare will venture for another garrison: in few dayes we shall no doubt hear from him againe. Sir *Thomas Fairfax* hath followed the enemy close, and hath besieged Westchester, and cut downe some of the bridges, and placed some of his quarters about *Hawl, Stock, Ffir*, and those parts, to stop provision from going to them; and the country are generally so intensed against the bloody *Byron*, and his croell Irish, that they are ready to doe any thing to be rid of them.



The last message of certainty from thence is, that they are quartered about *Chewington*, and have possessed themselves of *Bottle Castle*, and *Morpeth*, and their Army being great, hath spread their quarters as farre as *Buresley*: and they have also posselt themselves of *Ogle Castle*, and would have marched forward; but that the wayes are so deep that so great a body cannot move further: especially because of their Carriages, and great Ordnance, which they have no reason to leave behind.

The Lord *Gray* of *Goosby* being to remove from *Liechester* to relieve *Melton*, and to order some other businesse there; it seems the enemy had notice thereof, and lay in the way with some foure or five troop of horse, but the Lord *Gray* was got to *Melton* before they came, the enemy being discovered, the Lord *Gray* issued out upon them, and faced them, they not knowing that the Lord *Gray* was there, nor that our forces had so good a strength, did not move first: till our men fired so fast upon them, that the reare of them fled; and left two Coronets of horse behind, which could not escape; and those the Lord *Gray* took, and carried prisoners to *Liechester*.

The Cumberland Duke is preparing forces for some great designe, it is supposed to joyne with the Irish at *Westchester*, and *Shrowsbury*, and to make a fresh siege against *Namptwich*, but I doubt not but that vigilant Collonell Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, will be ready for him: Sir *Thomas Middleton* is now dispatched also, and his order drawne up, and we have cause to give God thanks for inabling the Parliament to doe all things in due time, for Gods time is fittest.

The Newark horse being streirned for provision in the town, some of them removed to quarter about *Southwell*, but notice thereof being given to our forces at *Nottingham*, they sent a party of horse and foot, which surprised two troops of their



their best horse, with their Commanders, Armes, and other purchases which they carried away to *Nottingham*.

But I am sorry to heare how unfortunately we lost a troop of horse, which were surpris'd neare *Burley* house, and carried away prisoners by the Cavalliers; but our forces have taken another troop of theirs neare *Sommerby* in *Lincolnshire*, which were carried prisoners to *Liechester*, and will serve to exchange for ours.

And for the North, there is no certainty of any Action of the Scots, since what I published the last week, some say they have taken *Durham*, and six hundred in Armes there, and that the whole towne hath taken the Covenant; but I give credit to it as a report, and no otherwise: because the Parliament have not received any Letters, or certain message thereof.

The Earle of Newcastle raises all the strength he can to oppose the Scots, they say he is six thousand strong, and that *Glenham* of Newcastle is five thousand, and that the country is extreemly forced to joyne in Armes with them; but the query is to be made, how they will fight when they come to it, that are so forced.

There was a cunning, but a base, and dishonourable plot at Oxford to have got *Lunsford* out of Warwick Castle, by a pretended warrant: and his Excellency the Earle of Essex his hand forged to it, in this manner.

To *Serient Major Bridges Governour of Warwick &c.*

These are to will and require you, forthwith to discharge, and set at liberty *Collonell Lunsford*, your prisoner: and this shall be your discharge.

ESSEX,

This warrant wherein they had counterfeited his Excellencies hand, was suspected by the wisdom of *Major Bridge*; and upon the full examining of the Trumpetter that brought it,



it, which pretended to be one of his Excellencies Trumpeters, it was found out to be a false warrant, and so he was taken into custody, and is to be tryed by a Counsell of Warre, and is like to pay deare for his false juggling.

*A full relation of the proceedings of the Scots, according to the report of Collonell Corbet, one of their Commanders: who came from their Army yesterday.*

The Scots have taken the Ile of Cocket and the Garrison of the enemy therein, with seven peece of Ordnance, three-score and ten Captaines, Officers, and Souldiers: and all their Armes and Ammunition, bagge, and baggage.

The country comes in to them and take the Covenant very freely, and the Scots carry themselves towards them as fairely, and pay as fully for every thing they have of them.

There are twenty thousand already in England, and twelve thousand more are mustering in Scotland, and every souldier hath two or three pounds in his pocket before he doth march.

They are now before Newcastle, and have sent Propositions to the Governour of Newcastle, desiring him to deliver up the town to them: who sent word back to Generall Lesbly, that the town desired of his Highnesse onely five dayes respite to consider thereof, and then they would not faile of an sending answer.

His Excellency condescended thereunto, expecting by that time to have his battering peeces ready, that in case they should refuse to deliver up the town, to storme it.

There are many malignant in the town, and the ships that were laden with their goods in the channell, taking opportunity of the storme which falled the last week, caused our ships to remove from before Yarmouth, they sallied out, and are gone as it is supposed for Holland.

The Shelds are not yet taken, but they can take them when they will: and it is no question, but by this time Newcastle is taken, and that the Scots are in the towne.



*A*  
DECLARATION

*Wherein is full satisfaction given  
concerning*

Sir Edward Deering:

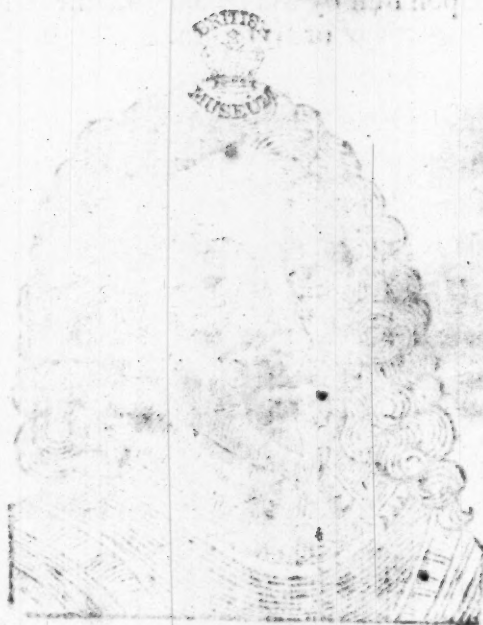
*With the just vindication of him from the scandals  
cast upon him by Malignants, and the reasons  
of his return.*



*Feb.* 14  
1643  
With a true Relation of the Scots proceedings  
about the Surrendring of Newcastle.

Printed by Andrew Coe according to Order. 1644.









**T**He Declaration of the two King  
doms of England and Scotland  
have produced some effects in gi  
ving time to those who have  
stept out of the way to come in by the first of  
March, as appeareth by Sir Edw. Deering,  
Mr. Murry and others, who submitting  
themselves to the mercie of the Parliament  
accordingly doe receive the benefir of the  
Declaration. And no doubt there will bee  
many more here before that time, in the  
mean time heae is presented a Declaration  
of what hath proceeded against Sir Edward  
Deering.

**A 2**

**A**



**W**Hereas Malignants, and some evill disposed people have censured this returne from Oxford to the Parliament, to be either because to be prickt Sheriff of Kent by the King could not be obtained, nor yet the Deanerie of Canterburie, and last of all to be turned out of the Parliament at Oxford; it is nothing but the malice of the envious brood that faigns these false calumnies to blemish by unjust reports.

The true reason, of this return from that unfortunate Armie, (unfortunate indeed, by misleading just intentions, to walk out of the way) are these.

1. That because it was so cleerlie manifest, that whatsoever resolutions or advice the Nobilitie and Gentrie had taken and given to his Majestie to follow, he from time to time was led the contrarie way by a secret Juncto of Popishlie affected counsels, who continually crossed the designs of the moderate partie about the King.

2. For advising his Majestie to shew some marke of disfavours upon the papists, and not to put them in trust in places of such concernment, as he doth, but found no acceptance.

3. For declaring plainly at Oxford how to take up arms under the Earle of Essex was better grounded upon better reason, for satisfaction of conscience: then to take up arms against the Parliament, and to join with the papists & Prelats in their Cavalrie.

4. For saying at Oxford before the sitting of the Junctos. That if they offered to sit there as a Parliament. that it were just with God to throw some judgement down upon them.

Sir *Edward Deering*, considering the wayes of the enemy, as is exprest in the Declaration, laid downe his Commission in November last.



On Wednesday, Februarie the seventh, Sir *Edward Deering* presented an humble petition to the House of Commons. For everie one that comes in by vertue of the aforesaid Declaration, must petition the Parliament, and thereby claime what is promised by the same.

1 *S*r *Edward Deering* did acknowledge it a great weaknesse in him, that he had deserted the Parliament: and leave that just and legall way which he was in with them to joine with the wicked proceedings of the enemye.

2 That hee is fully convinced that the Enemye seeks all possible waies to destroy the libertie of the Subject involved in Parliaments.

3 That he hath bin much troubled in conscience, for that he having formerly taken the Protestation to maintain and defend this Parliament, hath bin so far deluded to appear in arms against it, and could not be in quiet untill he had returned.

4 That although hee will not taxe his Majestie with breach of promise, yet he sees there is a deficiency somewhere, since the Papists are not onely in Armes against the Parliament, but in chiefe command in the Kings Armie.

5 That the preferring of Papists before Protestants in the Kings Armie, hath been a great grieve to him to see.

6 That whereas there he see them about to affront the Parliament, by forging a pretended one at Oxford, which proceedings were cleane against his approbation, he was exceedingly desirous to leave them.

7 That hee thought it a great happinesse to see the Declaration published, the benefit whereof hee was now returned to claime.

And accordinglie he took the Covenant, and is at libertie.

Whereas





Hereas there are twenty thousand Scots already in England, & there are twelve thousand more mustering in Scotland; they have already possessed themselves of all the East part of Northumberland and the Forts and Castles betweene

Barwicke and Tinnmouth. They have taken the Isle of Cocket: and the Garrison thereof, with seventy Commanders and other common Souldiers; seven peeces of Ordnance, and all their ammunition, and have placed a Garrison of their owne men therein.

The Inhabitants of that Countie come into them daily, and the more because the Gentrie of the Countie join with them and take the Covenant, so that indeed all Northumberland is prettie well reduced to the obedience of the King, and Parliament; Newcastle, Tinnmouth, and the Sheelds only excepted, which it is verie probable by this time are in their hands too, especially Newcastle.

The Scots lie quattered about Morpeth, Seaton, Hepum: Ogle Castle, Prude, and those parts about Newcastle: and have laid a strong siege about Newcastle also: and ly close under the verie Walls, the Malignants are for the most part all of them gone into Newcastle, when they first heard of the Scots approach, whether they carried such treasure and other goods as they most esteemed: There is no certaintie whether Generall King be in Newcastle or not, but the Scots had besieged it eight days: which is to this time above a fortnight: There are a great number in the Town; but they wish that all Newcastle's Army was there, that they might make short work with them, for they did not expect the taking of Newcastle to be much troublesome to them.

Gene-



Generall Lesley sent a Messenger to the Towne to the Governour thereof: to require the delivery thereof to him: for the use of the King, and Parliament, and that for their so doing, the Town should be free from plunder, and themselves in person secured with other propositions as was by the Generall thought fit.

The Messenger having delivered his Message to Col. Glenham, who received it in the name of the Town, the Town was summoned, and a parlie was held concerning the same, and it was agreed upon, that an answer should be returned to Generall Lesley: to desire him only to grant five daies respite, and then a full answer should be given him.

This answer being brought to Generall Lesley he was very willing to condescend thereunto, and the more rather because hee had not then his murthering pieces ready, by reason the ilnesse of the wayes hindred them, but by that time (at the farthest) he expected them, resolving that if they would not deliver up the Town they would storme it, but it was then believed by the Scots Armie that it would be surrendred to them, so that there is no question but that by this time it is in their hands.

And as for the Shields they are not yet taken, but being only but houles they doe expect that it will bee no great matter to take them, they can doe it when they list, The

grea-



greatest matter next unto the taking of New castle Town, is Tinmouth Castle.

They are not yet over Tyne, but in case they are forced by any occasion to stay before Newcastle they intend to leave a strong siege there and to march into the Bishoprick of Durham.

They doe carry themselves so sively and orderly that the Countrey doe even admire them, taking not the worth of a penny from any man but what they pay fully for, and they are not come unprovided, for every souldier hath 2 or 3 peeces in his pocket, and there hath thousands come in to them, and taken the Covenant, and their Army doth exceedingly increase.

The Ships that were laden in the channel with malignants goods, were stopt in by 4 Parliament Ships which the vice Admirall appointed to ly before Tinmouth, but the last weeke about Thursday and Friday there fell such stormes that our ships could not ride there, but were forced to sale away from thence for fear of being shipwrackt, at which time they took their opportunity, and sailed out of the channell, and have carried away their fraught, it is supposed for Holland.

*This is Published according to Order.*

F I N I S.



TWO  
LETTERS

Of great Consequence,

Sent from *HAMBOROUGH*;  
Which were Intercepted going to *OXFORD*.

*The one*, To the Lord Digby;

*The other*, To Sir Thomas Rowe;

Exactly relating the Proceedings of the Wars  
BETWEEN

*The Swedes and the King of Denmark.*

In which Letters appears the excellent Successes  
of those Noble *SWEDES* in their severall  
Defeats against the *DANES*.

Read in the House of Commons this 13. of February, 1643.

Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, That these Letters  
be forthwith printed and published:

*H. Elsyng, Cler. Parl. D. Com.*

Printed for *Edw. Husbands*. Febr. 14. 1643.



# LETTERS







To the Right Honourable the Lord

*DIGBIE*, Principall Secretarie of State,

and one of the Lords of his Majesties most  
Honourable Privie Councill, &c.

*At Court.*

*Right Honorable, and my very good Lord,*



O clear the doubt and different reports were here spread of the Duke of *Holsteins* agreement with *Feildmarshall Tortenson*; (whereof my last weekes made mention) we have now certaine advertisement that this *Prince* hath accorded to give one hundred thousand Dollers, to free his own Countrey and people; *Ditmarsh* being exempted, and the *Gentry* also within his jurisdiction; for these are to be holden unto a like contribution, and treatment, as the rest of the *Gentry* of *Holstein*, in that part thereof, which belongs to the King of *Denmarke*. And, as for this Dukes two Regiments, they are disbanded; part of them being taken on by the *Swedes*, & part into the King of *Denmarks* service, and these last sent away for *Gluckstadt*. As I guessed by my last, so is it already fallen out with *Kremper Marsh*, *Wilster Marsh*, and *Ditmarsh*: for all these lower Lands neere the *Elve*, and West Sea, this frosty weather are fallen into the hands of the *Swedes* Armie: 150. of the *Paysans*, with



some Souldiers being there slaine, and 300. more taken prisoners, that made resistance; and all these places will doubtlesse fare the worse, because they refused *Tortensons* entrance, when he first required it both by message and writing. Yesterday, by an expresse, I received a letter my self from Colonell *Dowglas* (who as Major Generall commands the left wing of the *Suedes* Arme) in these words, *Viz.* The ninth of this moneth we have begun our wars very fortunatly here in *Fuitland*; in respect we did encounter the whole Cavalerie of the *Danes* in these parts; who were twelve hundred horse strong, of the best mounted manly-like-men, that ever I did see, a mile on this side *Colding*; and beate them so, as that there did not 200. come into their *Leaguer*, the most part of their Officers killed, and their Principalls taken prisoners, as Lievttenant Colonell *Bockwald* (who commanded them) *Ritmeister Wifeld*, *Ritmeister Luke*, and divers other *Ritmeisters*, *Lieutenants* and under *Officers*: we are now lying here in the *Dorpes* about the King of Denmarks Foot, which lyes in a retrenched *Leaguer* on this side of the *Belt*, over against *Middleford* in *Funen*; they are esteemed 7 or 8 thousand strong, but more then the half part miserable poore *Bawres*, we are about an exploit, which if it effectuall will make us a good warre. Thus far he. Now this day here is fresh newes come, that the *Suedes* with their Ordnance, were since advanced before this *Leaguer*, and that after they had Canonced upon it a while, and that the *Danes* saw them ready to make a faire assault upon them, they threw down their Armes, and cryed out for Quarter, the Marshall of Denmarke *Andreas Bilke* (who Commanded in chiefe) seeing themselves too weake to oppose the *Suedes*, tooke away their Colours, Ordnance, chief Officers, and as many of the best common Souldiers, as so short time would give him



him leave; and escaped therewith by small shipping into *Funen*; yet left behinde them sundry Captaines and under Officers, besides all their Horses, and foure thousand five hundred Foot men, whereof one thousand old Souldiers, and therewith many of the *Bawres* or *Paysons* also willingly ranged themselves amongst the *Swed*s Troupes, the rest, after the Souldiers had stripped them of their best cloths, were sent away unto their homes: This is the effect of a Letter sent unto this Town, which was written by *Torten-*son himself, who added hereunto, that by this generall defeat of the *Danish* Forces both Horse and Foot, he accounted the whole Continent on this side the *Belt*, to be as good as in their Possession; and this letter of his I my self have seen, bearing date at *Middleford Skonce* the 14. of this moneth. What the King of *Denmark* doth in *Zealand*, *Funen*, or *Schonen*, we know not, more then in generall, that he maketh all the preparation for the wars that he can: for all the Passages out of *Denmark* are stopped, so that we can have no certaine Intelligence from thence as yet. It hath been rumoured here abroad al this week that the States of *Denmark*, and *Sweden*, were treating together upon the borders of both Kingdomes, and such advertisement was brought also unto the Chancellour of *Denmark* (who is yet here) as I had it from himself. But *Lewis de Geere* (a man of good account, and at this time employed from the Crown of *Sweden* for *Holland*) arrived here yesterday, affirming that himself came by shipping from *Calmar* (being not far off the borders) the 12. of this moneth, and that then there was neither any such meeting, nor yet any speech thereof; but that *Fieldmarshall Gustavus Horn* had 20. thousand men on Foote, and was with them to march into *Denmark* the 20. of this moneth. The Chancellour aforesaid saith, the King of *Denmark* hath in *Schonen* already



ready 13. or 14. thousand men to make head against the Swedes there; and that 18 thousand more are shortly to come out of *Norwegen*, but these being (for the most part) *Peasants*, not injured to the wars; it is to be feared that they will not be able to withstand the fierce irruptions of the Swedes Armies; especially seeing these last have had already such successe in their enterprises on this side the *Belt*. The Chancellour also let me understand that the King his Master, hath lately sent unto him, and the rest of his *Col-leagues* at *Osnabrugge*, his Letters of revocation; requiring them to come away from thence with all expedition. So what will become of the generall Treaties when they are departed, we shall see ere long, at least whither they will goe forward or not. We have nothing this weeke of the Imperiall Army above in High *Germanie*; save onely that they have betaken themselves into their Winter Quarters. And this being what this week affords, I humbly take leave, and remaine ever

Your Lordships most humble  
and most faithfull  
Servant,

Hambrough the 19<sup>th</sup> Ian.  
Anno 1644.



J. Avery.

To





To the Right Honourable, Sr. Thomas  
Rowe, Knight, Chancelour of the most Noble Order  
of the Garter, and one of the Lords of his Majesties  
most honourable Privie Councel, &c.

L O N D O N Or elsewhere.

Right Honourable, &c.

I Am told this day, that Fieldmarshall Tortenfon  
hath given the Lordship of *Wandesbeck* (be-  
longing to Count *Pentz*, and scituate within  
two *English* miles of this town) unto one whom  
the Officers call here, The *Swedes* Agent; and that  
hee hath already taken possession thereof, this  
seeming to argue what minde the *Swedes* beare,  
when they thus begin to dispose of places in *Hol-*  
*stein* as of a conquered Countrey. From *Dansick*  
the *Hollands* Resident writes of newes to be arri-  
ved there, out of *Moravia*, that the Emperours  
towns in *Hungaria* have declared *Ragotzy* for an E-  
nemy, that he hath an Army on foot of above 30.  
thousand men; and that the *Turke* will joyn unto  
them 24000. more to make war against the Em-  
perour; sure it is, that he hath received monies from  
the crown of *Sweden*, and *France* both; and this  
makes many to conjecture, that the Emperour  
will



will have work enough for his Armies above in the Countrey ; and that the *Swedes* will have no disturbance from thence unto their proceedings in these parts: others conceive that the Crown of *Sweden* have a purpose to make a particular peace with the *Emperour*, that they may the better intend and pursue their new begun warre against the King of *Denmark* ; and it is written from *Leipsick*, that they have a conference about this time with the Imperialists at *Fridburg* in *Lusatia*, about a truce, a little more time will give us more light to judge of the weight of these conjectures ; but in the mean time, the *Landgravin* of *Hessen*, hath sent a principall Minister of Hers to expostulate with *Tortenson*, for drawing away all his forces so far off from assisting of Hers, and for beginning of this new war to stirr up more enemies against themselves and their Allies. This being what this week affords, I humbly kisse your hands, and remain

Your Honours most humble  
and most faithfull  
Servant,

Hambrough the 11<sup>th</sup> Jan.

Anno 1644.

J. AVERY.

F. L. N. Y. S.



THE  
KINGDOMES  
VVeekly Intelligencer:

SENT ABROAD

To prevent mis-information.

From Wednesday the 7. of February, to Wednesday the 14. of Febr. 1644.

**T**His weekes Intelligence concernes most the affaires at home, not much abroad; I will therefore begin with that which is most talked of in all places, and give you an account of *Councell of State*, according to the best Relation I can get, and the manner of the Proceeding of both Houses therein.

First the Commons read and Committed an Ordinance for the setting a *Councell of State*, Composed of Lords and Commons of both Kingdomes. The Lords (being jealous of the delatory proceedings of the Commons therein) passed an Ordinance to that purpose, and also therein named such Persons of both Houses of Parliament, and also of the Kingdome of Scotland, as they conceived were fit to be of this Counsell, and sent the same down to the Commons. The Commons a little disputed the Point of Privilege, especially in Nominating the members of the House of Commons, but calling to minde how often the Commons had Nominated Lords in severall Acts of Parlia-

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ment,



ment, the debate upon that Point was laid aside.

The Commons thereupon proceeded in their first Ordinance, and suffered the Lords Ordinance to sleep, but not to be rejected, though the unlimitednesse of the power was much insisted on; to avoid the Lords Ordinance; the Commons having finished their owne Ordinance, inserted the same names into it, which the Lords had sent down in their Ordinance, but the Power was not so great, as in the Lords Ordinance, in which, the Commons would try, whether it was a Breach of Priviledge in them to Nominate a Committee in the Lords House, in a case of this nature. The Lords Admitted of the Ordinance, and conceived it no Breach of their Priviledge: for they added more Lords to the former number, but the Power in the Ordinance they lessened, for whereas, It was to have power to Advise, Consult, Order and Direct concerning the manning of the Warr; It was altered by the Lords, with the leaving out thole two words *Order and Direct*, and with the Addition of sixe Lords more.

The Lords having Communicated this Ordinance, with these Alterations; The Commons ( as it is said ) were in a Dilemma, whether to resort to the former Ordinance sent downe by the Lords, though the power was very great ( yet not so great, but as it was in the Power of both Houses to recall ) or whether to insist on their former Ordinance without consenting to the alterations sent down from the Lords: in conclusion it seemes they resolved to adhere to their own Ordinance, and at a conference of both houses, *Saturday* the tenth of *February* instant, late at night strong reasons were given by the Commons why they could not recede from the Ordinance, not but that they had a speciall regard to my Lord Generalls honour in it, for they conceived if the Ordinance passed as it was sent up, it would in no kinde detract



detract from my Lord Generalls power, for the Committee of the safetie had the same power formerlie: And alleadged further, that in regard the Kingdome of Scotland and the Parliament, went on together in point of Action, so it was fit they should be joyned in point of Councell, for if the Scots Armie as it is hoped ere long they will advance neer these parts, there may be occasion to joyne part of the English and part of the Scotch Armie, which neither Generalls can well doe by injunccion, but when a Councell of State, consisting of persons of both Nations are settled, having power to *order* and *direct*: They may present their advice to both the Generalls, who will pursue it, as if it were an Order or direction. And it is the fitter they have that power, because the houses of Parliament often sit not, and if they did sit, to resort to them for power is to make known the designe, and so it will be discovered to them at *Oxford*; But the successe of this businesse, you shall have hereafter.

This week Sir *Edward Deering* had the benefit of the Declaration of both Kingdoms, and was restored to his Liberty, whose reasons of deserting the Popish Cavaliers, are expressed in his Petition, where he hath this expression; that he is loath to say, the King hath broken his Faith and Protestations, being willing to conceale his errours, but referres himselfe to the Petition of Wiltshire, lately delivered at *Oxford*: which in effect speakes that language.

Letters came this weeke from that Noble Lord *Fairfax*, of the taking of *Burlington* in Yorkshire, where her Maiestie landed, by a party of horse and foot, commanded by that valiant Colonell Sir *William Constable*, who entered the Towne in a full Careere took two hundred and fifty common Souldiers, besides Major *Newnam* the Governour, and divers other Officers, and two Drakes, and five hundred



Armes, besides Ammunition, Major *Briery*, and Captaine *Bethell*: The one in the Van, the other in the Rear, did good service, and put the enemy to great disorder. This place is within six miles of *Scarborough*, which will make Sir *Hugh* look about him. Thus hath the Lord *Fairfax* without any helpe raised the Siege from Pistoll shot, above sixteen miles one way, and twenty miles towards *Howden* another way, and yet so little regard is had to the enabling him to take the field, by sending provisions hence, to enable him to march, that he must be necessitated to lie still in Garrison; had he the art of clamouring for pay and supplies, he were like sooner to get it; But it is so contrary to his disposition that he will rather suffer much in his own person, then appeare to be one of that condition.

I told you the last weeke, that the *Popish Army* had quitted *Alnewicke*, and *Morpeth*, the two onely Townes of D. fence between *Barwick* and *Newcastle*: I could then have told you of *Colonell*, or rather *Generall Gray*, his coming in to the Scots with some of *Newcastle Forces*, and divers Gentlemen with him; but that was not so fully related, as since I have it: The *Letters* now come doe Certifie, that upon Sir *Thomas Glemhams* quitting of *Alnewicke*, the next day after *Summons*: he caused all the Cattell in the Countrey to be driven away; Whereupon the Scots sent out a strong party, and rescued all the Cattell, took severall Prisoners, and restored to every man their own Cattell againe; which the *Inhabitants*, that a day being apponited to take the *Covenant*, and three Sermons to that purpose Preached, the Countrey Gentry, as well as the *Yeomanry*, came in, and rook the *Covenant* cheerfully: Next day after, which was the Thirteenth of *January*, *Generall Lesley* sent a Trumpeter to demand *Newcastle*, Sir *Thomas Glemham* desired five dayes respite; which was granted



unto him. In the interim, the Scots doe straiten their quarters at *Newcastle*, and have taken *Coquet Island*, 60. men there in the Castle, and seven brasse pieces of Ordnance; it is conceived by all in those parts (as the Messenger relates that is come out) that the Towne would not withstand the Scots, the Country comes in so cheerfully to oppose the *Papish Army*: as namely, *Sir John Fenwicke*, *Sir John Delavale*, Master *Robert Delavale*, Master *Shaftoe*, Master *Heron*, Master *Lile*, Master *Clawering*, Master *Middleton*, and others of qualitie are likewise come in, and have taken the *Covenant*. By the next you will heare, That not only *Newcastle*, but *Durham*, *Shields*, *Sunderland* and *Hartle-pool* will be surrendered: for (as our Intelligence is) They all doe but waite an opportunity to surrender to the Scots.

In the beginning of this weekes passage, I promised you the issue of the businesse concerning the setting a *Counsell of State*; but as yet, it is not come to a perfect Conclusion: yet not farre from it, for the Lords have condescended to the first Number, without any addition: who are these Persons following. *Viz.*

*Algernone Earle of Northumberland*, *Robert Earle of Essex*, *Lord Gen. Earle of VVarwick*, *Lord High Admirall*, *Earle of Manchester*, *Major Generall*, *Lord Viscount Say & Seale*, *Lord VVharton*, *Lord Roberts*.

*Sir Henry Vane, Jun. Master Solicitor*, *Mr. Perepoint*, *Mr. VVallopp*, *Sir Gilb. Gerard*, *Sir VVilliam VValler*, *Sir Arthur Hallerigg*, *Sir Philip Stapleton*, *Mr. Recorder*, *Col. Cromwell*, *Sir Henry Vane, sen.* *Mr. Samuel Browne*, *Sir VVilliam Armysn*.

Also of the Kingdome of *Scotland*, the *Earle of Lowden*, *Lord Maitland*, *Sir Archibald Johnston*, and *Mr. Barcklay*. But as to the Power, in the words *order* and *direct*, The Lords did offer Reasons why they conceived it was fit to



leave out those words; lest it did clasp with the former power given the Lord Generall, who had with great hazard, much courage and fidelity, done so great service to the Common Wealth, besides the enterfearing with other equall Powers.

But the Commons were not satisfied with those Reasons, and on the 13. of this moneth, offered Reasons to the Lords to take off that maine objection, of entrenching on any Power granted to my Lord Generall, with whom they were resolved to live and die: but made it appeare, it was a confirmation and strengthening of my Lord Generalls Power, and not a diminishing of it: with which the Lords seemed satisfied; and so this Rock, upon which our enemies at home and abroad endeavoured to split us, by dividing the two Houses, will more firmly unite us, and bring the severall Armies of this Kingdom into such a Posture, as will shorten the warre, and procure a sudden Peace.

This Councell of State no doubt tends to the great advantage of the Parliament and Kingdom, for the Malig-nants in all parts of the City have endeavoured by their discourse to blemish it, and retard the settling of it; and have endeavoured to incense my Lord Generall against the Parliament in this particular, who is a person so full of honour that he discernes some men, and will sacrifice himselfe, and all he hath for the publique, notwithstanding their pre-ferences.

When Gen. *Lesley* was on his March towards England; he asked if the Committee appointed by that Kingdom or goe along with the Army into England, were ready to march with him, It being answered, No; he replied, he would not over the *Bound Rodd*, (which is the limit of English ground beyond *Barnwick*) till the Committee were come to him, for though he had Power sufficient as Generall,



rall, yet it was a strengthening to his power, and great advantage, to have the *Advice* and *direction* of a Committee, representing the Kingdome that imployed him, and to whom he was a servant.

Letters were the 13. of *Feb.* instant, intercepted from Mr. *Avery*, Agent for his Majestie at *Hamborough*, directed to the *L. Digby*, and Sir *Thomas Rowe* (who for his malignacie, is put out of the House of Commons, hee scorning to owne the House of Commons, ever since his returne as Ambassadour.) In which Letters Mr. *Avery* (though discretely, and without any asperitie against the Parliament) Relateth the Proceedings of the *Suedes* against the King of *Denmarks* Subjects, and what great overthrowes the *Suedes* have given them, and how that Kingdom is like to be lost, and that the Turk is raising a great Army against the Emperour.

At the same time Letters were intercepted from the Lord *Goring* dated at *Paris* the 7. of *February* instant, lamenting his misfortune to have his former Letters intercepted addressed to his most *blessed, Sacred and Renowned Mistris*, whose servant he really was to the *Quicke*: Adding further, that his unhappinesse had been great, if he had not been accused of high Treason, considering his Sacred Mistris had the same badge of honour stamped upon her before him: And concluded, that what he writ, concerning *Forraigne Forces, Armes, and Ammunition*, (too large to repeate) to come into this Kingdom, was as true as *Gospel*: See the Letter it selfe in Parliament.

From *Glocester* it is certified by Letters dated the 7. of *February* instant, that by a false Intelligence of Colonell *Masseys* Scouts, a party was drawne out to surprize some of the Cavaliers near *Tokesbury*, where 300. horse were engaged against a thousand of Prince *Rupertis*, who notwithstanding



standing their number) came off with the losse of 17. men, onely Coll. *Masseys* brother sore wounded, yet brought off by a Serjeant, in despite of the enemy: Prince *Rupert* Quarters at *Tukesbury* and those parts, for the Popish Army would faine gaine *Glocester*, in regard it hinders their passage to *Wales*, and *Cheshire*, where the blood thirsty Irish Rebels (called loving Subjects by his Majestie) are expected in an Army of tenthousand to joyne with Prince *Rupert*: For when my Lord Generall, my Lord *Manchester*, and Sir *William Waller* begin to advance, his Majestie hath no wayes to flie unto, but to *Bristol*, and thence to *Ireland*, or into *Wales*, and so to make *Worcestershire*, *Shropshire*, and *Cheshire* the seat of the VVarre.

The Lord *Dungarvan*, that sheepe faced Runnegado, is come to *Bristol*, with 800. naturall Irish, all Rebels, and 700. more are there come; of the Lord *Inchiquins* Regiment: Their actions will suddenly speake their conditions more plainly, for Masse they say in houses already; It will not be long ere it be said in Churches.

At *Oxford*, the two pretended houses there have given one hundred thousand pound to the King, under pretence of a legall Imposition, whereas the Prince of Robbers makes his sword a Law to gather moneys: They enter also into a Protestation to defend the King and the Protestant Religion, by Papists and Irish Rebels.

The newes from Sir *John Gell* of taking two Garrisons from the enemy, with good store of Ammunition, will appeare more at large, by the Letters themselves.

Sir *John Meldrum* is advanced into the VVest Riding of *Yorkshire* neer *Pemfret*; of this likewise more hereafter.

Printed according to Order, By G. B. and R. W.



# The weekly Account <sup>7</sup> { Num. 33. Febr. 14.

*K<sup>o</sup> London*

Truly and faithfully communicating the choicest and  
most Remarkable Intelligence, from all parts of the Kingdome;  
From Tuesday the 6. of February to the 14. of the same.

Wherein is contained these Particulars;

1. *The true Copie of the Marquesse of Argyles Letter sent to the chief Commanders of His Majesties Army in and near Newcastle, and the good effects it hath produced.*
2. *The surrendering of the Isle of Cocket adjacent to the Shields, and his restoring the many Drovers of Cattle to their proper owners, which the Enemy had there impounded.*
3. *The Town of Newcastle summoned by General Leslie; and surely no belife (as yet) to be given to the reports, that it is either surrendered or surpris'd.*
4. *The Marquesse of Newcastle drawing into a body to oppose the Scots, and His Majesties forces drawing into a Body, to assist (as it is thought) the L. Hopton.*
5. *Bordlington surpris'd by Sir William Constable, where he took some Commanders, a hundred men, with some quantity of Arms, and presently abandoned it.*
6. *A party of Colonel Masleys issuing out from Gloucester upon the Enemy, and in that service his brave brother Captain Massey ( amongst others ) unfortunately hurt.*
7. *The late brave exploit of Sir John Meldrum in Nottinghamshire.*
8. *Colonel Gray brother to the Lord Wark and Master Fenwick, their forsaking the Popish Army, and (at receiving the Covenant) their bringing their Forces along with them, to assist the Scots for the Parliament of England.*
9. *The differences between some great Commanders in our Army happily reconciled.*
10. *The Earle of Holland his Declaration, giving the reasons of his going to Oxford, and the reasons of his return.*
11. *The Estates of some great delinquents to be sequestred, their moveables to be sold, and the List of their Names, expressing who they are.*
12. *Some distresse in which the Town of Poole and Lyme at this present are.*
13. *The French Embassadour preparing for his return to France.*

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Published according to Order.

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LONDON,

Printed by Bernard Alsop 1644. 1643





3. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the library since the last meeting of the committee.

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# THE WEEKLY ACCOMPT

OF

Certain Special and Remarkable PASSAGES  
From both Houses of PARLIAMENT, and  
other Parts of the Kingdome.

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From *Wednesday the 7. of February*, to the 13. of the same, 1644.

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*Wednesday the 7. of February.*

**S**INCE this distracted Kingdome is every day acting her own tragedies, we will lay the first Scene of this weeks passages at Oxford, and represent unto you (for all the proceedings of their Anti-Parliament) in what a deep perplexity now they are, since the late overthrow (given to the English that came from Ireland) near Namptwich. When God is pleased to declare his power, he turns all the designs of his enemies into folly, and by himselfe overthrowes their counsells, that he might by second Agents overthrow their Armies. This body of the enemies being all old and able souldiers, and led on by brave Commanders, had they united themselves to the Marquesse of Newcastle, they might unfortunately have made a great addition to inable the Marquesse to encounter the Scots, or had the Marquesse of Newcastle imbodyed a considerable party of his forces into their Army, with better success they might have carried the warre into the Counties of Lancaster, or Lincoln, but according to the old Historian, *Qui singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur*, whiles they fight in severall parts, the whole body by degrees is overthrowne. And surely as with solemne thankfulness and joy, I oftentimes remember the victories and proceedings of the Parliament, so with a serious and carefull eye I have oftentimes beheld the managing of the affaires in the opposite Army, and (if I may be allowed to speak my thoughts) I have observed that the beleaguering of towns and (in that delay) some losse of advantages, hath bin more prejudiciall to his Majesties Armes then some field encounters, in which he was still worsted. Whiles they are thus confused and consulting at Oxford, and the Duke of Cumberland dispatched to the releife of the Lord Byron, we un-



derstand that the Scots advance nearer into the Island Countries. It is some  
 question where they now are, but it is a greater question (as some confidently  
 report) whether they have taken Newcastle or no? The Malignants alledge,  
 how that wary Nation will not too desperately venture to lose their profit or  
 their men, by falling on Newcastle, by reason of the inconvenience of the siege  
 and the benefit they receive for Coales, transported from Scotland into Eng-  
 land; the value whereof we have not leisure to put into this Account. But  
 since in their last In road they were so faithfull to the Cause they undertook,  
 and shewed as much their Religion as their Valour, he must needs be a con-  
 sidered to be desperately singular and Malignant that shall conceive the contrary.  
 And to give some reasons to prove the truth of what we speak, I will here in-  
 sert the Copy of a Letter from the Marquesse of Argyll, and Sir William Ar-  
 myn as a Member of the House of Commons, and Commissioner with the King-  
 dome of Scotland, directed to Sir Thomas Glenham, and some chief Comman-  
 ders in his Army.

**G**entlemen, Although we justly presume that the solemn mutuall Covenant entered  
 into by both kingdomes, hath long since come unto your hands, and likewise that  
 you have had notice of this Army desired to be raised by the Parliament of Eng-  
 land, for the prosecution of those ends therein expressed, viz. The preservation and re-  
 formation of Religion the true honor and happinesse of the King, and the publike peace  
 and liberty of his dominions; yet that it may appear both to you and all the world, how  
 unwilling we are to make a terrible use of those Arms, we have been constrained (by the  
 disappointment of all other means of safety) to take up. We the Commissioners and  
 Committees of both kingdomes have thought fit, besides that Declaration (a Copy where-  
 of herewith we send) lately intituled in the name of the kingdom of Scotland, for the sa-  
 tisfaction of the people concerning the entrance of their Army, to take more particular  
 notice of you the chief Gentlemen and Commanders, hoping likewise that things of so  
 great consequence, will finde with you such entertainment as may answer the weight and  
 importance of them. We will not so much wrong the cause we have undertaken as to go  
 about after so many accident demonstrations of the necessity of our present posture to  
 dispute it with you; but rather instead of Arguments, we think it reasonable to acquaint  
 you with our well weighed rebolutions; which are through the assistance of that God in  
 whose cause we are engaged, and whose strength alone we trust in, with our utmost in-  
 dustry and hazard to indeavout the prevention of that imminent danger, not onely of  
 corruption but of ruine, which we see evidently intended to the true Protestant Religion,  
 by the popish and prelatcally faction, who never wanted will, but now think they want  
 not strength and opportunity to accomplish it; as also the Rescue of His Majesties  
 Person and honour so unhappily intangled in the Councils of them whose actions speak  
 their ends to be a little better then Popery and tyrannys, and the redeeming the peace and  
 liberty of his dominions, in which the Irish rebellion, and the sad and unnaturall divi-  
 sions in England have made so great a breach. To the accomplishment of these so just  
 and honourable designs, we have reason to expect the concurrence of all men who ei-  
 ther owe or pretend a due love to their Religion, King, or Country, & shall be very sorry  
 for want of yours, but if misinformation or any other unhappy grounds, shall so farre  
 prevail with you, as to reckon us in the number of your enemies (which certainly we are  
 not if you be friends to those ends mentioned in your Covenant) and if instead of that  
 concurrence with us, which we wish and hope to deserve, we finde from you opposition &  
 acts of hostility, The Law of nature and your own reason, will tell you what you are to expect.



We only adde that though it will not a little trouble us to see men not only withstanding us but their own good and happinesse, yet it doth in good measure satisfie us, that we have not neglected this or any other meanes to the best of our power or understanding, to prevent those inconveniencies and mischiefs that may arise from those acts of force which we shall be necessitated unto.

*Subscribed your Friends,*

*ARGYLE & ARMIN.*

This expresse and advertisement of theirs will sufficiently possesse any one (those only excepted who are wilfully malicious) of the justnesse of their proceedings, and that they are proceeded in their march. We heare that some part of their Army is before Newcastle, or thereabouts. It is since reported, that they have taken the two Shields which is 7 miles Sea-ward from Newcastle, if this be true, it may prove a means whereby they may block up Newcastle, the certainty whereof will suddenly be imparted to you.

*Thursday.*

The differences betwixt our Commanders are reconciled, and like bones new set they are more firm and stronger in that place then before; this being so happily accomplished, it is beleived that the Earle of Manchester will goe downe unto his charge in the associated Counties Northwards with all speed, and although it was reported the Duke of Cumberland be gone that way before, there is no question but the noble Earl may overtake him, & having a far more considerable power, may force him back and stop his design, and peradventure himselfe from seeing his Dukedom of Cumberland. There is a report that Sir John Meldrum hath taken the Isle of Axholme, and a great fort which the enemy there hath raised, which commands all the passages from Newark upon Trent, and that also he had taken there many Captains, Lieutenants, and other Officers, and above a hundred prisoners, 8 peece of Ordnance, 300 Arms, one troop of horse, and two or three Hoyes laden with malt & other provisions, which was intended for the relief of Newark. The Marquesse of Newcastle drawes into a body, and his Army is said to exceed the number which is commonly reported, it is verily beleived by the malignants, that he intends to give the Scots battell, before the forces of the associated Counties under the command of the Earle of Manchester can come to their assistance, but the truth of this may be cleared by Sir Tho: Glanham's quitting of Anwick, and Morpeth. It is said also that his Majesties forces are already drawing all out of their Garrisons, their Designs will suddenly be known, it is thought to adde some supplies to the Lord Hoptons forces that he might beat his way into Suffex and Kent. It is reperted also, that the old Garrison of Bristol is drawing forth for his assistance, but that those should keep the Garrisons of Bristol who lately came from Ireland and are all naturall Irish (though some printed papers doe report it) I cannot easily beleive it, they are said to be fifteen hundred men under the command of the Earle of Corke, the Lord Muskrey, Dungarran and others.

*Friday.*

It was this day ordered and agreed upon in the House of Commons that the estates of certain grand malignants shall forthwith be sequestered, & their goods



and chattells already seized on, should forthwith be sold for the publick use, and more particularly for a speedy supply for the Lord *Fairfax* in Yorkshire, the names of those (on whom the order hath already passed) are, the Earle of Berkshire now a prisoner in the Tower, the Earle of Clare now at Oxford, *Edward Herbert* Earle of Carbery, Lieutenant Generall for his Majesty in the North part of Wales, Master *Walter Montague* now prisoner in the Tower, the Lord *Cottington* a principall Agent for the Spanish faction at Oxford, the Bishop of Winchester, Sir *John Banks* Lord cheife Justice at Oxford; All the goods belonging to the Arch-Bishop of Armagh, and all the malignants goods to be sold that are at Cambrden house, or elsewhere.

The Earle of Holland hath put forth his Declaration, wherein he giveth the reasons that induced him to goe to Oxford, which was to endeavour to restore this Kingdome to the comforts of peace which shoud be attended with truth and true liberty; and to oppose all advices that should raise any misunderstanding or division betwixt his Majesties Parliand his people, but finding his Majesty not prone to receive such Counsellis from, and observing a cessation concluded in Ireland, and many other dangers threatening ruine to our Religion and the Kingdome, it prevailed upon his conscience and his judgement speedily to returne to the Parliament, expressing that though hee hath made an uneven stop, yet he hopes it will be looked upon and considered, as the Proverb that saith, whosoever stumbles and falls not, rather getteth then loseth ground. And being returned now to the great channell of the Kingdomes safety the Parliament, he protesteth on that ground either faithfully to stand or fall, and that he will rather chuse to perish with the Parliament in their intentions to maintain our Religions, Lawes and Liberties, then to prosper in the abandoning of the least of them, and this he binds up by the vowes of a Christian, and a Gentleman.

*Saturday.*

From the Northern parts there is arrived certain intelligence, that the Lord *Fairfax* under the command of Sir *William Constable* set out a party from Hull, which hath taken Burlington, which was the place where the Queen first landed when shee came from Holland, he is said to have taken there a hundred men and Armes. The Queen we heare and the Prince are yet both at Oxford, their departure into Wales or Ireland, by reason of the unfitnessse of the weather, is rather mentioned then undertaken.

The Ordinance for the Committee of both Houses to advise and consult with the Scots Commissioners concerning the great affaires of both Kingdomes, was this day returned from the House of Lords to the House of Common with some enlargements, and a greater number desired of both Houses to joyne with the Scots Commissioners, according to such directions as they shall receive from the Houses, but the Commons thought it not fit to alter the number nominated, and appointed a Committee to draw up reasons to satisfie the Lords therein.



I forbear to give you a catalogue of the names of those who are chosen for this Councell because it hath bin often already expressed, only this I shall insert, that on the settling of the Councell which will be out of hand, there will be an humble petition from both Kingdomes to his Majesty, but we dare not undertake to tell you the effect, before it be agreed upon.

The Common-Councell men came unto the House of Commons, about regulating some inconveniences in dispose of monies to be levied for a weekly meal, which difference was presently composed.

We told you the last Week, that there was an Ordinance passing concerning the regulating of His Excellencies Army to a certain number, and the number of his Officers to the quantity of his Army; It hath been now again taken into consideration, and a course is to be taken to pay his Army, out of the benefit of the Excise, and a new Assessement upon certain Counties. And it is ordered, that all Officers shall have half pay, and publike Faith for the rest, but the common souldiers the whole pay. The Commons also have sent unto His Excellency, desiring a List of all Commanders and Officers belonging to that Army, which His Excellency accordingly hath sent unto the House, so that the Order for his recrute will suddainly be established.

The Assembly of Divines (according to our last Weeks information) have drawn up (as they were desired) a Declaration in further explanation of the Covenant, for the satisfaction of tender consciences; which is shortly to be published, with an Ordinance of Parliament, to injoyne the more strict taking of the Covenant throughout the Kingdom.

Sir William Brewerton came this Evening into London, and with him (as a Trophoe of the late Victory) sixteen chief Commanders which were taken at the Fight near Namptwich, and his Colleague Sir Thomas Middleton is going down to supply his room; and both Houses have passed an Ordinance, giving him full power to raise all the monies that is due unto the Parliament in North Wales and the adjacent Counties, upon the former Ordinances for Weekly assessments, and likewise full power to settle the Ordinance of Excise in those parts, and to imploy the money so raised, for the better advancement of the Parliaments service.

*Monday.*

The Malignants whisper about the Town, as if that the Garrison of Lyme in the West, was brought into great distresse, if not utterly lost, and that the town of Poole was much streighened: it is reported indeed that the Captain that sallied out of the Town of Poole to fall upon the Enemy, was unfortunately slain: but that the two Garrisons are in so much danger, for my own part I will neither report it, nor believe it.

It is also said that the Dutch Embassadors had received an unsatisfying answer from His Majesty, and that being come one dayes journey from Oxford towards London, his Majesty sent a dispatch after them, to intreat them to re-



run again: So that we hope it is for some good, and that by their means some way of accordance may be made, and a true understanding had betwixt His Majesty, and his Parliament and people.

*Tuesday,*

We heare that the French Embassadour *Monsieur de Harcourt* is preparing for his returne to France, he hath stayed with us almost all the winter, and having felt the pulse of our Kingdome, and observed the diseases under which we suffer, we believe he can easier understand our griefes, then apply them a redresse.

We have now received certain intelligence that the Scots are indeed before Newcastle, the Scots in all their marches have proceeded with that that debonaire deportment, that they attracted the hearts of all the inhabitants where they come, insomuch that not only the gentry and country people in multitudes flock unto them, and freely take the Nationall Covenant. But Colonell *Gray* brother to my Lord *Warke*, and Master *Fennicke*, have abandoned his Majesties service, and receiving the Covenant are come unto them, and have brought along with them what power they had, The Isle of Cocker is surrendered to them, where they found seven peece of Ordnance, about sixty persons that garrisoned the place with their Commanders, and some Ammunition. This Island being but little in circumference, and neare unto the land, the Newcastle-rians had impounded in it many Drove of Beasts, which they had stolen from the adjacent Countie, which the Marquesse of Argyle understanding after the surrendering of the place, he sent for all the neighbouring inhabitants, and according unto justice restored unto every man his owne cattle againe. Some printed papers doe report that Newcastle is taken, but surely we cannot affirme it. It is true that Generall *Lesly* gave them five dayes to consider of it, which time is now expired; what indeed their designs are, you shortly will understand. We heare not, that as yet they have taken either the upper or the lower Shields, onely there is a rumour that they have blockt up all the passages by water unto Newcastle, but shortly we doubt not but we shall be able to give you a good account of what they doe, and which way their Army is advancing. The House sate yesterday again concerning the putting of a period to that great business for the Committees of both Houses to joine with the Scots Commissioners, which is indeed of high concernment; and far above all ordinary capacities. We doubt not but that things will be so carried, that all sides will receive a generall satisfaction and the Councell being settled, a Petition will be so prefer'd from both Kingdomes to his Majesty, for a happy understanding betwixt his Kingdomes and himselfe. We understand that Colonell *Massey* sent out a party of of sixty horse under the command of his brother Captain *Massey* a brave young man, who being misinformed in the number of the enemy, who was three thousand strong, he was inforced to retreat with some losse, and was himselfe unfortunately hurt.

FINIS.



AN  
ORDINANCE

OF

The Lords and Commons assembled  
in PARLIAMENT;

WITH

INSTRUCTIONS

For the taking of the  
*LEAGUE* and *COVENANT*  
in the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*.

WITH

AN EXHORTATION

For the taking of the *Covenant*; And for satisfying such  
Scruples as may arise thereupon.

Together with the *LEAGUE* and *COVENANT*,  
Subscribed with the Names of so many of the Mem-  
bers of the House of Commons as have taken it.

All which are to be read in all Churches and  
Chappels within the Kingdom of *Eng-  
land*, and Dominion of *Wales*.

5. FEB. 1643.

Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, That the *Ordinance*,  
with *Instructions* for the taking of the *League* and *Covenant*,  
together with the *Exhortation* and the *League* and *Covenant*,  
be forthwith printed and published:

*Feb. 15. 1643.* H: ELSTNGE, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

Printed for E. Husbands, and are to be sold at his shop in the Middl. Temple.



# ORDINANCE

OF

The Commons

IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

1555

For the better

Learning and Teaching

AN EXHORTATION



Together with the Letters and Covenants

in which the Names of the

Parties are contained

All which are to be read in all Churches

Churches within the Kingdom of

England and Dominion of Wales

Approved by the Commons in Parliament assembled

With assent of the Lords in Council

By the Authority of the same

Printed by I. I. I.





2. Febr. 1643.

*An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons,  
enjoyning the taking of the late Solemn  
League and Covenant throughout the  
Kingdom of England, and Dominion of  
VVales.*

**W**Hereas a Covenant for the preservation and Re-  
formation of Religion, The maintenance and de-  
fence of Laws and Liberties, hath been thought a fit and  
excellent means to aquire the favour of Almighty God  
towards the three Kingdoms of *England, Scotland and Ire-  
land*; and likewise to unite them, and by uniting, to  
strengthen and fortifie them against the Common-Enemy  
of the true Reformed Religion, Peace and Prosperity of  
these Kingdomes; And whereas both Houses of Parlia-  
ment in *England*, the Cities of *London and Westminster*, and  
the Kingdome of *Scotland* have already taken the same;  
It is now Ordered and Ordained by the Lords and Com-  
mons in Parliament, that the same Covenant be solemnly  
taken in all places throughout the Kingdome of *England*,  
And



(4)  
and Dominion of *Wales*. And for the better and more orderly taking thereof these directions ensuing are appointed and enjoyned strictly to be followed.

## Instructions for the taking of the solemne League and Covenant throughout the Kingdome.

### I.

THat the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament doe speedily send (to the Lord Generall, and all other Commanders in chiefe, and Governours of Townes, Forts, Castles, and Garrisons, as also to the Earle of *Warwick* Lord High Admirall of *England*) true Copies of the said solemne League and Covenant to the end it may be taken by all Officers and Souldiers under their severall Commands.

### II.

That all the Knights and Burgeesses now in Parliament doe take speciall care speedily to send down into their severall Counties (which are, or shall hereafter be under the power of the Parliament) a competent number of true Copies of the said League and Covenant unto the Committees of Parliament in their severall Counties; And that the said Committees doe within six dayes at the most disperse the said Copies to every Parish Church or Chappell in their severall Counties, to be delivered unto the Ministers, Churchwardens, or Constables of the severall Parishes.

III. That the said Committees be required to returne a Certificate of the day when they received the said Copies, as also the day they sent them forth, and to what Parishes they



they have sent them; which Certificat they are to return to the Clerke of the Parliament appointed for the Commons House, that so an Account may be given of it, as there shall be occasion.

## IV.

That the severall Ministers be required to reade the said Covenant publikely unto their people the next Lords day after they receive it, and prepare their people for it, against the time that they shall be called to take it.

## V.

That the said League and Covenant bee taken by the Committees of Parliament in the place where they reside, and tendered also to the Inhabitants of the Towne, within seven dayes after it comes to the said Committees hands.

## VI.

That the said Committees after they have taken it themselves, doe speedily disperse themselves through the said Counties, so as three or foure of them be together on dayes appointed at the chiefe places of meeting for the severall divisions of the said Counties, And summon all the Ministers, Churchwardens, Constables, and other Officers unto that place, where, after a Sermon preached by one appointed by the Committee for that purpose, they cause the same Minister to tender the League and Covenant unto all such Ministers and other Officers, to be taken and subscribed by them, in the presence of the said Committees.

## VII.

That the said Committees do withall give the said Ministers in Charge to tender it unto all the rest of their Parishioners the next Lords day, making then unto their



their said Parishioners some solemn exhortation concerning the taking and observing thereof: And that the said Committees do also return to the severall Parishes the Names of all such as have taken the Covenant before them, who yet shall also Subscribe their Names in the book or Roll with their neighbours in their severall parishes: And if any Minister refuse or neglect to appear at the said Summons, or refuse to take the said Covenant before the Committee, or to tender it to his Parish, that then the Committees be carefull to appoint another Minister to do it in his place.

## VIII.

That this League and Covenant be tendered to all men, within the severall Parishes, above the age of eighteen, as well Lodgers as Inhabitants.

## IX.

That it be Recommended to the Earl of *Manchester* to take speciall care that it bee tendred and taken in the Univerſitie of Cambridge.

## X.

That for the better encouragement of all sorts of Persons to take it; It be recommended to the assembly of Divines to make a brief Declaration by way of Exhortation to all sorts of persons to take it, as that which they judge not onely lawfull, But (all things considered) exceeding expedient and necessary, for all that wish well to Religion, the King and Kingdom to joyn in, and to be a singular pledge of Gods gracious goodnesse to all the three Kingdomes.

## XI.



## X I.

That if any Minister do refuse to take, or to tender the Covenant, or any other person or persons do not take it the Lords day that it is tendred, that then it be rendered to them again the Lords day following, and if they still continue to refuse it, that then their Names be returned by the Minister that tenders ~~it~~ and by the Churchwardens or Constables unto the Committees, and by them to the House of Commons, that such further course may be taken with them, as the Houses of Parliament shall see cause.

## X II.

That all such persons as are within the severall Parishes when notice is given of the taking of it, and do absent themselves from the Church at the time of taking it, and come not in afterwards, to the Minister and Churchwardens, or other Officers, to take it in their presence before the returne be made, be returned as refusers.

## X III.

The manner of the taking it to be thus, *The Minister to read the whole Covenant distinctly and audibly in the Pulpit, and during the time of the reading therof, the whole Congregation to be uncovered, and at the end of his reading therof, all to take it standing, lifting up*



up their Right hands bare, and then afterwards to subscribe it severally by writing their names (or their marks, to which their names are to be added) in a parchment Roll, or a Book, wherinto the Covenant is to be inserted, purposely provided for that end, and kept as a Record in the Parish.

## XIIII.

That the assembly of Divines do prepare an Exhortation for the better taking of the Covenant: And that the said Exhortation and the Declaration of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, joyned in the Armies, for the vindication and defence of their Religion, Liberties and Lawes, against the Popish Prelaticall and Malignant partie, and passed the 30<sup>th</sup> of Iannary last, be publickly read, when the Covenant is read, according to the fourth and sixth Articles: And that a sufficient number of the copies of the said Declaration be sent by the persons appointed to send the true copies of the said Covenant, in the first and second Articles.







AN  
 EXHORTATION TO  
 the taking of the  
 Solemne League and Covenant,  
 FOR  
 REFORMATION  
 AND  
 Defence of Religion, the Honour  
 and happinesse of the King, and the  
 Peace and safety of the three King-  
 domes of *England, Scotland,*  
*and Ireland.*



**D** If the power of Religion, or so-  
 lid Reason, if Loyalty to the  
 King, and piety to their Na-  
 tive Country, or love to them-  
 selves, and naturall affection to  
 their posterity, if the Example  
 of men touched with a deep  
 sense of all these, or extraordi-  
 nary successe from God thereupon, can awaken an  
 embroyled bleeding remnant to imbrace the sove-  
 Aa raigne,



raigne, and onely meanes of their recovery, there can be no doubt but this Solemne League and Covenant will find wheresoever it shall bee rendered, a people ready to entertaine it with all cheerefulness and duty.

And were it not commended to the Kingdom by the concurrent encouragement of the Honourable Houses of Parliament, the Assembly of Divines, the renowned City of *London*, multitudes of other persons of eminent rank and quality in this Nation, and the whole Body of *Scotland*, who have all willingly sworn and subscribed it, with rejoycing at the Oath, so graciously seconded from Heaven already, by blasting the Counsels, and breaking the power of the Enemy more than ever; yet it goeth forth in its own strength, with such convincing evidence of equity, Truth and Righteousnesse, as may raise in all (not wilfully ignorant, or miserably seduced) inflamed affections to joyne with their Brethren in this happy Bond, for putting an end to the present miseries, and for saving both of King and Kingdom from utter ruine now so strongly and openly laboured by the Popish faction, and such as have been bewitched and besotted by that viperous and bloudy generation.

For what is there almost in this Covenant, which was not for substance either expressed or manifestly included in that solempne *Protestation* of *May 5. 1641.* wherein the whole Kingdome stands engaged untill this day? The sinfull neglect whereof,  
doth



doth (as we may justly feare) open one floodgate the more to let in all these calamities upon the Kingdome, and cast upon it a necessity of renewing Covenant, and of entring into this.

If it be said, the extirpation of Prelacy, to wit, the whole Hierarchicall Government (standing, as yet, by the knowne Lawes of the Kingdome) is new, and unwarrantable: This will appeare to all impartiall understandings, (though new) to be not onely warrantable, but necessary; if they consider (to omit what some say, that this Government was never formally established by any Lawes of this Kingdome at all) that the very life and soule thereof is already taken from it by an Act passed this present Parliament, so as (like *Jezabels* Carcasse, of which no more was left but the skull, the secte, and the palmes of her hands) nothing of jurisdiction remaines but what is precarious in them, and voluntary in those who submit unto them: that their whole Government is at best but a humane constitution, and such as is found and adjudged by both Houses of Parliament, (in which, the judgement of the whole Kingdom is involved and Declared) not onely very prejudiciall to the Civill State, but a great hinderance also to the perfect Reformation of Religion; Yea, who knoweth it not to bee too much an enemy there unto, and destructive to the power of godlinesse, and pure administration of the Ordinances of Christ: which moved the well-affected, almost throughout this King-



dom, long since to Petition this Parliament (as hath been desired before, even in the Reigne of Queen *Elizabeth*, and of King *James*) for a totall abolition of the same. Nor is any man hereby bound to offer any violence to their persons, but only, in his place and calling, to indeavour their extirpation in a lawful way.

And as for those Clergy-men, who pretend that they (above all others) cannot Covenant to extirpate that Government, because they have (as they say) taken a solemn Oath to obey the Bishops, *in licitis et honestis*: they can tell, if they please, that they that have sworn obedience to the Laws of the Land, are not thereby prohibited from indeavouring by all lawfull meanes the abolition of those Lawes, when they prove inconvenient or mischievous. And if yet there should any Oath be found into which any Ministers or others have entred, not warranted by the Laws of God and the Land, in this case, they must teach themselves and others, that such Oathes call for repentance, not pertinacy in them.

If it be pleaded that this Covenant crosseth the Oaths of *Supremacy* and *Allegiance*, there can be nothing further from truth: for, this Covenant binds all, and more strongly engageth them to *preserve and defend the Kings Majesties Person, and authority in the preservation and defence of the true Religion and Liberties of the Kingdomes.*

That scruple, that this is done without the Kings



consent, will soone be removed, if it be remembred that the *Protestation* of the fifth of *May* before mentioned, was in the same manner voted and executed by both Houses, and after (by order of one House alone) sent abroad to all the Kingdoms, his Majesty not excepting against it, or giving any stop to the taking of it, albeit he was then resident in Person at *Whitehall*.

Thus *Ezra* and *Nehemiah* drew all the people into a Covenant, without any speciall Commission from the Persian Monarchs (then their Sovereigns) so to doe, albeit they were not free Subjects, but Vassals, and one of them the meniall Servant of *Artaxerxes*, then by Conquest King of *Judah* also. Ezra 10.  
Neh. 9.

Nor hath this doctrine or practise beene deemed seditious or unwarrantable by the Princes that have sat upon the English Throne, but justified and defended by Queene *Elizabeth* of blessed memory, with the expence of much Treasure and Noble blood, in the united Provinces of the Netherlands combined not only without, but against the unjust violence of *Philip* of Spaine; King *James* followed her steps, so farre as to approve their union, and to enter into league with them as free States; which is continued by his Majestic now reigning, unto this day; who both by his expedition for reliefe of *Rachel* in France, and his strict confederacy with the Prince of *Orange*, and the States Generall, notwithstanding all the importunities of Spaine



to the contrary, hath set to his Seale that all that had beene done by his Royall Ancestors, in maintenance of those who had so engaged and combined themselves, was just and warrantable.

And what had become of the Religion, Lawes, and Liberties of our sifter Nation of *Scotland*, had they not entred into such a solemne League and Covenant at the beginning of the late troubles there? which course, however it was at first, by the Popish and Prelatick Projectors, represented to his Majestie as an offence of the highest nature, justly deserving chastisement by the fury of a puissant Army; yet when the matter came afterwards in coole blood to bee debated, first by Commissioners of both kingdomes, and then in open Parliament here, (when all those of either House, who are now engaged at *Oxford*, were present in Parliament, and gave their Votes therein) it was found, adjudged and declared by the King in Parliament, that our deare Brethren of *Scotland* had done nothing, but what became loyall and obedient Subjects, and were thereupon by Act of Parliament publicly righted in all the Churches of this Kingdome, where they had beene defamed.

Therefore however some men, hoodwinkt and blinded by the artifices of those Jesuiticall Engi-neers, who have long conspired to sacrifice our Religion to the Idolatry of Rome, our Lawes, Liberties and persons to arbitrary slavery, and our estates to their insatiable avarice, may possibly bee deterred  
and

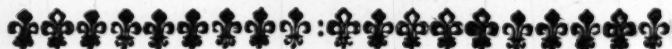


and amused with high threats and Declarations, flying up and downe on the wings of the Royall Name and Countenance (now captivated and prostituted to serve all their lusts) to proclaime all Rebels and Traytors who take this Covenant; yet let no faithfull English heart bee afraid to joyne with our Brethren of all the three Kingdomes in this solemne League, as sometimes the men of *Israel* (although under another King) did with the men of *Judah*, at the invitation of *Hezekiah*. 2 Chron. 30.

What though those tongues set on fire by Hell doe raile and threaten? That God who was pleased to cleare up the innocency of *Mordecai* and the Jewes against all the malicious aspersions of wicked *Haman* to his and their Soveraigne, so as all his plotting produced but this effect, that *when the Kings commandement and decree drew neare to bee put in execution, and the enemies of the Jewes hoped to have power over them, it was turned to the contrary, and the Jewes had rule over them that hated them, and laid hands on such as sought their hurt, so as no man could withstand them;* and that same God, who but even as yesterday, vouchsafed to disperse and scatter those dark clouds & fogs which overshadowed that Loyall and Religious Kingdome of *Scotland*, and to make their righteousness to shine as cleare as the Sunne at noone day in the very eyes of their greatest enemies, will doubtlessely stand by all those who with singleness of heart, and a due sense of their owne sinnes, and a necessitie of reformation,



on, shall now enter into an everlasting Covenant with the Lord, never to bee forgotten, to put an end to all those unhappy and unnaturall breaches betweene the King and such as are faithfull in the Land; causing their *righteousnesse and praise to spring forth before all the Nations*, to the terror and confusion of those men of blood, the confederate enemies of God and the King, who have long combined, and have now raked together the dregs and scumme of many Kingdomes, to bury all the glory, honour and libertie of this Nation in the eternall grave of dishonour and destruction.



Die Veneris 9. Februar. 1643.

**A** *N Exhortation touching the taking of the Solemn League and Covenant, and for satisfying of such Scruples, as may arise in the taking of it, was this day read the first and second time; And by Vote upon the Question assented unto, and Ordered to bee forthwith Printed.*

H. Elsynge Cler. Parl. D. Com.



**A SOLEMNE**

---

Printed at London for Ralph Smith, at the signe of the Bible in Cornhill, neere the Royall Exchange. 1644.



A SOLEMN  
League and Covenant,

FOR  
Reformation, and Defence of Religion,  
The Honour and Happinesse of the

KING,

And the Peace & Safety of the three Kingdoms  
OF

*England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

**W**E Noblemen, Barons, Knights, Gentlemen,  
Citizens, Burgessees, Ministers of the Gospel,  
and Commons of all sorts in the kingdoms of England,  
Scotland and Ireland, by the Providence of God li-  
ving under one King, and being of one Reformed  
Religion, having before our eyes the glory of God,  
and the advancement of the Kingdome of our Lord  
and Saviour Iesus Christ, the honour and happinesse  
of the Kings Majestie, and His Posterity, and the true  
publike Liberty, Safety and Peace of the Kingdoms,  
wherein every ones private condition is included, and

B

calling



calling to minde the treacherous and bloody plots, Conspiracies, Attempts, and practices of the Enemies of God, against the true religion, and professors thereof in all places, especially in these three Kingdoms ever since the reformation of religion, and how much their rage, power and presumption, are of late, and at this time increased and exercised; whereof the deplorable estate of the Church and Kingdom of Ireland, the distressed estate of the Church & Kingdom of England, and the dangerous estate of the Church and Kingdom of Scotland, are present and publike Testimonies; We have now at last, (after other meanes of Supplication, Remonstrance, Protestations, and Sufferings) for the preservation of our selves and our religion, from utter ruine and Destruction, according to the commendable practice of these Kingdoms in former times, and the Example of Gods people in other Nations; after mature deliberation, resolved and determined to enter into a mutuall and solemn League and Covenant, wherein we all subscribe, and each one of us for himself, with our hands lifted up to the most high God, do swear:

## I.

**T**Hat we shall sincerely, really and constantly, through the Grace of God, endeavour in our severall places and callings, the preservation of the Reformed Religion in the Church of Scotland, in doctrine, Worship, Discipline



pline and Government, against our common Enemies, the Reformation of Religion in the Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government, according to the Word of God, and the Example of the best Reformed Churches; And shall indeavour to bring the Churches of God in the three Kingdoms, to the neerest conjunction and Uniformity in Religion, Confession of Faith, Form of Church-Government, Directory for Worship and Catechizing; That we and our posterity after us may as Brethren live in Faith and Love, and the Lord may delight to dwell in the midst of us.

## II.

That we shall in like manner, without respect of persons, indeavour the extirpation of Popery, Prelacy, (that is, Church-Government, by Arch-Bishops, Bishops, their Chancellours and Commissaries, Deanes, Deanes and Chapters, Archdeacons, and all other Ecclesiasticall Officers depending on that Hierarchy.) Superstition, Heresie, Schisme, Prophanenesse, and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound Doctrine, and the power of Godlinesse; lest we partake in other mens sins, and thereby be in danger to receive of their plagues, and that the Lord may be one, and his Name one in the three Kingdoms.

## III.

We shall with the same sinceiity, reallity and constancy, in our severall Vocations, endeavour with our estates and lives, mutually to preserve the Rights and Priviledges of the Parliaments, and the Liberties of the Kingdoms, and to preserve and defend the Kings Majesties person and authority, in the preservation and defence of the true Religion, and Liberties of the Kingdoms, that the world may bear witnesse with our consciences of our Loyaltie; and



that we have no thoughts or intentions to diminish His Majesties just power and greatnesse.

#### IIII.

We shall also with all faithfulness endeavour the discovery of all such as have been, or shall be Incendiaries, Malignants, or evill Instruments, by hindering the Reformation of Religion, dividing the King from his people, or one of the Kingdoms from another, or making any Faction or parties amongst the people, contrary to this League and Covenant, that they may be brought to publicke triall, and receive condigne punishment, as the degree of their offences shall require or deserve, or the supreme Judicatories of both Kingdoms respectively, or others having power from them for that effect, shall judge convenient.

#### V.

And whereas the happiness of a blessed Peace between these Kingdoms, denied in former times to our Progenitors, is by the good providence of God granted unto us, and hath been lately concluded, and settled by both Parliaments, we shall each one of us, according to our place and interest indeavour that they may remain conjoynd in a firme Peace and Union to all Posterity; And that Justice may be done upon the wilfull opposers therof, in manner expressed in the precedent Articles.

#### VI.

We shall also according to our places and callings in this common cause of Religion, Liberty and Peace of the Kingdoms, assist and defend all those that enter into this League & Covenant, in the maintaining & pursuing thereof, and shall not suffer our selves directly or indirectly by whatsoever combination, perswasion or terrour, to be divided,



vided & withdrawn from this blessed Union & conjunction, whether to make defection to the contrary part, or to give our selves to a detestable indifferency or neutrality in this cause, which so much concerneth the glory of God, the good of the Kingdoms, and the honour of the King; but shall all the dayes of our lives, zealously and constantly continue therein, against all opposition, and promote the same according to our power, against all Lets and Impediments whatsoever; and what we are not able our selves to suppress or overcome, we shall reveal and make known, that it may be timely prevented or removed; All which we shall do as in the sight of God.

*And because these Kingdoms are guilty of many sins and provocations against God, and his Son Iesus Christ, as is too manifest by our present distresses and dangers, the fruits thereof; We profess and declare before God and the world, our unfained desire to be humbled for our own sins, and for the sins of these Kingdoms, especially, that we have not as we ought, valued the inestimable benefit of the Gospel, that we have not laboured for the purity and power thereof, and that we have not endeavoured to receive Christ in our hearts, nor to walk worthy of him in our lives, which are the causes of other sins and Transgressions, so much abounding amongst us; And our true and unfained purpose, desire, and endeavour for our selves, and all others under our power and charge, both in publike and in private, in all duties we owe to God and man, to amend our lives, and each one to go before another in the example of a reall Reformation, that the Lord may turn away his wrath, and heavy indignation; and establish these Churches and Kingdoms in truth and peace. And this Covenant we make in the presence of Almighty God the Searcher of all hearts, with a true intention to performe the same*



same, as we shall answer at that great day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, Most humbly beseeching the Lord to strengthen us by his Holy Spirit for this end; and to blesse our desires and proceedings with such successe, as may be deliverance and safety to his people, and encouragement to other Christian Churches groaning under, or in danger of the yoke of Antichristian Tyranny; to joyne in the same, or like Association and Covenant, to the glory of God, the enlargement of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, and the peace and Tranquility of Christian Kingdomes and Common-Wealths.

*Wil: Lenthall Speaker*

*Edward Master*

*Benchamp St. Iohn*

*Iohn White*

*Gilbert Gerrard*

*Anthony Stapeley*

*Walter Erle*

*Dennis Bond*

*Iames Cambell*

*Laurence Whitaker*

*Tho: Cheeke*

*Michaell Noble*

*Robert Nicholas*

*Pere: Hoby*

*Benjamin Rudyard*

*Richard Barwis*

*Iohn Gurdon*

*Edward Baynton*

*Robert Harley*

*William Cawley*

*Francis Knollys*

*Iohn Moyle*

*Iohn*



John Pyne	Oliver Cromwell
George Searle	Henry Vane Junior
Henry Vane Senior	William Cage
Nevill Poole	Richard Erisey
John Tonge	Philip L. Lisle
Henry Herbert	William Heveningham
Thomas Sandis	Isaac Penington
William Jefferson	Richard Cresfield
Philip L. Herbert	Thomas Pelham
Thomas Barrington	Thomas Parker
Martin Lumley	John Leigh
John Trevor	John Harris
Francis Godolphin	Augustine Skinner
Thomas Arundell	John Venn
Edward Stephens	William Strickland
Gilbert Pykering	John Franklin
John Creke	Samuel Browne

Robert



Robert Scawen

Roger Hill

Iohn Button

Iohn Meyrick

Ambrosse Browne

Richard Wynn

Edward Owner

Charles Pym

Charles L: Cranborne

Ben. Weston

Dudley North

Iohn Nut

Io: Corlet

Roger Burgoyne

Peter Temple

Benjamin Valentyne

Thomas Walsingham

Oliver Luke

William Alenfon

Humphery Salwey

Richard More

William Asburst

Thomas Moore

Thomas Fountayne

William Ellys

Henry Shelley

Richard Shuttleworth

Henry Ludlow

George Gallopp

Robert Wallopp

Arthur Heslridge

Oliver Saint John

Thomas Grantham

Francis Barneham



Will: L: Fitzwilliams	William Sprustore
Edmund Dunch	John Lowry
Henry Mildmay	Peter Wentworth
Hugh Rogers	Henry Cholmeley
Thomas Hatcher	Philip Stapleton
John Wray	William Pierrepont
Simonds D'Ewes	Roger North
Anthony Bedingsfield	Alexander Popham
John Ashe	Thomas Hodges
William L: Munson	John Maynard
Martyn Lister	Samuel Vassall
Robert Goodwyn	Anthony Irby
Edward Thomas	John Clotworthy
Henry Lucas	John Broxolme
Miles Corbett	Richard Ferveyse
Philip Smith	John Blakiston
Cornelius Holland	Walter Lange



John Rolle	Samuel Luke
Robert Jennor	Francis Buller
John Waddon	Richard Harman
William Masbham	George Buller
John Lisle	Arthur Onslowe
Edmund Fowell	Richard Wynwood
Edward Ashe	Robert Pye
Thomas Pury	Hen. L. Grey of Ruthin
Richard Whithead	Richard Knightley
Richard Jenyns	John Pym
Humphrey Tuston	Christopher Telverton
Thomas Dacres	Anthony Nicoll
Thomas Erle	Peter Wroth
John Downes	Robert Reynolds
John Goodwyn	Nathaniel Barnardiston
Francis Drake	Henry Heyman
William Waller	William Purefoy
	Valen-



<i>Valentine Walton</i>	<i>Herbottle Grimstone</i>
<i>Michael Oldefsworth</i>	<i>Ralph Asbeton</i>
<i>William Wheler</i>	<i>Edward Ayscoghe</i>
<i>Hall Ravenscroft</i>	<i>John Wylde</i>
<i>Tho. L. Grey of Groby</i>	<i>John Trenchard</i>
<i>Thomas Middleton</i>	<i>Thomas Jervoyse</i>
<i>Edward Hungerford</i>	<i>Richard Brown</i>
<i>Christopher Wrey</i>	<i>William Playters</i>
<i>Richard Lee</i>	<i>Nathaniel Stephens</i>
<i>Herbert Morley</i>	<i>Richard Rose</i>
<i>Thomas Lane</i>	<i>Francis Rous</i>
<i>Robert Cecill</i>	<i>Gilbert Millington</i>
<i>William Bell</i>	<i>Walter Young</i>
<i>Thomas Some</i>	<i>John Brown</i>
<i>Herbottle Grimstone</i>	<i>John Hippisley</i>
<i>Symon Snowe</i>	<i>Edward Poole</i>
<i>John Nash</i>	<i>Henry Pelham</i>
	<i>C 2 William</i>



*William Hay**John Driden**Nathaniel Fyennes**William Lewis**Giles Grene**William Lytton**John Hervey**Edward Dowce**William Strode**Edmond Prideaux**Thomas Hoyle**Edward Exton**Francis Popham**Zouch Tate**John Curson**Alexander Bence**Squire Bence**John Selden**John Glynn**Richard Onslow**John Coke**Thomas L: Wenman**Bulstrode Whitelocke**George Mountagu**Edward Partheriche**Henry Campion**William Whitaker**Denzell Holler**Edward Wingate**James Fenys**Poynings Moore**Edward Bisse, Junior**William Jephson**Edward Mountagu**Norton Knatchboll**Thomas Eden*

FINIS.

in all 428. 1718. 1719. 1720. 1721. 1722. 1723. 1724. 1725. 1726. 1727. 1728. 1729. 1730. 1731. 1732. 1733. 1734. 1735. 1736. 1737. 1738. 1739. 1740. 1741. 1742. 1743. 1744. 1745. 1746. 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752. 1753. 1754. 1755. 1756. 1757. 1758. 1759. 1760. 1761. 1762. 1763. 1764. 1765. 1766. 1767. 1768. 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. 1774. 1775. 1776. 1777. 1778. 1779. 1780. 1781. 1782. 1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787. 1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793. 1794. 1795. 1796. 1797. 1798. 1799. 1800.



The Lord Digbys Letter to the  
Bishop of Canterbury intercepted.  
And the Lord Goringes Letter to  
the Lord Digby from France.

A

Number 7

# CONTINUATION

Of certain Speciall and Remarkable passages  
informed to the PARLIAMENT, and otherwise from  
divers parts of this Kingdom, from Thursday the 8. of  
February untill Thursday the 15. of February. 1643.

Containing these Passages, viz.

1. A true relation of the state of *Plymouth*, the grand quarters of the Cavalry and Colonell *Gordons* bringing in of 10. Cavaliers from *Oson*.
2. A true relation of the Masse daily said at *Wymon* neare *Excester* and of Sir *John Bampfseild* with others deserting the Cavalry and coming into *Lyme*.
3. A New Propositione presented by the King upon occasion of the Declaration of the two Kingdomes, commanding that no Gentlemen or others depart from *Oxford* upon paine of death.
4. A true relation of the preparation in *Down* to besiege *Plymouth*.
5. A true relation of some late proceedings of the Parliament, about appointing a Committee to treat with the *Scotts* Commissioners about Peace.
6. A true relation of the number of Prisoners brought to *London* by Sir *William Brereton*, and what number in *Manchester Castle*, with other remarkable passages there.
7. A true relation of the Earle of *Derby*, his raising of forces in the Isle of *Man*.
8. A true relation of the last news from *Scotland*, the summoning of *Newcastle* the taking *Cockes* Island, and the number which have taken the Covenant, whereof Colonell *Gray* is cheife.
9. A true relation of what Shipping are arrived in *Gersey*, with 1500. Soldiers attending there on the Governour to be sent with shallops to land in *Garnsey*.
10. A true relation of Prince *Roberts* Progress, and of his proceedings from *Worcester* towards *Oxford*.
11. A true relation of the number taken, and slaine of the *Deputies* by the *Sweedes*, as by two letters intercepted, the one to the Lord *Digby*, and the other to Sir *Thomas Rowe*, at large appeareth.
12. A true relation of an intercepted letter from *Oxford* directed to the Bishop of *Canterbury*, for a grant of the Bishoprick of *Chichester* to Doctor *Freeman*.
13. A true relation of an intercepted letter from the Lord *Goring* to her Majestie, in which her Majestie is stiled, blessed, Sacred and renowned, Mistresse.
14. A true relation of the taking of two Troopes by Colonell Sir *Richard Norton* Governour of *Southampton* from the *Hobton* Cavalry.
15. A true relation of the *French* Ambassadors departure, with the certainty of the Lords, the States Ambassadors coming from *Oxford*.





A CONTIN VATION OF  
 Certaine Speciall and Remarkable  
 passages informed to the Parliament,  
 and otherwise from divers parts of  
 this Kingdome.

From Thursday the 8. of February till Thursday the  
 15. of February. 1643.

**T**His weeks Intelligence is cheifely of the west and North, and because things follow one another in a kind of order, I shall begin with the proceedings in the West, as the last from thence, first that the grand quarters of the Cavalry since the siege raised at *Plymouth* (are) *Tavestock*, *Plympton*, and *Plymstock*, their inward quarter: at *Knockers hole*, *Oson* passage, and *Newbridge*, the latter three there are about five hundred keeping day & night watches, but Colonell *Goold* having intelligence of a sleight Guard at *Oson*, issued forth of *Plymouth*, and with one hundred fire-locks only, put the Cavaleers to flight, taking eight or ten Prisoners, whereof the Captaine of the watch was Cheife, since which time there is certaine intelligence of two worthy Gentlemen of that County to witt, Sir *John Rampfeild* of *Poulmoore* nere *Exceter*, and Master *Nicholas Martin*, that they are come into *Lyme*, and though former reports have been spread, that that Towne is besieged, there is no truth therein, and that the Cavalry are at this present ten miles distant, to witt *Burport* East, and *Hainton* West.

At *Apsem* three miles from the City of *Exceter*, Masse is daily  
 said.



said by the Papists there, and that the great Papist at *Powderham* Castle is the cheife instrument thereof. The very Malignants in those parts are now sensible of their former follies, and though divers, especially those in *Somersetshire*, have prayed and wished the Cavaliers company, yet now having felt the smart, they beginne though too late, to recant. I could name some that would gladly learne their waies if with conveniency they could make from them, but I hold it no state policie to reveale such secrets, for what with *Sir Edward Dierings* coming from *Oxford*, our owne writers in publishing such and such more comming, or by the Parliaments last Declaration setting forth, that all those that came in by the first of *march* shall finde mercy. His Majesty by the advice of his Councell hath set forth a Proclamation dated the seventh of this instant *February*, that if any Lord, Gentleman or other presume henceforth to depart the City of *Oxford* without warrant from the Kings Lord Generall shall dye as a Traytor, so that many that would come cannot: for the present Colonell *Alexander Popham*, Colonell *Brown*, Colonell *Pym*, and Colonell *Rogers* is daily expected in the West, with 5. or 6000 men, for whose comming, the Cavalry to prevent have blockt up many passages, and fortified many places of strength, but there is no question but that those worthy Gentlemen understand the termes of the Law, and will force an entry and take possession of their owne againe, though too long they have beene wrongfully detained from their rights and habitations, I will breake off from the West, having set forth the late and truest relations from thence, onely thus much, the *Cornish* and *Devon* Cavaliers are forcing and pressing apace to besiege *Plymouth* afresh, which if there bee not a timely prevention, it may endanger the whole West, and many thousands lost before it may be brought under subjection of the King and Parliament.

The Lords and Commons have taken up a great part of this week about the Scots, whether the Scots shall have power to order, marriage, treasure, consist, and dispose without the grand Council of the Parliament. The Lords have not yet agreed with the Commons in this particular.



We have heard of the Noble Acts of Chivalry done by Sir *William Brereton* at *Nantwich*, and other parts in *Cheshire*, and although many dubious reports have bin of him and his proceedings, yet now the certaintie thereof is so generally knowne, that I neede not make any large expreſſion thereof, I ſhall therefore bee briefe in the relating what hath beene omitted in former paſſages, and related for truth ſince his coming to *London* on *Saterday* the 10. of *February*, and although his charge was great he undertooke, yet he hath ſafely arrived without any interruption of the enemy; This worthy Knight brought in ſixteene great Cavaleeres, tower of which, to witt Sir *Nicholas Byron*, Serjeant Major *Gibson*, Majour *Willis*, and Majour *Mank* are lodged in the Tower, the reſt in ſeverall other priſons in *London*.

The reſt of the great number taken are ſtill in durance at *Nantwich* foure onely excepted, viz. Sir *Michaell Ernby*, Colonell *Moncke*, and Colonell *Warren* and another, all which are ſent to *Manchester Caſtle*, and as for the common Souldiers, I have heard a worthy Captaine of Sir *Williams* ſay, that eight hundred with the leaſt have taken the Covenant and will fight for the Parliament. For better ſecurity the ſaid eight hundred are intermixt with the Parliaments Souldiers and already ſent to ſeverall Garrisons in *Staffordſhire*, *Cheshire*, *Shropſhire*, and *Lancaſhire*, ſo that for making elcapes or other treacheries they have *Starkeys* odds, tenne to one over them.

That Dormant Lord the Earle of *Darby* is newly awaked, and though the King nor Parliament deſires his aſſiſtance, yet hee will be pidling hoping to regaine his cracke reputation, but the Kings Heralds have ſo blazed his coate, that that ſtaine of Cowardize will ever remaine upon him and his poſterity, and to what uſe, purpoſe, or intent this great Lord is raiſing forces in the Iſle of *Man* no man knowes, but certaine it is, that hee is about ſuch a deſigne.

By Letters from the *Irish* to the Commissioners in *London*, mention is made of their further advance and proceedings towards *Newcaſtle*, and that tenne dayes ſince Generall *Leſley* with his whole Army came before *Newcaſtle*, where after a little reſpir,

hee



hee summoned the Towne, the answer of the Inhabitants to the said summons was this, that they desired his Excellency for five dayes liberty, which the Generall consented, unto the effect of which will hereafter appeare. In the interim there are many things that have most readily offered themselves to my remembrance, but if I should report all the disorderly and extravagant speeches I have heard, I must be faine to racke my memory, yet rather then I will leave the least shadow of suspicion upon my plaine dealing, I will venture to incite this one perticular: upon the Parliaments desire for the Scotts assistance, we have had Rumors and reports that if the Scotts came into this Kingdome they would plunder, pillage, and undoe the whole land, and what not for their own endes. The world may plainely see how they have undone this Kingdome; the adverse perty sweeping the whole Counties of *Northumberland*, *Bishoppricke of Durham*, *Westmerland* and *Cumberland* of all their Horse and Cattle, to the undoing of divers poore Inhabitants, and driving it in remore parts; It was the fortune of the Scotts to have notice thereof, and at *Durham* as supposed the said Cattle some part were driven, other droves to other parts, in breife all or the greatest part have since beene taken by the Scotts. Againe, they have not as by right they might, detayned or kept the said goods, but the Generall have sent forth proclamations, that if any person or persons whatsoever have been plundered, pillaged, or robbed of their goods, let them make their generall appearance to the Scotts Randevouz or head quarters, every man or other shall have them redelivered without further trouble: For which noble act of the Generall, the Countrey doe daily come in, and have received the Covenant in abundance.

There is an Island neere *Bligh* in the North named *Cosker Island*, and severall reports have been of the passages between Generall *Lesley* and Colonell *Gray*, but by credible worthy Gentlemen, it is certified thus, that his Excellency the Lord *Lesley* after he had summoned the said Island, Colonell *Gray* brother to the Lord *Gray* of *Warke*, and Governour of the said Island, returned this answer, that he had received his Lordships summons, and whereas his Lordship desired the surrendring of the said Island, with all manner

of



of Goods and Ammunition, an answer there unto by the Colonell was, that the goods in his Custody was his brothers the Lord Gray of *Wike*, which if it pleased his Excellency, that the goods and other of his Lordships demands should be restored, both himselfe and all under his Jurisdiction would be at his Excellencys Command, immediatly upon which his Excellency consented and accordingly all were surrendered, besides great store of Ammunition, and seaven peeces of Ordnance, the said Colonell and all other under his Command, about 100. Troopers have received the Covenant, protesting to live and dye for the King and Parliament.

This so suddaine approach of the *Scots* was the chiefe cause of Sir *William Savile* Governour of *Wike*, his surfet which by very good testimony is lately dead.

Since the last intelligence from *Garnsey* wherein I certified you of the Malignants landing in the Isle of *Wight*, and here imprisoning a letter was sent to one of the assembly of *Devins*, intimating further, that Monsieur *Josias Merchant*, have for the refusing the taking of the Covenant, paid two thousand Crownes, and that he six Ships attempting to relieve Sir *Peter Osborne* being beaten off from the Fort of *Saint Martin* failed so *Gossey*, and have landed 1500. or 2000. Common Soldiers, all which by the last Messenger there hence are intended to come to *Garnsey Island* in *Shallop*, and the sponer to effect their designe, *Captaine Cartwright* have sent to *Piccardy* for smale boates, and *Shallop* so that that Island except it have some speedy supply, it must of necessity be in great distresse.

Since Prince Robert his departure from *Oxford* there is a letter from *Gloucester*, which relateth the certainties of his progress, I have mentioned before, the number of 1000. Horses under his command, which letters also verifieth the same, and the effect that Prince Robert coming from *Worcester* and in his passage towards *Oxford*, met with a company of Horse under the command of *Captaine Maffy*, brother to the good man of *Gloucester*, this valiant Captaine having intelligence of the Prince his coming, but no certaintie of his force, was resolved to oppose his passage, which



which at a place neere *Toucester* did his endeavour, but perceiving the incroach of more and more of the Cavalry, was constrained to retreat, and in his retreat lost 17 men, and tooke 10. prisoners, the Captaine also received a slight wound, but not dangerous as supposed.

There cannot be but great lamentation at *Oxford* for the ill successe of the King of *Denmarkes* Warrs with the *Sweedes*. The reason in regard supplies of many, and Armes hath and is expected from thence.

I will in these three particulars recite the whole effect of two letters dated from *Hamborough*, which were intercepted going to *Oxford*, the one to the Lord *Digby*, the other to Sir *Thomas Row*, setting forth the good successe of the *Sweeds* against the *Danes*

1. That the Duke of *Holfsteins* have accorded to give Feild Marshall, *Torsten* 100000. Dollers to free his Country and People from other contributions, and that Kreinper *Moss*, *Wilster*, *Moss*, and *Ditmarsh*, being the lower Lands, are falne into the hands of the *Sweeds* Army, and that 300. was taken Prisoners, and 150. Aine, that made resistance.

Secondly that the Cavalry and the principallest Officers of the *Danes* was taken Prisoners neere *Colding*, as Leivtenant Colonell *Bockwall et alias* and although the Danish Army of foote are esteemed to be seaven or eight thousand, yet the great part throwed downe their Armes and cried out for quarter, and the Marshall of *Denmarke*, *Andreas Bilke*, who Commanded in Cheife, tooke what Colours Officers, and Souldiers he could and escaped therewith by small shipping into *Finen* and thirdly where as there is a report, that there shall be a truce between the two Kings, it is no wayes certaine but that the *Sweedes* Generall, *Gustavious*, Home had 20000. men on foote to march into *Denmarke*, and that the *Sweeds* are not like to have any disturbance by the Emperor, by reason they are yet in their winter quarters.

There was a letter intercepted from *Oxford*, directed to the Bishop of *Canterbury*, from the Lord *Digby*, supplicating the Bishop in behalfe of Doctor *Freeman*, Mr. of Saint *Martins* College in *Oxford*, to grant him the presentation or Bishoprick of *Chichester*. You intend to hould up the Prelacy, the better to fill up their *Juncto*, or Anti-Parlia. at *Oxford*.

Another intercepted from the Lord *Goring* dated at *Parris* the seventh of *February*, lamenting his misfortune of his former Letter intercepted addressed to his most blessed, Sacred, and renowned Mistris, whose servant



vant he really was to the Quicke, and that the forraigne forces arms and ammunition which he had negotiated the Queene Regent to come into this Kingdom was as true as Gospel, & that he was in nothing more happie then to be accused of High Treason, considering his Sacred Majesty had the same badge of honour stamped before him.

From *Sonthampton*, the late passages of the Caval dy is certified that a party of Sir *Ralph Hoptons* came and faced that Town, upon which Colonel *No 1st* Governour therof, sallied forth with some of his Troops and killed and tooke two Cavaleere Troopes.

And it is further certified, that there hath beene some skirmishes betweene the Cavaleeres and *Poole* men, and some defeate hath beene given to the Cavalry, but this report is somewhat raw, and therefore cannot heale it till better and certainer relation.

Sir *John Heale* and Sir *William Savile*, men of 12000 pounds per annum Cavaliers for the West and North, are by relation dead, the greatest losse will be to the State, for whether their heires must suffer for the fathers fault is the question.

The French Embassadour with his whole traine the 13. of *February* is gone towards *Dover*, Mounseur *Courthill* is also come from *Oxford* with a Message to the Embassadour, I have had some communication with a French Mounseur to know the Message, but being denyed with a Spanish hugg, I made holde to inquire of a report which is spread privately abroad (*viz.*) whether there is or likely to be a Peace betweene *Prance* and *Spaine*, the answer was, (*Je croy bien* that is, I beleeve well, by which Mounseur also his Lord the Embassadour had intelligence that the Lords, the States Embassadors will be in *London* the 17. 18. Or 20. of this instant *February*.

There is an Order of the House of Commons in Parliament, that all their Membe's should come to the House at Nine in the Morning, and sit till twelve, and that Master Speaker should give notice hereof, and if any of their Members came after nine, should pay twelve pence to the poore, and if after twelve any Member begin to make any motion, they shall pay five shillings, and likewise to bee desposed of to the poore as aforesaid.

*This is Licenced and entered according to Order.*



# CERTAIN INFORMATION

From severall parts of the Kingdome, and from other places beyond the Seas, for the better satisfaction of all such who desire to be fully informed of every weekes Passage.

From the 8. of February, to the 15. of February, 1644.

**T**He States Ambassadors that came lately hither out of Holland, went on Friday last from hence to *Windsor*, where they lay that night, and on Saturday they went from thence to *Stoken Church*, where they remained that night, and all the day following, being Sunday, because they would not make the Lords day a day to travell in, but kept as solemnly according to the Divine Precept, where they had a Sermon preached by their own Minister, and on Tuesday they went from thence to *Oxford*, whose entertainment there together with their Message, and the Answer thereunto, will no doubt be soonely made knowne, but whether they shall have liberty to treat with our Parliament here as a Parliament, some much question, because the French Extraordinary Ambassador could not have the *Oxford* leave to doe it, where against all Law and Reason they denie it to be a true Parliament, though it was never yet prorogued, adjourned, nor dissolved, neither can it be without the consent of both the Houses, which remain here, according to a late Statute passed our vote Parliament.

Neither can the willfull and wrongfull deserting of it, by those Members that are gone to *Oxford*, any way abrogate or invalidate it, for the Law will not permit them to take advantage of their owne wrong, for which they are to be fined, and now are worthily cast out of it, for their faithless desertion, and adbering to those Cavaliers, whom they heretofore voted to be Traytors for taking up Arms against the Parliament. (Wherefore *Justice* often Allegati-



ons of Pretended Houses, is meerly frivolous, and grounded onely upon violent malice and stupid ignorance.

In *Dorsetshire*, the affaires have been carried with variety of successe on both sides, yet so as the Parliaments party have had two victories for one losse. The first victory was at *Witcham*, whether came *Asbrynham* and *W-neale*, the two Governours of *Dorchester* and *Weymouth*, with 500. horse, and 600. foot to assault that Towne; who having made their approaches upon the North side thereof, were beaten off with losse of their men, then they wheeled about to the South side towards *Cors Castle*, and there gave another Assault, where they received the like entertainment, and so finding an impossibility to gaine that place, they were forced with losse and dishonour to desert that unprosperous enterprize, and retire back again to their Garisons.

The second victory was at *Lyme*, on the West side of that County, where the valiant *Devonshire* and *Somersetshire* men, who are Garrisoned there, routed a party of Sir *John Donk*s horse, which came to force a Passage into that Towne, and so sent them back again by weeping Crosse.

But the losse was upon a Troope of *Pole* horse, which went out of that Towne, under the conduct of Captaine *Haynes*, of whose fallie the enemy having notice, they laid an Ambuscado in their way, and sent a Squadron of their horse to draw them into it, the *Pole* horse, seeing so small a number face them, set upon them, and so being drawne into the thare, some of their horse began to flie, but the Captain being too farre engaged, was taken prisoner, together with thirty of his Horse, the rest shur'd away, and got safe into the Towne again. Let this disaster henceforward be a warning to incircumspection; *Abundans cautela non nocet*.

There hath been lately a search made at *White hall*, where was found in the Queens lodgings, and about her Chappell there, no lesse then 150. Rich Copes, and about 200. Surplices, which were purposely prepared for Massing Priests, and their Idolatrous services, this is most certain true, though we were perswaded to believe, that there were no intention of setting a Peery on foot again in this Kingdome.

We have heard it reported by one that lately came from *Coventry*, that the hundred & twenty women, which were taken at the late battell near *Norwich* in *Cheshire*, are coming up to *London* to be made a spectacle to the City Dames, and that their long knives are brought along with them, to shew the markes of their desperate cruelty, which are such horrid bloody instruments, that the eye of man never beheld before, being above halfe a yard



yard in length, with a hook and a point at the end of them, made not only to stab, but to seare the flesh from the very bones. *Faminarum crudelitas omnibus excoest.*

The Inhabitants of *Hants* are miserably used by the Cavaliers, for they force them to finde horses for their service, or else to pay ten poundes a man instead of every horse, and they have imposed a Taxe of 25 shillings a week upon such as are but meanly landed, and if they refuse to yield to these impositions, their persons are seized on, and their goods plundered.

Besides, the Cavaliers have consumed almost all the sheep in that Countrey, they kill Ewes with young, and when they were not long since at *Osney*, they spent three thousand sheepe in twelve dayes, without recompence to the owners. And this wast they make not onely in that Shire, but in all other places where they are quartered, inomuch that this Kingdom cannot chuse but fear a grievous Famine, unlesse it please God to end this unnaturall and intestine bloody warre speedily.

A Letter from *Salisbury* certifieth, that Sir *Ralph Hopton* had 1500. horse quartered there, and in the adjacent parts, which were designed for some Westerne Enterprise, but a sudden command came to them to draw into *Hants*, and when they were to march thither, about 500. of them ran away, and the rest of them were so poorly armed, that they were not fit to doe any service of moment. And it is also well knowne, that the Cavaliers forces generally throughout this Kingdome, are so ill armed, and in such want of Ammunition, that they might be easily defeated, if the Parliaments Armies were but once on foot, and in action against them, which as it seemeth, the time of the yeere, and foulness of the wayes and Roades, will not yet permit them to be.

The Cavaliers ships from *Weymouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Falmouth*, and *Bristol*, lie so thick upon the Coast of France, that our Merchants ships and Barques cannot passe too and fro to trade thither, and they hinder the coming out of our ships from *Morlaix* in base *Bretagne*, laden with linen cloth, neither dare they stirre from thence because they have but one man of War to convoy them home, which hath made our Merchants complaine to the Earle of *Warwick*, and to desire a stronger Convoy for them, whereupon his Lordship hath given Order, that three or foure great Ships shall goe thither to open the Passage, to drive those Pyrates and Rovers from thence, and to waite those Merchant ships safe over.

Letters from *Dunkirk* in *Flanders* certifie, that there is a great Frigor in that



that Harbour lading with armes and ammunition; to be carried into the West Countrey, to supply the Cavaliers wants, but Order is given, that some of our great Ships shall lie in the channell between England and France to watch for her, and to intercept her passage thither.

From Kingstons upon Hull, it is reported, that the Earle of Newcastle hath summoned all the Inhabitants of Yorkshire from the age of sixteen to sixtie, that are able to beare armes, but yet that he dispenseith with such as give him money, to be exempted from the service, so that it is supposed, he will by this vile, get as much money from the Inhabitants as he can, and then draw Southwards upon the Scottish armies advancing, for it is credibly informed, that he hath no considerable army to encounter the Scots, neither can it be thought, that the most of his men will fight against them, in regard that they are forced to beare Armes, and to follow him against their wills, experience having of late abundantly taught us, that forced and pressed men doe nothing but helpe to consume money and food, and that it is the valiant and resolute Volunteers, that performe all the exploits and services, especially on the Parliaments side, which *Flavius* highly approveeth thus, *In cladibus & periculis belli exercitiorum, non modo necessarium est, verum etiam gratissimum voluntariorum Civium suis stipendiis mereri volentium studium, & exercitum. Est ignis omnium bonorum Civium, tunc suam operam gratuita Republicae polliceri & offerre.*

Since the late victory gained by Sir Thomas Fairfax at Nantwich in Cheshire, it is said, that he hath taken about five or six of the enemies strong holdes in that Countrey, and that he hath blocked up the City of Chester at a distance, to keep the enemy in, and to hinder their incursions into the Countrey. And some have said, that he hath also blocked up Buxton Castle, which it is thought cannot long hold out for want of victual and ammunition, but the truth of these things wee must expect from Sir William Brereton, who is come to London with the prime Prisoners that were taken at Elsmere in Shropshire by Col. nall Milton, and by himselfe, and Sir Thomas Fairfax at the battell neere Nantwich: he came on Friday last with his Prisoners to Saint Alons, from whence he came to Berne the day following, and so to London that night. The cause of his coming hither is not yet knowne, which if it be necessary to be made known do doubt will be made apparant, after his arrivall at the Parliament, whereof he is a Worthy Member, whose good service for our Religion, King and Parliament, will never be forgotten.

Sir



Sir John Meldrum brave exploit in taking of the Ile of *Ac-holms* in *Lincolnsire*, is much spoken of, where he took the Enemies Fort Royall, with eight Peeces of Ordinance in it, and a Troop of the Cavaliers horse. Since which wee heare, that he is sent for by the Parliament, to be made Governour of *Plymouth* in *Devonsire*, because Colonel *Mardlaw* the now Governour thereof (though he be a vallant Souldier, and a Faithfull man,) is much troubled with sickness, and delusions of the Gout, so that he is for the present disabled from doing the King dome such services, as he would willingly performe.

From *Boston* in *Lincolnsire* they write, that Sir *William* Constable with ten Troopes of horse, and two hundred foot Souldiers, hath taken *Bridlington* a Sea Town in *Yorkshire*, where the Queen landed when he came out of Holland, at his approach thereunto, the enemies Musketeers were Garrisoned there, stood out to encounter him, but he made his foot wheele about and get between the Towne and them, and then charging them with his horse in the front, and his foot also charging them in the Rear, he easily routed them, and took one hundred sixty nine under Officers and common Souldiers, as also one Sarient Major, one Captaing who was an Irish man, and one Lieutenant, and he took also as some report, six small ships in the Bay, that were laden with Wooll and other commodities, and going into Holland.

And they further write from thence, that Captaine *Liburn* the Londoner (who was taken prisoner at *Brainford*, and carried to *Oxford*, from whence by Gods mercifull providence he was exchanged after extreme ill usage) hath taken some fourteen packs that were going to supply the Cavaliers at *Newarks* upon *Trent*, estimated to be worth a thousand pounds, in which he found abave two hundred pounds in ready money.

The Holland Ambassadors arrived at *Oxford* on *Tuesday* last, where they were brought in by the Queens and the Earle of *Southampton* Coaches, and highly entertained, and they were to have audience on *Thursday* the eight of this instant *February*; but what hath been done there since upon their Message, is not advertised, whereof more will be known shortly.



There are some Forces gone out of Lancashire into Yorkshire, under the command of Coll. *Dodder*, but upon what designe, we yet hear not, onely some say, that the Cavaliers have since deserted the Towne of *Hallifax* in that County, but whether for fear of those Lancashire footes, or because they are commanded from thence by the Earle of *Newcastle*, to strengthen his Army, we yet hear not.

From *Rotterdam* in Holland they write, that there hath been a great paire of Organs lately set up in the French Church at the *Hague*, which some Priests and others went to play upon during the late frost and snow, but the weather had so congealed the pipes, that they could not make them speake without fire in the roome, which being neglected, and not removed, or put out at their departure, the Organs took fire, which expanded it selfe into the Church, and burnt both it and the pipes to the ground. Such ill success hath that Romish musicke had of late in these Northern parts of the World, as a forerunner of the downfall of Popery and Prelacy.

The Letters that came this weeke from beyond the Seas signifie, that the Papists in *Forraigne* parts, will not believe, that either the Cavaliers Siege is raised from before *Plimouth*, or that the Scots Army is come into England.

That the last moneth, the Swedes had defeated fifteen hundred horse and four thousand foot of the Danes, that kept the passage into *Jutland*, neere *Coldingen*, that they had taken seven Colonells of horse, and almost all the foot, and constrained them to their service, that *Gustavus Horne* is entred into *Scheven*, the East part of the King of Denmarks Dominions, with an Army of five thousand horse, and fiftene thousand foot, and had defeated those Danes that guarded that Countrey. And the Letters from *Hamburg* certifie, that the King of Denmarks Garrison in *Gluckstadt*, had surprized a Regiment of Swedish horse, that were quartered neere them: and had carried them prisoners into the Towne.

And from *Cullen* the Intelligence is, that the Imperialists are quartered in *Bohemia*, *Silesia* and the Bishoprick of *Bamberg* since the Swedes left those parts, and that the Emperour is raising of moneys in *Bohemia*, by a Tax of two thirds upon land and houses, and imposed another Taxe by the Poll upon all the Natives of that King-



Kingdom, even so far as And that the Weymouth Army, which is under the command of the Count of Turin, is now quartered in Lorraine.

The news from sea is, that some of the ships sent by the Earle of Warwick, to guard the Westerne coast, have taken a ship of Bristol, called the *Globe*, being about two hundred and fifty Tun burthen, and have carried her into the harbour at Plymouth. This news was brought by a ship that came lately from thence.

A Letter out of France certifieth, that the Duke of Vendôme, and the Marquisse de Mercure his sonne, who were confined for their factious carbalency in that Kingdom, have conveyed themselves away, and are escaped out of their confinement.

This Father and sonne were both noted to be of the Spanish Faction, which are now opposite to the French ingagements, and therefore they may kindle a fire of dissension in that Kingdom, if they can but have time to gather their adherents together.

From Bristol we have received these particulars, that the Viscount Muskerry, the young Lord of Dungannon the Earle of Corkes sonne, and Sir Philip Ousle the Arch-Rebell, are lately come thither with about fiftene hundred Irish Rebels, and that City is designed to be a Cautionary Towne for all the Irish Rebels that shall be brought into this Kingdome, but the truth of this expect by our next.

That one Standfast an Apostate and Malignant Minister there, prayed for the Lords and Commons now assembled in Parliament at Oxford.

That some of the Earle of Warwick's ships, going to relieve Pembroke Castle which is now besieged by the Welch Cavaliers because it complieth with our Parliament, met with some Bristol ships in Milford Haven, that convey Irish Rebels to that City, and making towards them, to seize upon them, the Bristol ships ran on ground, and with much ado landed three pieces of their Ordnance upon the shore, which they have planted there, to keep the Earle of Warwick's ships from relieving the said Castle, but the Bristol ships by their running on ground, are quite spoiled, and become unserviceable, and so by little and little it is hoped, that the Cavaliers Fleets will come to nothing, before this next Summer be expired.

Last -



Lastly, and which is worth the observation, that a New Chapell is building from the ground in the Castle of *Bristol* for the *Queen*, and the workmen having hoisted up a great beame of Timber to set the Roofe on, the next morning when they came to prosecute their worke, they found the beame broken in two, at which they wondered, because nothing had been done to it, or laid upon it when they set it, and that the chief workmen fell from a high ladder and broke his neck. These are no fables but real truths, and will be verified by the positive Oathes of such credible persons as saw it. The application is a stupendious and prodigious Omen against Popery.

There hath been another wonder shewing at *Oxford*, for Sir *John Byrons* defeat at *Nampwich*, which they terme a victory, to uphold the spirits of their Souldiers, lest they should run away at the true noise of it, and some of their own Souldiers was brought in as prisoners thither. Oh Spanish trick when with them leave couzening of silly English men, and some report, that the gates at *Oxford* are strictly guarded, that none shall come out to submit to the Parliament.

There is a Rumour, that the Scots are come to *Newcastle*, and have taken the South Shields upon the River of *Tyne*, but we hear of no Letters to confirme it.



Printed according to Order for  
G. B. and R. W.



*Cross-House in Cheshire taken by Sir Tho. Fairfax.  
Col. Gray with 8 Troops of horse come in to the Scots;  
Two Troops of the L. Hopsons horse routed by Col. Norton.  
Severall Statutes published by order of the L. Major.*

**Numb. 38**

Generall

Lesley.



**Mercurius Civicus.  
LONDON  
INTELLIGENCER.**

OR,  
Truth impartially related from  
thence to the whole Kingdome,  
to prevent mis-information.

From Thursday February 8. to Thursday February 15. 1643.



Our intention being principally to impart the affaires  
and intelligence of this famous and honourable  
City, most worthily deserving the title of being the  
mirrour and prospective of all Cities and places in  
Christendome for Justice and Reformation, and for  
maintaining and defending the true Religion, the  
Lawes and Liberties of the subjects of this Nation, protesting, che-  
rishing



riſhing, and foſtering the moſt faithfull Patriots and worthy Aſſertors of them, both Miniſters and others, ever ſince the light of Reformation began to breake forth, in the dayes of King *Edward* the 6. and *Queene Elizabeth*, but more eſpecially in theſe modern times, by adhering unto, and aſſiſting the now Præſent Parliament, againſt the oppoſition of almoſt the whole Kingdome, beſides the many Plots and contrivances of the Papiſts, popiſh Prieſts and Jeſuits in Ireland and other forraigne parts, and notwithstanding all the late machinations and underminings of the enemies to have wrought di- viſions, diſſentions and diſtractions amongſt them, the Governours, Magiſtracy, and the greateſt part of the Commonalty remaining as ſedulous as ever in their indeavours for the glory of God and the good of the Common-wealth, all which require a more learned and able Pen to make an exact and elaborate commemoration of them unto poſterity, in more fluent, pertinent, and elegant expreſſions; yet that I may not be altogether ſilent (having ſo excellent a ſubject and ſo fit an occaſion and opportunity put into my hands) I ſhall preſent the world with a late buſineſſe of importance now on foot in this City, for the reformation of ſome groſſe abuſes and miſdemeanours, which in former times (through the remiſſneſſe and inſtigat- ion of ſome Court Paraſites, who were obtruded into places of truſt in the City) the lawfull Governours thereof (although they had both authority and the Lawes of the Land on their ſide) yet durſt not put into ſo effectuall execution as they deſired. The matter much concerns the good of the City, and therefore was publiſhly read in ſeverall Congregations in and about *London* on the laſt Lords day, February the 11: being as followeth:

*London*

*Middleſex*

} Whereas divers Statutes are made, viz.

1. *Car.* 1. Againſt unlawfull Aſſemblies for Paſtimes upon the Lords Day.
3. *Car.* 1. Againſt Carriers, Butchers, Drovers, Carmen, and for abuſes committed by them upon the Lords Day.
- 21 *Jac.* 10. Againſt prophane Swearing and Cuſting.
- 1 *Jac.* 9. 4 *Jac.* 5. 7 *Jac.* 10. 21 *Jac.* 7. & 1 *Car.* 4. Againſt Tipling and Drunkenneſſe.
- 3 *Car.* 3. Againſt unlicenſed Alehouſes.
- 4 *Jac.* 4. Againſt ſelling Ale and Beere to unlicenſed Alehouſes.
- 3 *Hen.* 8. chap. 9. Againſt unlawfull Games.
- 2 & 3 *Phil.* & *Mar.* All Licences to keepe houſes for unlawfull Games to bee void.



All which good and wholsome Lawes having of late yeeres beene much neglected and little observed, for that they have received very rare and slow execution, to the great dishonour and displeasure of Almighty God, through the frequent multiplying of many notorious offences within the populous City of London, and the adjacent parts thereof, which by the said good Lawes are forbidden upon severall penalties.

**T** Hese are therefore to authorize and command you the bearer hereof, and the rest undernamed, to enter into all such houses and places as you, or any of you shall suspect, for the most effectuall execution of the said Statutes, or any of them, with such other person and persons as you shall thinke fit for your assistance, and upon your or their view or lawfull Testimony given to you from them, of any Offendor or Offendors, against the effect and true meaning of any the said Statutes, to take and apprehend every such Offendor or Offendors, and bring him or them personally before me, or some other his Majesties Iustices of the Peace and other Officers, as by the said Statutes, or any of them, are respectively appointed or assigned for the punishment of the said Offendors, to answer such objections as shall be made against them, or any of them, willing and commanding all Constables, Officers, and other his Majesties loving Subjects to be aiding and assisting unto you in the due execution thereof, whereof they may not faile at their perils. Dated this 10. day of Febr. Anno Dom. 1643.

To all Constables, Officers, and other his Majesties loving Subjects, and to every of them, within the said City, and County of Middlesex, and Liberties thereof.

John Wollaston Major.  
Isaac Pennington Locum  
Tenens Turris.

In the next place I shall goe farther off, and present unto you the Affairs of the Northern parts, and principally from the Scots Army; I shall not need to tell you of their taking of *Coquet* Island, the Governour, and above 60. Souldiers which kept Garrison in that Castle, with seven brasse peeces of Ordnance, severall Barrells of Gunpowder, an hundred Armes, with much other provision and Ammunition; this hath beene already imparted. On Munday last the Scotch Commissioners here in Towne had Letters concerning the revolt of Colonell *Gray* (brother to the Lord *Gray of Warke*, Speaker, *pro tempore*, to the House of Peers) who with a compleat Regiment of Horse, consisting of seven or eight Troops, is come in-



to the Scots, and he and the rest of his Souldiers have cheerfully taken the Covenant, whereupon the Scots have designed the said Colonell to remaine in *Wark* house in Northumberland for the better security thereof, and of his owne and his honourable brother the Lord Gray of *Warkes* Lands. The same Letters doe also further certifye, that upon Sir *Tho. Glenham*s quitting of *Amwicke* the next day after summons, he caused all the Cattell about those parts to be carried away, whereupon the Scots sent out a strong party, and rescued all the Cattell, and tooke severall prisoners, and restored the Cattell to the owners, which tooke so deep impression in the minds of the inhabitants of those parts, that many of the most eminent men, with about 4000 of the Countrey are come unto them, and have taken the Covenant, the names of the Gentry are these: Sir *John Fenicke*, Sir *John Delavale*, Mr. *Robert Delavale*, Mr. *Shafte*, Mr. *Heron*, Mr. *Lile*, Mr. *Clavering*, and Mr. *Middleton*, besides divers others. On Friday was severnnight last the Scots made their first summons of *Newcastle*, whereupon Sir *Tho. Glenham* desired five daies respite for to answer, since which time we have no further intelligence from thence. I am confident before the next you will heare not onely of the surrendring of *Newcastle*, but of the *Shields*, and divers other places of consequence in those parts.

By Letters out of *Cheshire* dated *Febr. 3.* it is informed that since the late defeat of the Forces that came out of *Ireland*, and the taking of their Commanders, there are two Regiments of Foot and foure Troopes of Horse come out of *Ireland* unto *Westchester*, the Foot are under the command of Colonell *Tillyen* and Col. *Broughton*; it is hoped they will meet with the like entertainment here as their precedent deserters of the Protestant cause have done. They further certifye, that on Wednesday, *Jan. 31.* There was a sharpe encounter between Sir *Tho. Fairfax* his owne Regiment and the Forces under the command of Col. *Marrow* and Serjeant-major *Worden* neere *Chester*, where they slew divers of them in the place, tooke about 30 prisoners, some whereof affirme, that those who came last out of *Ireland* report, that the Marquesse of *Ormond*, made by His Majesty Lieutenant-generall of *Ireland*, tooke possession of the Castle at *Dublin* and received the Sword on Sunday, *Jan. 21.* last.

Some Letters out of *Derbshire* informe, that Sir *John Gell* hath taken two Garrisons of the enemies with good store of Ammunition, and  
that



hat he is now going to besiege the mansion House of the great robb-  
Carrier Col. *Hastings* at *Ashey de la zouch*, but of this you shall heare  
more particularly hereafter.

Out of *Gloucestershire* they write that Prince *Rupert*, alias Duke of  
*Cumberland* is lately come into those parts; he advanced from *Ox-*  
*ford* on Sunday was Sevennight last, intending to advance towards  
*Cheshire* to joyne with the Lord *Biron*s forces, but that *Gloucester* is  
in his way; he is now at *Tewkesbury*. Mr. *Dutton* that grand Com-  
missioner of Array and others in that County have lately plundered  
that County of the greater part of their Cattell, and sent them to  
*Oxford*. It is hoped the speedy advance of the Lord Generally, the E.  
of *Manchester*, Sir *Wil. Walker*, all which are making great preparati-  
ons for recruit and recruitment, will be a meanes to cross the Cavaliers  
intentions of joyning with the Irish forces.

But as the Duke of *Plunderland* is designed for *Cheshire*, to the L.  
*Hopton* and others have a great mind to enter into the Counties of  
*Suffex*, *Surrey*, and *Kent*, were not Sir *Wil. Walker* and the *London*  
Forces, in the way; they have lately sent severall Letters into *London*,  
particularly for some dozens of the Maps of *Kent*, *Suffex* and *Surrey*,  
that they may the better know the passages into those parts. A good  
Item both for the souldiers and inhabitants to be carefull of them-  
selves. Many Letters to this effect can be produced to those that are  
desirous.

For *Marcus Antonius*, I shall not need to spend any time or Paper  
upon him, he is of late grown so poore, so thin, so thredbare, and  
so incapable of uttering a witty conceit, that it lookes more like  
the productions of the empty and crack't skull of *Taylor* the water  
Poet, or some *Oxford* Taphier, who hath washed away his braines  
with the dull element of *Ale*; then of a *Berken* head, a Scholler, a man  
of learning or understanding. Besides there are so many Pens have  
already employed themselves as *Anti-Anticusses* against him, that it  
would be both unnecessary and unacceptable for me to speake any  
thing in answer to him. I shall onely observe thus much, that where-  
as in the fourth weeke of this new yeere he told you of the killing of  
Capt. *Sydenham* Governour of *Poole* which occasioned some others  
to publish the like error, relying too much upon his credit, he doth  
the last weeke ending *Febr. 3.* recall it as a mistake, confessing his  
mis-information. Besides we have it from very good hands, that that  
worthy



worthy and valiant Gentleman is yet safe in *Poole*, and may yet doe good service against the Dorsetshire forces which lie before that Towne.

On Tuesday last, *Febr. 13.* in the afternoone, the French Ambassadour *Monsieur de Hartcourt* went forth of *London* toward *France*, he hath long agitated the affaires between King and Parliament, and no question hath got experience of them; but what course will be taken by that Kingdome in the behalfe of either party, time will shortly discover and manifest.

Divers of our *London* Malignants, many of them men of great estates, who had long time absented themselves at *Oxford* & in other parts of the Kings Army have deserted the Cavaliers, and are come this weeke to Towne, desiring to have the benefit of the Declaration of both Kingdomes, and to make their peace with the Parliament. I shall not discover their names for the present, though some of them are men of eminency, because I will not discourage them in any good intentions. We may see that it is *Autumnus* at *Oxford*, when so many of their leaves fall away, and we hope that this spring of the yeere will produce many happy events to the settling of peace and truth in this Kingdome.

There came the last weeke two ships into *London* which having been to Traffique in *Spaine*, in their returne from thence stricke in at the harbour of *Mounts-bay* in *Cornwall*. Whereof Capt. *Basset* Vice-admirall of the Kings Navy at Sea, under the command of Sir *John Pennington*, high-Sheriffe of the County of *Cornwall*, having intelligence, sent this ensuing Letter and Warrant unto them.

WE thought it good to write a word to accompany this inclosed, which we pray you read publicquely amongst your Company, and if you and they doe approve of those propositions, speedily to come ashore with your boat, otherwise we shall doe our endeavour to bring you into subjection. So we rest your friends

Otherwise put out your Colours  
in obedience to His Majesty and  
come ashore.

*John Bassett*  
*Roger Polkin.*

To the Masters and other Officers of those Ships  
now riding in *Mounts-bay*, these.

To



To the Captaines, Merchants, and Masters of such  
Ships as this shall be shewed unto, now riding  
within Mounts-bay.

**T**Hese are in His Majesties name to command you and every  
of you, upon sight hereof immediately to come to shore,  
and give account of your selves and ships unto me His Majesties  
Officer, Vice-Admirall and High-Sheriffe of this County; and of  
this I doe command you on your Allegiance not to faile, nor de-  
lay; for if you shall, I shall not faile of my duty, to compell you  
as Traytors, though I doe it by sinking your ships, and giving no  
quarter unto any of you that shall resist.

But in case you shall bring in your ships and submit your selves,  
as good Subjects ought, you shall have friendly and faire quar-  
ter, not to be dispossessed of your Vessels, and all your wages and  
other dues shall be doubly paid you, and all Goods whatsoever  
doe belong particularly to any Sea-man or Labourer now in the  
ship, shall be justly delivered them. And for the ships and their  
lading, they shall be safe kept unto the use of the right owners,  
if good Subjects. Given under my hand and Seale at Te head,  
this first day of Iannar. 1643.

Basset, Vice-Admirall.

Notwithstanding which specious Letter, and the faire glosses and  
pretences contained in the said Warrant, and the promise of double  
pay unto the Sea-men, Peter Tustin, and Peter Lunt Masters of the  
said ships tooke the first opportunity they possibly could to escape  
out of the said Harbour, which accordingly they effectually per-  
formed, and got safely unto London with all their lading and prize, and  
deprived the Cavaliers of their intended booty.

On Tuesday last February 13. the Earle of Westmerland presen-  
ted an humble Petition unto the Lords, wherein he expresses much  
sorrow for his former errors in complying with the Kings par y.  
and humbly desires to participate of the benefit of the late Decla-  
ration



ration of both Kingdomes, declaring that his intention ever was to preserve the rights and privileges of Parliament, and that he should live and die in the profession thereof, desiring that he might be admitted to take the solempne League and Covenant, whereunto the Lords assenting, he hath taken it accordingly. This is a good president to other Lords and Gentlemen of the Kings party, that they doe no longer delay, but take advantage of the present tender before the first of March next, lest not taking time by the forelocke they repent of their former obstinacy, when it is too late.

On Wednesday February 14. it was informed by Letters from Southampton, that the last weeke two Troopes of the Lord *Hoptons* Forces came and faced that Towne, whereupon Colonell *Newton* Governour thereof issued out upon them, and after a sharpe encounter slew and tooke the greatest part of them, and routed the rest.

From Marlborough we have intelligence, that they are in a very sad and miserable condition, by reason of the insolencies of the Kings Forces there, who have imposed a new Oath upon them, which hath occasioned many of the inhabitants to desert their Houses and Families, and come up to London.

Also a Messenger from *Hull* which came the same day to the Lord Generall informed, that Sir *John Meldrum* was gone forth from *Hull* with a party toward *Newark* upon *Trent*, which he intended to besiege; and that he conceived Sir *John Meldrum* is by this time before it. The Lincolnshire Forces are also to meet at *Slyford*, and were then upon their march. He takes this opportunity the rather, for that there are not above 500 in Garrison there, and the Malignants are carrying away the best of their goods out of the Towne, fearing his approach; the Marq. of *Newcastle* having drawne forth the greatest part of his garrison in those parts under pretence of advancing towards the Scots Army, although it is verily beleevied he dares not looke them in the face.

There was also this day a confident report of the taking of *Crew-house* in *Cheshire* by Sir *Tho. Fairfax* his forces, with the *L. Brudenell* (a notorious Papist) 300 prisoners, much Armes and Ammunition, but it being not confirmed by Letters, we cannot relate it for truth.

Printed according to Order.

London, Printed for Thomas Bates, and J. W. J. 1643:





*Be Wise as Serpents, Innocent as Doves.*

THE

# SCOTISH DOVE,

Sent out, and Returning;

Bringing Intelligence from the Armies, and  
makes some Relations of other observable Passages  
of both Kingdoms, for Information and Instruction.

*As an Antidote against the poisoned insinuations of Mercurius  
Aulicus, and the errors of other intelligencers.*

From Friday the 9. of February, to Fryday the 16. of the same.

**S**uch is the malignitie of the Antichristian Iesuiticall  
faction, (though some men will not see it) against the  
Goſpell and Truth of Christ: that with implacable  
wrath, they do, and will persist, in their bloody designs,  
against the children of Christ, and those that seek Reform-  
ation



mation either in Church or State: all History tells us, and experience proves, that men of desperate fortunes, possessed with diabolical Spirits, count war their best peace, other mens losse their gaine, and a destructive war is their greatest security, nothing but destruction will satisfie them; nor will they cease to destroy, till they be destroyed of their hellish machinations, we have too clear experience of their cruelties, three Kingdomes bring in undeniable evidence, especially *England* and *Ireland*, unparralld by any History: *litterall Babel* exceeds all before, but mysticall *Babylon* hath more exceeded her, then she did all others in Barbarisme and Immanity; who hath beene long *drunke with the blood of the Saints*, and now in the heate of that drunkenesse (infused in all the Members,) rageth above humane rage, and must fall; Gods Word affirmeth it, and I feare not to relate it; I as surely expect it as I look to dye: but things in themselves evident and clear, neede no demonstrations.

I shall at this time (least the Doves Patience may prejudice her innocencie) vindicate truth by the discovery of *Mercurius Aulicus* false scandals, and sophisticall insinuations, (though not the Doves customary practise) because our friend *Britannicus*, *Aulicus* chiefe Antagonist, hath not once vindicated our Dove against *Aulicus* false aspersions. But without gaule, I say, *Aulicus* his mouth and pen, can speak no word plain but *Rebels*; like that bird which bred up, devours her dam who hatched her and fed her, and speakes no language but her own name. Thus *Aulicus* railes against *Rebels*, who is the chief of *Rebels*. He tells us of *our Members* (we know his meaning) *that they have private ends to themselves* (we know *Oxford* members have) but I must tell *Aulicus*, as each particular member makes up the Common-weale, so each publike good, redounds (as to all) so to every member: and for this cause *Cato* of *Mitica*, first sued to be a consull and undertooke



took the tribunalship, that he might benefit the Common-wealth; a-  
 resist the illegal Faction of Pompey, resolving to defend the Com-  
 mon, or to die honourably in the defence of common liberty; and  
 when one of his friends whom he had defended against unjust accu-  
 sations gave him thanks for the liberty he enjoyed, *Cato* replied, and  
 told him he was to thank the Common-wealth, for whose sake and  
 love only, he had undertaken to advise; such *Catoes*, if this Kingdome  
 honour not; ingratitude will cry, and Ethnieks will condemn.

He tels us of pressing of men; I tell him wee presse but them that  
 oppresse; but *Aulicus*, your *Oxonians* and *Hopronians* presse a'l, both  
 men and women:

He tels us of Mounfier *Harcourts* second Complaint of stopping his  
 packquets, but I must tell *Aulicus*, that Mounfier de *Harcourt* is more  
 dishonoured by your treacheries inelosed in his packquets, then by  
 the intercepting of them: He sayes the *Parliament* detains the Kings  
 children at Saint James his House, I answer, they are not detained,  
 but cherished for the King, themselves, and the Kingdome, as the  
 Royall Nurserie, kept from the stain of Popish rebellion.

Hee tels us of Mr. *Marshall*, and makes a long Story about his  
*Sermon to the Lords and Commons*, and the City, which hee calls his  
*Dinner-sermon*, &c. *Aulicus*, you want such Sermons at Oxford; but  
 to give thee a word in answer to thy blasphemous calumnies, were to  
 answer a foole according to his folly; he that heard or reads the Ser-  
 mon, and knows the occasion, will swear thou art a foole, or worse;  
 But *Aulicus* discovers himself in the next cavill, to be both foole  
 and Knave.

He tels us they were certified from Stafford, that the Rebels (for he  
 speaks his own name) got the Figure of our Saviours body, to the waist,  
 carved in wood, with the Crown of Thornes on his head which (before  
 the Popish Rebels) they mocked, and stroke it, first on one cheek, and  
 then on th'other, pulled it by the chin, and rubbed it on the nose, &c.  
 that it was done on Christmas day, and that it was against the Sonne  
 of God. *Aulicus*, it were answere enough to such a senseless ca-  
 vill, to tell thee thou art a superstitious Woodhead, to adore Wooden  
 gods; and so figure thee out for one of *Mercuries* foots. But, that  
 I may informe thee the ignorant, and shew your Oxford Popery, I will give  
 thee an orthodox answer, and tell thee from the mouth of Saint Paul,  
 that an Image is nothing; that is, a vain thing, a foolish superstitious  
 fancie, Christ is God, and God is a Spirit, who hath commanded not  
 to make to our selves any carved Image; in the seventh Council (or  
 Synod) held at Constantinople, it was decreed, that there should be



no Figure or Picture of Christ, and this reason was given, because Christ being God and Man, the Figure or Picture of Christ must needs be a living Picture; for no Figure or Picture can expresse the Godhead, but is abominable and dishonourable; God is then honoured, when such Pictures or Figures are dishonoured.

Then he tels us, *that one of them said openly, that if no body would kill the King, and end this war, he would do it; but Aulicus; his was but a Figure too, else a word of errour, wherein thou playest the Serpents part, (a forward sonne.)*

He tels us of a Declaration of the County of Cornwall, by the high Sheriffe (Rebels) the Justices of Peace, (bloody ones) Commissioners (of Aray) Gentlemen, Juries, Constables, (of their making) for the raising of men, money, arms, &c. (for the defence of Poperie) As lions, when they bring the money, let it be recorded in their Church Books, amongst the rest of their good works, else it will be forgotten, and they'll do no more such works.

Aulicus tels us a tale of one (somewhere) *that buggered a Mare, but 'twas a Welch Asse, and hur was couzin Jermin to Aulicus, hur was haltered at Shrewsburie, he confesseth it: Then he tels us of a Messenger that brought word that the Scots were entred England, &c. and makes a confused relation, as if the name Scots had frighed him out of his wits, hee tels their number, and then substracts, and by a distracted division he loseth his quotient; but if their name put him to such a fright, what will their approach do, if they should come neer Oxford? surely the man Aulicus would hang himself, and save them that labour.*

Then he tels us of the Marquesse of Argyles Declaration and Letter to Sir Thomas Glemham, and Sir Tho. Glemhams Letter to him in answer, and there he addes more words then hee lost Regiments by his former Arithmetike; hee makes a large story with little truth, and to no purpose; this Oxford Aulicus of Brazen Nose, or, Aulicus with a Nose of Brasse.

Hee can call a whole Parliament Rebels, and make a faction of Spanish, French, Italian fugitive revoltors a Parliament, and count himself one of them, and say: *We sent a Letter to the Earle of Essex of better contents then that of the Marquesse of Argyles, but Aulicus you strap was not well made, you lost your pull, old Birds will not stoop to chaffe, nor will Heroick Essex be deluded by Oxford conjurations; he like himself, (most honourably) returned an honourable Answer to an unworthy Message, if you at Oxford had the honesty to make good use of it, it would be your happinesse, and your posterities.*



He tells us of a Spirit that rules at Westminster: *Aulicus*, you want such a Spirit at Oxford, for it is a Spirit of peace and of mercy that rules at Westminster; such a Spirit as is love and unity, which hath united the loyall Scots and the Parliament in a solemne Covenant with God for peace and reformation, and to establish his Majesties Throwne, in peace and righteousnesse, when they have taken away the wicked from before him, which only are the disturbers of the peace of his Majesties Kingdomes, and wasters of the Commonweale; let heaven and earth witnesse if this be not true: yet he blutheth not to jeere, that the Londoners in Print declare the division of the revolted, imaginary houses of Lords and Commons at Oxford: *Aulicus*, we cannot say enough of that, for your imaginary houses of Lords and Commons at Oxford are moulded and made of division, the originall of discord and dissention, divided in opinions, severed into Spanish, French, and English factions, divided in their ends, by themselves, in themselves, and about all things; like Herod and Pilate- can only agree in condemning of Jesus Christ. But *Aulicus*, you must come into our Covenant, or we must clip you off and divide you as shreds from the whole peece, or rotten Members from a sound body.

He tels us of the Lord Byrons valour at Nampwich, how he brate the forces of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Sir William Brereton, till he was beaten himselfe, and then he ran away, &c. and it was wisely done: New honours provoke new valours, besides, he tells us that of 1700. horse, he lost but ten; so by my arithmetick he ran away with 700. But the foot (he saith) is a le much better list, they threw down their Arms and yeilded themselves, and 800. of them have taken the Covenant, and fight for the King and Parliament, against the perfidious Oxonians, to rescue his Ma<sup>esty</sup> from their plots; but *Aulicus* tels us a story of hedges and ditches, and Cocks and Bulls, all errant lies; except that he saith in plain termes, they had the worst, but every truth from *Aulicus* per, is to shadow a lie: for he presently affirms, they were on the better side, (if Antichrist be best.) He farther tels us, that the Members of the (imaginary) Houses at Oxford have undertaken to raise a hundred thousand pounds (a hundred thousand Spirits) with the help of Doctor Turner; rotten Members cannot raise currant money: he tells us this money must maintain the war, in defence of their righteous cause, (against God) a righteous cause indeed, and likely to prosper: he saith they have already subscribed to raise part of it, it is but subscribed; but they are (he saith) pressing and oppressing, to expresse their uttermost endeavours, but not to be honest:



honest: *Though he tell us of their just and happy proceedings at Oxford, which (he saith) makes them at Westminster hasten the invaders,* We know thy meaning by thy mumping. *Aulicus*, but it is scandalous, to terme them invaders, they are his Majesties good subjects, they neither invade, nor envey, onely your wicked treacheries, which they meane to correct; not to compell you to take the Covenant with them, but to hang *Aulicus* and his Brethren, contemners of so holy an Ordinance.

He tells us of preparing Worcester house for the Scots Commissioners, and of taking furniture out of his Majesties Wardrobe to furnish it: *Aulicus*, they need not much furniture out of his Majesties Wardrobe, they are not at want for that, nor any other necessary, which is your sorrow, but our joy; too much cannot be done for the Scots, men so well deserving; whose zeale to God, and love to this Kingdome, the same Chronicles, which will render you Oxonians infamous, will register their lasting praise to posterities.

He tells us of an Ordinance to pay the price of a Weekly meale, which heretofore they promised to forbear, and bestow it on their Army: *Aulicus*, this Ordinance is not to compell any who are pious and charitable that way, but to restraine the impiety of some, and extract some crums of charity from your uncharitable and ungodly crew, mixed amongst us in the City, who feast, whore, and drinke, while we fast and pray, that you may become honest men, though you resolve never to be the men.

He tells us the want of money makes our recruite go on so slowly: *Aulicus*, you know that by experience, else Sir Ralph Hopton had beene recruited before he lost his hopes at Arundell Castle. But he tells us that Sir William Waller in the foot of his account finds small gaine by Arundell Castle; *Aulicus*, it is better to gaine a little, then lose all, as you have done there. He tells us Sir William Wallers army is strangely wasted within these three weekes, not by Sir Ralph Hoptons valour *Aulicus*, nor will Prince Rupert look towards him, lest he should be beaten: but *Aulicus*, you were best look to the West, for your Champion in the North can keep nothing for you there.

He tells us the Lord Byron is againe recruited, and in the field at Chester: *Aulicus*, your Intelligences will lie, as well as you, but not so much, your words are no oracles, he may march orderly our, and run disorderly in, you know he did so lately; He tells us of two great regiments of foot, and foure troops of horse more come to the Lord Byron from Ireland. *Aulicus*, if they doe us no more hurt then the last, our Armes will be well strengthened by them, and the



Lord *Byron* may run for more. He saies the *Marquess* of *Ormon* is settled in the *Castle* of *Dublin*, and received the *Sword* on *Sund* 17, the 21. of *January*. *Aulicus*, it was never well with his Majesty, nor with his subjects since his Majesty placed such men in great Castles, and made them keepers of his Majesties *Sword*, for they cause that *Sword* to destroy those it should defend. He calls that gallant Gentleman, *Colonell Syddenham* perfidious, saying he would have betrayed the *Earle* of *Craford*; *Aulicus*, you lie without booke, you tell your tale backward, it was the *Earle* of *Craford* that would have betrayed him, to make him betray the *Common-wealth*: but *Col. nell Syddenham* taught the *Earle*, both to fight and run; it was worth all his money; for he hath made good use of it since that time; remember *Ashton*.

*Aulicus*, thou art so bad, that thou hatest every thing that is good; an innocent Dove cannot flie abroad but thou imprisonest her; me thinks thou shouldst love the Dove, because she carries the name *Scottish*, thou lovest all of that name, and cuntry too, make much of the Pigeon you have but few such birds at *Oxford*.

For intelligence thus, We are certified that *Sir John Gell* hath taken a considerable passage over *Trent*, which gives a direct way into *Lecestershire* which the enemy kept; & had at a Mill made a Fort, and kept a Garrison, which he hath now taken, and about 500 Armes.

The Ile of *Axholme* is so cleared, and secured by the vigilancy and valour of that Noble Gentleman *Sir John Meldrum*, that all *Whouldenosse* is by it secured, and the passage from Sea, by the river, and by land is stopped, which is a considerable thing; *Gainsborough* and that Island prevent all passage to *Newark*.

We are certified that the *Earle* of *Newcastle* hath drawne the most part of his strength out of *Newark*; and out of his Garrisons in the West-riding of *Torkshire*, and is marched towards *Newcastle Towne*, to give battle with the Scots.

In *Lincolnsire* they have a very considerable number both of horse and foot, 2000. horse is assured in readinesse, and no want of foot: *Colonell Cromwell* is marcht neere to *Newark*; we shall expect more certainly of his happy successe by next week. We have had no certaine Intelligence from the Scotch Army, since that which came on Sunday and Munday last, which although I conceive most men have heard, yet I shall give you the certainty of that relation in brieft thus, when the Van of their Army came within three miles of *Amwick* *Sir Thomas Glenham* retreated toward *Newcastle*, driving all the cattle before him, which they had before taken from the Country: *Generall Lesley* having notice of it, set a party to intercept them, which *Glenham* perceiving, hasted away and left his droves. *Generall Lesley* made Proclamation to the Country to come and own their cattle by any particular marke, to assure they were the right owners, and take them againe (our *Irish* Cavaliers call these invaders)



*invaders*) by the way they took *Cocher Castle* and six peeces of Ordnance: *Generall Lesley* hath summoned *Newcastle*, they desired five dayes respit, he Nobly gave it, and since we have had no certaine relation.

Some newes came on Wednesday concerning them from *Hull*, but I am confident it is false and therefore am silent, onely by the way take notice that for truth *Colonell Gray* is come in to *Generall Lesley*, with 5. Troopes, &c. and the *English of Northumberland, Westmerland, &c.* are (of Genny, Yeomandry and able fighting men) to the number of 4000. foote, and 20. Troopes, came in to the Scots assistance; it is with confidence beleeyed, the Scots are before this time in possession of *Newcastle*, but no certainty, our affections are swift and good, God make actions answerable to his praise. The Ordinance concerning the Commissions of both kingdomes for the recruits, dispose, and regulating the Armies, and to consider of the great affaires of both Kingdomes, concerning Treaties, and answers, &c. which hath held long debate between both Houses, about the power necessary to be conferred on them; it was agreed on by both Houses on Wednesday, for the men, their number and power? the Time only they differ in, the Commons allowing it for 3. moneths, the Lords but for 6. weekes: so that I doubt not but this day it will be fully agreed on: the end of making such Commissioners, is for speedy dispatch, for secrecie, and because our Armies at this time consist of two Kingdomes.

We have Intelligence from *Oxford* that they have set up a *Gibbet* upon the publishing the Declaration of both Kingdomes, threatening to hang any man that offers to go from thence without speciall Warrant, and have made Proclamation to the same purpose, that whosoever is taken going or afterward shall suffer as a traytor, and that it shall be felony for any man to have that Declaration found in his custody; which clearly shewes not onely discontent amongst them, but feare: for I am confident those who have a spark of love to the true Protestant Religion, finde a sting in their consciences, which will gaulle the soule. *Colonell Masly* was by a stratagem drawn out by the treachery of a seeming friend, who came to him and told him where a small party of the enemies horse lay, which (he said) he might easily surprize: the Gallant Active Colonell, ready to take every opportunity went out, but by Gods providence tooke a more considerable strength with him then he needed, for such a party; but *Prince Rupert* with a greater strength lay in Ambush, and fell upon him; the Noble Colonell stood it out against him with undaunted courage; slue divers of them; lost 16. of his men, and his Brother was sorely wounded: so the enemy retreated. Since this skirmish we have intelligence (but somewhat uncertaine) that before the Colonell got to *Glocester* they had a greater battle; and though with some losse he had the day, and kept the field, of this if true, we shall heare more shortly. From *Lyme* we are certified that they marched out, and have taken *Colonell Wendum*, and a Troope of Horse, &c.

From *Cheeshire* we are certified that the Noble Knight (valiant and faithfull) *Sir Thomas Fairfax* hath taken *Crem house*, a very strong Garrison, and in it the Lord *Brewerton*, and above 200. men, all their Armes Ammunition; as also another considerable Garrison called *Dorison House*, he is Master of the Field.

The Earl of *Westmerland* hath petitioned the Houses that he may take the Covenant, and have the benefit of the Declaration of both Kingdomes, the answer you shall heare hereafter, and the reason of it. The Marquess of *Ormond* is voted to be a plaine traytor to three Kingdomes, *Aulick* assigns him a sword, the Dove bequeaths him an Axe.





Numb<sup>34</sup>.

THE *K. P. London*  
**PARLIAMENT**  
**SCOUT:**  
 Communicating His Intelligence  
 TO THE  
**KINGDOME.**

From Friday the 9. of February, to Friday the 16. of February, 1644.

**F**riday we had little newes, the houses prosecuted their designe for a Councell of State, and the compleating of my Lord Generall: we had this day advertisement that some of the Irish (which before we hinted, were landed at Bristolly) either of purpose, or by winde would have put into Wales, but the Welch would not indure it, but gathered together and drove them back againe, so that although they at Oxford brag so much of the forwardnesse of the Welch, yet we see they will



not indure the Irish, & the transporting of them over is odious in the eyes of their fastest friends; yea, others report that some of them comming to joyne other powers of the Kings, were refused also, and they would not joyne with them, such is the Antypathie between the English and naturall Irish.

Saturday nothing of moment came from abroad, the houses went on with the same businesse, which they did the day before, and a Committee sate to compose the differences between the Militia, and the Committee of Salters-Hall: which was stretcht wide by some hot debate, but happily set, composed by the wisdom of the Committee of the Commons house, who resolved that the Common Councell should nominate a Committee to dispose of the money, and the house to approve of it.

Monday we had newes from the Scots Army, which though it was not of the taking Newcastle and such like great actions, yet it was a good account of their service since the last, in the judgement of those that understand what belong to Armes, for they have taken severall places, as Cocker Island, and other little places, and freed the Country of the little miseries, and no doubt will of the great ones in time; they discreetly and valiantly rescued cattell which were driven away by the enemy, and restored them to the people, a businesse that presents them in their old way of justice, and takes off that Malignant scandall that is and was cast upon them, they will destroy all, and conquer all: Colonell Gray is said to be come in to them, with some two Troopes of horse, which discretion led him unto being alone, some report that the Scots having intelligence, that Newcastles powers was drawing up against them, have sent some forces towards the Teefe, thereby to hinder the enemies approaches to disturbe them in their present designe, which no doubt is to gaine, if possible Newcastle, & not leave so considerable a place behinde them; which besides the great power  
that



that must be left to block it up, will hinder them of so good a retreat, and so disturbe our coale trade, though happily from Sunderland, it might be had, that the commodity would be so dear, that we in the South parts shall not be so clearly sensible of the good; and that this is their designe appeares in their Summoning Newcastle, who have taken five dayes time to answer, not that its to be imagined they are in straits, but that they spin out time, expecting the approach of their friends to impede the formidable Siege thereof: So that this may well be intimated that it will concerne the Generalls of these parts to bestirre themselves, and to take care to advance with the soonest in regard they must not suddenly expect a conjunction of those Northerne powers.

We had newes of some differences growing in Plymouth between the Commanders there, which must be timely looked unto, for the losse of that towne may protract the war a whole year, besides other miseries, losses, and expences that the Parliament will be subject unto: In places of greatest concernment, it is most necessary that men of eminency, as well as those of skill be intrusted, and as confiding Chieftaines so also Officers and Souldiers.

We were also advertised that Colonell *Masse* understanding of some of the Duke of *Cumberlands* horse drawing neer to him, upon false intelligence, sent out a partie against them, but the enemy being more numerous then he was, routed his horse, yet they got most backe to the Towne lost some fifteene men, and had some taken: By *Cumberlands* drawing that way with horse we perceive he hath a new designe upon that poore Towne, there being many foot before about *Easum*, *Camden*, and other places: to hinder the Ammunition, so long since intended for that place, and we doubt not, but, maugre all their powers, we shall bring them the in-



tended succours, and it may be they may pay us dear for disturbing them that go with it as they did at Newbery.

This day the houses considered of Sir *William Wallers* Ordinance for recrute, and in the afternoone had a conference with the Lords about one clause in the Ordinance, for the Councell of State, consenting to the men and all, but could not thinke it fit they should have power to order and direct, and gave for that purpose five reasons which being reported to the Commons they adjourned.

This day the 14. prisoners brought up by Sir *William Brereton* were disposed of to the Tower and other places, and the rest are carried to Manchester, whence we understand 20. barrells of powder are come to Nampwich: we heartily wish the enemy growes not up againe, for we hear their disperst horse are met and are numerous, but dare not as yet looke perfection of valour, Sir *Thomas Fairfax* in the face, who takes in one petty strength after another, as Crew house, and as some Letters say the Scots offered him 3000. foot in case he wanted, but they were refused by him, as being supplied out of the Countreies, they say also he hath blockt up Westchester, and redemmed many good women, taken and put into Chester for those 300. whother's with long knives.

Tuesday and Wednesday we had little news, some reports there were of some Troopes taken by the Garrison of Poole, and an assurance, that Master *Sydenham* is not killed, but was hurt onely, and escaped. Those in the West assure us, that there are many hundreds of naturall Irish, which Secretary *Nicolson* would by no means endure in his Letter to Sir *William Boswell*; the time was not seasonable, untill the Scots were come in, to lend for Irish: Others speake of somewhat done by *Colonell Norton*, but whether true, or no, we cannot say, because the enemies advancing to Petersfield obstructs the passage.

We



We were informed, that a Letter from Generall *Esley* intimates, that he did believe he should be Master of Newcastlle by the 14. of February.

The Lords and Commons spent most time these dayes about the Councell of State, giving Reasons *Pro & Contra*: but at last, the Lords consented, that the Ordinance, as returned by the Commons, should be of force for six weekes, which is a good Conclusion, though for no longer; because businesse may go on, which otherwise would be obstructed: The great Designes of this Spring need no obstruction, if we consider it is an unnaturall War, and how needfull it is to put end thereunto, and how probable it is, if God direct the managing of this Summer, our trouble may have an end.

There are Letters come, and published, that tell of the Swedes continued successse and victory over the Danes; Many men reduce from principles the fall of a weak supposed enemy, when it is clear, all things conduceth to the advantage of them that trust in God.

They at Oxford counterfeited my Lord Generalls hand and Seale, and sent a Trumpeter to Warwick-castle to get Colonell *Lunsford* thence, but the Governour suspecting a little, upon further search found the businesse to be all counterfeit, sent the Trumpeter to London, who is in prison, from whence he is like to go the Gallies.

The Lords Thursday returned the businesse of the Councell of State to the Commons, the Commons adioyned, they seeme not to be pleased that to the words order and direct, they have limited six weekes and no longer, we heartily wish this businesse be well ended, that so the other businesse, that are to follow be not obstructed, sure its a desirable thing, for we finde the Chancellor *Oxenford* was agreed, and appointed director Generall to the severall confederated Armies in Germany after the death of the King of Sweden, and did bravely manage the whole



affairs untill the fiery courage of Duke *Barnard* of Weymer, would needs do contrary to direction, and was overthrown, *Gustavus Horne* taken prisoner, and most of the ground got by the aforesaid King lost, the Duke himself flying to the Chancellor to Francford who said to the Duke you have undone all the princes of Germany because you would not observe the directions.

We have a rumour, as if the Scots had lost some Colours and men, its Oxford news, whether true or not we cannot tell, only wish we had as good intelligence as they, sure their prosperity and good successe concernes us as well as them if not more.

They speake also of one that came from Hull, who reports that my Lord *Fairfax* had newes that the Scots attempted the storming of Newcastle upon the North side, and were repulsed, but this sounds like the tale of some one that never saw, read, nor heard of the Non-slating of a Towne.

We heare that a house in Staffordshire is taken in, that was a great annoyance to the Countreys: we joy in our little Conquests, because they make way for a fuller supply, & will facilitate at spring our joynt advance against the common enemy.

The French Ambassadour went this week towards France, he could not fasten Propositions, unlesse he would move as to a Parliament: This is counted a mighty point at Oxford, and it is so indeed, they will rather let an Ambassadour go backe *Re infecta* (as much as they desire peace) rather then acknowledge the Parliament to be a Parliament, and let them look to it, for if they prosper not in the warre, it will be the rocke on which they will split: but if they prevaile, the same will be ours, however it obstructs Treaties, which, whether good or ill, is very disputable, peace being so lowly, that it is almost at no time unfit to lay the foundation of it by Treatie.

*Quest. 1.*

Whether a mercenary Garrison be not better then to have Masters



Masters and Apprentices taken from their houses and trades todo duty upon the Courts of Guards, some one time, and some another.

*Ans.* A mercenary Garrison is far better: First, because they that are mercenary, are by continuall service hardened, but those that are taken now and then, by watchings get sickness, and often death; they that are house-keepers are tender, and are not fully yet acquainted with heats and colds, whereby to harden them, whereas the mercenary souldier is by them hardened. Secondly, It is most unreasonable, that those that pay Souldiers should doe duty, as Souldiers; the house-keepers in a Citie or Town is to get money to pay the Souldier, and maintain his charge, which is the keeping the spring running, that feeds and refreshes the Souldier; if one of these pillars be lost by death, it is more then many mercenary tiles that may easily be mended. Thirdly, the taking the Master from the family, is the beggering of the family, when the Master is away, the house runs round; it were to be wished that the going of Citizens and their servants, from their employments, to act as souldiers, and in other publique wayes, had not made more beggers then all other obstructions whatsoever. Fourthly, what can be more absurd, then to have the servant, or some that is young and lusty, remaine at home, sleep in his bed, and take his constant rest, and the father or master grown in yeares, marching, or watching, night and day, hot and cold, wet and dry? If it be said Standing Garrisons putrifie, and are apt to corrupt, as experience hath told; it is easily answered, let the Officers be good, and active in care and duty, and there is no danger, the souldier is usuall moulded into his Commander, never the contrary.

*Quest. 2.* Whether it be fit that such a Garrison of Mercenaries be drawne forth against the enemy in the summer, and other times upon occasion?

*Ans.*





*Ans.* It is : First, because the winter Garrison usually makes the summer Army, and such forces are hardened, and exercised, and so most fit in the summer to be drawn out, into whose roomes new may be taken in, to be trained and hardened by degrees with smaller duties. Secondly, this, if they were subject to it, will keep them from putrifying, by putting them upon action abroad. Thirdly, you put valour and courage into them, by bringing them to encounter their enemies, and thereby make way for future honour and reward. Lastly, thus you keep alway in being, an Army of expert souldiers, who, besides their expertnesse, will be healthfull, the want of which, experience tells, hath lately ruined more then the sword.

*Quest. 3.* Whether, in reason of State, it be fit for the Crown of France to assist the Oxford Party against the Parliament of England, and at this time can conveniently?

*Ans.* It is not fit in reason of State, nor can they conveniently at this time.

First, because the Oxford designe is Spanish, then which the French have nothing more to take heed of then that we in England be not hispaniolized. For as the States of the united Provinces had need to hold fast their interests with France and England, so had France to keep Spaine and England from Union, for the conjunction of great powers becomes dangerous if not destructive to neighbour States, if by any art the Emperour of Germany and the King of Spaine could be divided, or one of them destroyed, the troubles of Christendome were at an end ; divide the waters least they inundate upon you, and drowne you.

Secondly, Parliaments in England have ever an influence into breaches or assistances with Forraigne States, because they afford the sinewes, and if France should, or any other State, assist against a Parliament it will be easie for the Parliament in either of these to do a great pleasure or displeasure to them hereafter. Thirdly France at this time is exhausted both of men and treasure, and it must needs be folly to imploy that which with so much difficulty they come by in a remote way, when they have irons in the fire enough of neerer concernment : Fourthly, That which the French may get in the adjacent parts to his own territories, and hold with little, must needs be of more present worth and future use then any thing that the Oxford party can do them.

Printed according to Order for G. B. and R. W.



# The true Informer:

Continuing a collection of the most speciall and observable Passages which have been informed from severall parts of his Majesties

DOMINIONS.

From Saturday February 10. to Saturday Febr. 17. 1643.

- I. The victorious successe of Capt. Sydenham Governour of Poole, routing Col. Windham and taking him prisoner, with 80 horse and Arms, above 200. common souldiers, and much ammunition.
- II. Good newes from Ireland, related by Col. Coot, concerning the firme resolution of the Protestants there to enter into a Covenant to oppose the unjust Cessation, and to raise a considerable Army by the next Spring to oppose the Irish Rebels.
- III. The proceedings of Prince Ruperts forces in Worcestershire, and fortifying the town of Evesham in that County.
- IV. The Marquesse of Ormond accused of high Treason against the three Kingdomes, by the House of Commons, and their intention to draw up Articles against him.
- V. The Votes of the new Assembly at Oxford concerning the Parliament, and severall observable passages from thence.
- VI. The taking of Daryson house by Sir Thomas Fairfax his Forces, with 200. prisoners, much arms and ammunition.
- VII. A report from Oxford of the taking of Newcastle by the Scots, and the great probability of the taking thereof.
- VIII. An Ordinance of Parliament for taking the Covenant throughout the Kingdome, and the manner of taking the same.
- IX. A Relation of the state of the town of Plymouth, and the good condition thereof.

London, printed for T. Bates, and I. W. I. 1643.







# The true Informer :

## CONTINUING

A Collection of the most speciall and observable  
 Passages which have beene informed this  
*Week from severall Parts of His Majesties*  
*Dominions.*

*Bristol.*

**W**E shall begin this weekes Information as we ended the last, with the freshest intelligence from the Western parts : We then told you of the coming over of the *L. Muskerry*, and divers other Irish Commanders, with 1500. native Irish into Bristol, and of the drawing forth of the former Garrison of English there to be joyned with the *L. Hoptons* Forces, and so to attempt to come into the Southerne parts, and the Irish to continue as a Garrison there.

This Newes (although at the first almost incredulous) hath this week been confirmed by severall good hands, and it is hoped (whereof we have already some experience) that this will be a means to make the proceedings of the Cavaliers more odious to all Protestants, and especially to all true-born Englishmen that have the least spark of the love of liberty and propriety, or the smallest drop of true English blood running in their veines, who doubtlesse will detest to joyne with the naturall blond-thirsty Irish to establish their Romish and Antichristian Religion, and for the subversion of their ancient fundamentall Lawes and Liberties which have been purchased unto them and their heires and posterity by the care and industry of their wise and sage Ancestors; I shall not need to tell you of the many rapes and insolencies committed by them since their coming over both upon men, women and children,



dren, it being altogether unlikely that those who were so fleshed with the massacring, and whose hands have been so often imbrued in the bloud of the Protestants in Ireland, should change their savage and inhumane natures, and onely by crossing of the Seas become of a more mercifull and mild behaviour. But we shall leave them to the justice of the Almighty, to whom vengeance alone belongs, who we doubt not but will so prosper the undertakings of those worthy Patriots, Colonell *Alexander Popham*, Colonell *Pyne*, Colonell *Strowd*, and Colonell *Rogers*, who are daily expected to go into those parts with five or six thousand men (after whom Sir *William Waller* will not be long before he advance) that they shall againe be seated in their ancient possessions, and deliver their Countrey from that miserable bondage and slavery wherein they have been kept by the Popish Cavaliers.

*Poole and Lyme.*

For the present we cannot but relate unto you the remarkable successe of the Garrison of Poole and Warum in Dorsetshire, who (as we are certainly advertised, notwithstanding the many reports of the Malignants to the contrary) are not onely in a very secure condition, but also that the valiant Captaine *Sydenham* Governour thereof, hath lately done much good service against the enemy, which he performed after this manner: Hee first sent out a party of horse to face Corfe Castle, which moved Colonell *Wyndham*, who was then in the Castle, to draw forth another partie of horse and foot, and seeing their number but small, came towards them; but the Poole Souldiers being before instructed what to doe, seemed to retreat till such time as they had brought the said Colonell and his forces beyond another partie of thens which lay in ambuscado, who watching their opportunitie, they both together fell upon the said Colonell *Wyndhams* forces, slew divers of them, and tooke the said Colonell *Wyndham*, and 80. brave horse, and as many complete Armes from them, with about 200. foot, all which they brought safe into Poole. This is one of the most considerable services that hath beene performed by that victorious Garrison. We heare also that the like atchievement hath beene likewise performed by the Garrison at Lyme, but the particulars thereof are not yet informed. Thus we daily see that in what part soever the Irish forces land, still the Divine Providence doth so order affaires, that the Cavaliers



valiers cannot boast that they are much the stronger for their addition, but rather the contrary.

#### Gloucester.

For the skirmish between a partie of Colonell *Maffies* and the Duke of *Cumberlands* horse neere *Tewksbury*, it hath beene already imparted; and we doubt not the security of the Citie of *Gloucester*, notwithstanding the drawing of the Kings forces that way, who are brought into those parts by the advice of the *Sheldens*, *Russells*, *Cannings*, and some other *Worcestershire*, *Warwickshire*, and *Gloucestershire* Papists and Cavaliers, who before their coming met together in consultation for that purpose. We have further intelligence thence, that Prince *Ruperts* forces are now drawing towards *Worcester*, and are againe fortifying the Town of *Evenham* or *Eufam* in that County.

We told you about a fortnight since, of a late difference betwene Captaine *Kite* of *Gloucestershire*, and Prince *Rupert*, wee have now certaine intelligence that he hath caused his eldest sonne, being Captaine of a Troupe of horse, to lay downe his Commission, and is very desirous to come to his house neere *Gloucester*, although hee dare not yet attempt it: notwithstanding that he may seeme to comply with both parties, he hath caused his youngest sonne to supply his elder brothers place. Thus we see how this Captaine is put to his shifts to secure himselfe and estate; but unless hee comes in by the first of March next, he is like to forfeit his reputation, and to be accepted of by neither partie.

#### Westminster.

On Thursday last, Feb. 15. there were severall debates in both houses of Parliament concerning the power of the Commissioners of the Councell of State of both Kingdomes, for the recruit, dispose, and regulating of the Armies, and to consider of the affaires of both Kingdomes concerning Treaties and Answers, and for the more speedy expediting severall other matters of consequence. The time they only then differed in, the Commons allowing it for three moneths, and the Lords for six weekes. And it is not doubted but upon the concurrence of both Houses herein, which will be very suddenly, many things will be agitated for the good of the three Kingdomes, and for putting a period to the sad distractions now amongst us.

The same day also the House of Commons voted the Marquesse of



Ormond lately made by his Majesty, Lieutenant General of all Ireland) guiltie of high Treason against the three Kingdomes, and is then ordered, That severall Articles of high Treason should be speedily drawne up against him, and information to be sent into Ireland of their severall proceedings therein.

The Ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, and the Instructions agreed upon by them for the taking of the solemn League and Covenant throughout the Kingdome of England and Dominion of Wales, is now published in print, together with a pathetick exhortation made by the Assembly of Divines for the taking thereof, and for the satisfying of such scruples as may arise thereupon. It is to be taken after this manner;

*The Minister to read the whole Covenant distinctly and audibly in the Pulpit, and during the time of the reading thereof, the whole Congregation to be uncovered, and at the end of his reading thereof, all standing, lifting up their right hands bare, and then afterwards to subscribe it severally, by writing their names (or their marks: to which their names are to be added) in a Parchment Roll, or a Booke, wherein the Covenant is to be inserted, purposely provided for that end, and kept as a Record in the Parish.*

After all which there is also printed a Catalogue of the names of all such Members of the House of Commons, as have subscribed to the said Covenant, being 228. besides which, there are divers others who being imployed about the affaires of the Common-wealth, could not subscribe with the rest. A faire encouragement for all other persons in this Kingdome, not onely to subscribe, but to keep their Covenant; having the President of so many worthy Patriots set before them in so religious an action, which is not onely lawfull, but (all things considered) exceeding expedient and necessary for all that wish well to Religion, the King and Kingdome, to joyn in, and to be a singular pledge of Gods gracious goodnesse to all the three Kingdomes.

*Ireland.*

Out of Ireland we have at this time very good intelligence, which was brought hither by Colonell Coot (second sonne to Sir Charles Coot) who came lately from thence, and on Friday last Febr. 16. informed the Parliament, that the generality of the Protestants in all parts of Ireland are now upon the Association and uniting themselves together



together by a ~~solemn~~ <sup>formal</sup> Covenant, to oppose the late unjust and illegall Cessation concluded upon between the Okenian party and the Rebels; and that if they may receive a convenient supply of cloaths and other necessary provisions, they doubt not but to gather together a complete Army of above 1200. men into the Field for that purpose. The chiefe interruption of their proceedings formerly in that nature being by reason of the great opposition that was made against these their good intentions by Colonell Sir *Michael Burnely* and the other chiefe Officers who came not long since out of Ireland; and were lately defeated by Sir *William Brereton* and Sir *Thomas Phisfax*. But now having the opportunity of their absence, and of those which are lately come out of Ireland to Bristol, they doubt not but to make themselves a very considerable Body, not only to oppose the Rebels, but also to resist the Marquess of *Ormond*, and fetch him out of Dublin Castle, wherof he hath lately tooke possession. We see still by daily experience, that although man purposeth, yet God disposeth all things, and that the enemies are still caught in the snares which they digged for the Church and people of God.

*Westminster.*

On Friday, Feb. 16. both Houses of Parliament agreed upon the ordinance for the Commissioners or Councell of Estate for both Kingdomes, giving them power to debate concerning the recruit, dispose, and regulating of the Armies, and to consider of the affaires of both Kingdomes concerning Treaties and Answers, and for the more speedie expediting severall other matters of consequence, as is before mentioned; and concerning the length of time they have concluded, That the continuance of that Councell shall be for 3. Moneths: so that we doubt not but by the blessing of God upon their indeavours, many things may be agitated for the good and safetie of the 3. Kingdomes. The place of their meeting, as is conceived, will be at White-hall.

The names of the Councell of State for the Lords house are these.

The E. of *Northumberland*, the E. of *Essex*, the E. of *Manchester*, the E. of *Warwick*, the Lord *Say and Seale*, the Lord *Wharton*, and the Lord *Robert*.

*For the House of Commons.*

Sir *Gilbert Gerard*, Sir *William Waller*, Sir *Arthur Haselrigge*, Sir *William Ermin*, Sir *Henry Vane senior*, Sir *Henry Vane junior*, Sir *Philip Stapleton*, M. *Crew*, M. *Sollicitour*, M. *Browne*, M. *Recorder*, M. *Perpoint*, Col: *Cromwell*, and M. *Wallop*.

For



For the State of the Kingdom of Scotland.  
The Lord *London*, the Lord *Maitland*, Sir *Archibald Johnston*,  
Mr. *Barkley*, *Oxford*.

The last intelligence we have from *Oxford*, whereof we had information, Friday Feb. 16. is, That the late Junto, now assembled there, have passed a Vote to this effect, That they cannot looke upon the whole Parliament at Westminster but as upon a Parliament and consequently they resolve to make all their addresses, and send their Messages unto them which how well it will please the Spanish faction, viz. *Rail*, *Stol*, *Corington*, *Windsor*, *Dugby*, and the rest a very short juncture of time will discover.

Also there is some further intelligence there, that the Scots are still in possession of *Newcastle*, Sir *Thomas Grenham*, having surrendered it unto them. Which newes, although the good will of it, and the opened ports may deterre men from so soone giving credit unto it, yet with the more confidence be reported, in regard it comes from the *Stonford* partie, who other wise would not willingly report any thing to their owne prejudice; and it is verily beleeved, and that upon good grounds, we shall have a confirmation of that report by the next Letters from thence, it having beene closely blocked up for above this fortnight past.

#### *Cheshire.*

Out of *Cheshire* we have intelligence, that Sir *Thomas Fairfax* since his taking of *Crew-house*, with the *L. Brereton*, and about 200 common souldiers hath since taken *Dorison-house*, another Garrison of the enemies, with 200 men, and great store of Armes and Ammunition; and that he hath now almost wholly cleered that County of the enemies forces, and taken all their Garrison Towns, except *Westchester*, and *Beefton Castle*, which (through Gods assistance) he may in a short time get possession of.

We must of necessity write a word, or two concerning the Towne of *Plimouth*, in regard the Malignants have with so much confidence reported it to be surrendered to the enemy, for that this present Friday we have intelligence from a good hand that it remains in a safe condition, and the Governour thereof as resolute as ever to defend it against the Cavaliers.



AN  
ORDINANCE

*Explains* OF  
The Lords and Commons assembled  
in PARLIAMENT;

FOR THE RAISING OF  
A NEW

Loan and Assessment

In the county of *Middlesex*,

For the maintenance of Forces for the Defence  
of the Cities of LONDON and WEST-  
MINSTER, and County of  
MIDDLESEX.

And for the future Preservation and safety of the town  
of UxBRIDGE, and preventing of the Incur-  
sions of the Enemy hereafter.

Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, That this Ordinance be forthwith printed and published:

*H: Elsinge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.*

Printed for Edw. Husbands. Febr. 19. 1643.



ORDINARY

FOR THE

COMMONS

For the information of the House of Commons  
of the Order of the Garter

His Majesty's

of the Order of the Garter

His Majesty's

His Majesty's





An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the raising of a new Loan and Assessement in the county of Middlesex, for the maintenance of Forces for the defence of the cities of London and Westminster, and county of Middlesex, And for the future preservation and safety of the town of Uxbridge, and preventing of the IncurSIONs of the Enemy hereafter.

**V**Whereas the Town of *Uxbridge* within the county of *Middlesex*, hath been lately plundered by some of the Forces raised by the King against the Parliament, to the great impoverishment of the Inhabitants of the said Town, and to the great terror and danger not only of them & the rest of the said County, as also of the City of *London*, for the preventing of the like IncurSIONs hereafter, and for the mutuall defence and safety each of other; divers well-affected persons within the said County, are willing and ready to send in both Horse and Foot, that a convenient Force may be raised and maintained for that purpose, in such a way and manner as may probably by Gods blessing the better assure the said County and City for the future.

The Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, taking the premises into their serious consideration, do Ordain, And be it hereby Ordained by the said Lords and Commons in this present Parliament, That *William Bridges* Esquire, *Sir Gilbert Gerard*, *Sir Edward Barkham*, *Sir Thomas Fowler*, *Sir Richard Spignall*, Barons; *Sir John Danvers*, *Sir John Francklyn*, *Sir John Hippeley*, *Sir Robert Pie*, *Sir William Ashton*, *Sir William Roberts*, *Sir James Harrington*, Knights; *John Glynn* Recorder of the City of London, *Laurence Whittacre*, *William Wheeler*, *John Hurley*, Colonell *John Brown*, *Thomas Wilcocks*, *Robert Woolrich*, *John Pozris*, *Richard Downton*, *John Moth*, *Gilbert Gerard*, *Edward Clarton*, *James Hawley*, *John Alford*, *Tobias Pauley*, *Robert Hampton*, *Richard Graves*, *Thomas Hubbard*, *Francis Zachery*, *Abraham Woodroff*, *Thomas Falconbridge*, *John Harvey*, Esq; *John Brigham*, *Thomas Foxwood*, *William Lane*, *Thomas Weeks*



Weeks junior, John Jackson, Richard Clark, Thomas Trevel-  
 lallen, William Dunley, Thomas Hagedeth, John Allen,  
 Edward Prescott, Matthew Coleburn, Thomas Paltock, Wil-  
 liam Greenhill, Paul Picholl, Thomas Stapleley, Leonard  
 Welfred, Henry Arundell, Samuall Colyn, Henry Haley,  
 Richard Pichells, Stephen Cwer, Thomas Fletcher, Ed-  
 ward Pichells, Ralph Johnson, John Cornish, Christopher  
 Hill, Robert Curtis, Thomas Bolton, Robert Morton, John  
 Franchelyn, Peter Picholls, Robert Stanbrough, Joseph  
 Downer, Daniel Cnderby, Henry Finch, William Warren,  
 John Smith, John Haley, Daniel Brown, John Picholl of  
 Cooks senior, John Kowse, John Reading, John Hill, John  
 Briggisham, Francis Childe, John Pierce, William  
 Smith, William Haynard, Robert Cromwell, Ezekiel Tan-  
 ner, William Turner, John Finch, Ralph Parth, William  
 Finch, William Atlee, Roger Picholl, Richard Owen, Tho-  
 mas Chrechley, Thomas Moor, Richard Pig, Reighnold  
 Beecham, John Porwood junior, William Arnold, Henry  
 Broster, John Arnold, Henry Dewell, William Carsby,  
 John Lacie, John Clever, John Putmaker, Robert Goodale,  
 William Combes, John Stephens, Thomas Fletcher and  
 Richard Pichell, Gentlemen, all of them Inhabitants of the Coun-  
 ty of *Middlesex*, shall be, and are hereby appointed and Ordained  
 to be a Committee for Voluntiers of the said County, and such other  
 Forces as are or shall be raised and imployed for the present defence  
 of the said County and City, by the Order and direction of the De-  
 puty-Lieutenants of the said County: And that the said Committee,  
 or the major part of them, shall and may with all convenient speed,  
 by Warrant under their hands, or of any seven or more of them,  
 Summon to appear in some convenient place or places within the  
 said County, the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the said coun-  
 ty, who are able to bear or finde Arms, or to contribute towards the  
 same, and there to propound unto them the present and imminent  
 danger the whole Kingdom, and in particular this County is reduced  
 unto, by the wicked and Trayterous Attempts and Conspiracies of  
 Papists, and other Conspirators about His Majestie; And to take  
 the Voluntary Subscriptions, for Men, Arms, Horse and Monies,  
 of such Well-affected persons as shall bee willing to contribute  
 towards the same, and come into this Employment, and to con-  
 vert such contributions to the use and defence of the said Coun-  
 ty



ty and City, and to List, Traine, Exercise, and put in readinesse such persons as shall be so subscribed; And them well and sufficiently from time to time, to cause to be arrayed and armed, and to muster them in places most fit for that purpose, under such Commanders, Colonels, Captaines, and other Officers, as shall be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenant of the said County; and shall have power by these Commanders and Officers to Leade, Conduct and Employ, the persons aforesaid, armed and weaponed as aforesaid for the suppression of all Rebellions, Insurrections, Invasions, or Incursions, that may happen within or into the said County; and shall likewise have power to punish by Fine or Imprisonment such Officers, and Souldiers under their Command, as shall not upon summons appeare, or shall absent themselves from this service, without leave of the Officer for the time being, Commanding over them in Chiefe, or that shall embeasell or willfully spoile their Armes, or be disorderly in this service, so that such Fine exceede not the sum of twenty shillings for any offence, to be levied by distresse and sale of the Offenders goods, to the use herein mentioned, and so as such Imprisonment exceede not the space of ten dayes, for every offence, And for the doing of all things else, needfull for the preservation, defence, and safety of the said County; And for the better raising and procuring of money for the levying and maintaining of such Forces as shall be raised for the County aforesaid.

It is further Declared, and Ordained, that the said Committee or any seven or more of them shall have power, and are hereby authorised to Assesse and Tax, or to nominate Assessors to Rate, Tax, and Levie, upon the severall and respective Townies, Townships, Hamlets, Liberties, Places, Persons, and Inhabitants within the said County, in an equal way according to their Estates and abilities, and according to the most usuall proportion of Rates, in the last weekly Assessments there; such summe and summes of money, as shall be by them judged convenient and necessary for the raising, arming, arraying, training, disciplining, and maintaining of the said Forces, provided that it exceed not the summe of two hundred and fifty pounds by the weeke: and also that a speciall care and respect be had (in all such Rates) of easing such as according to their abilities and power do voluntarily contribute Horse, Money, or Armes, or that shall Voluntarily list themselves, or otherwise advance the Employment aforesaid. And the said Committee or any seven or more of them, with the approbation and consent of two or more of the Deputy



Deputy Lieutenants of the said County, shall have power and Authority to nominate and appoint Collectors for the monies so Assessed and Rated as aforesaid according to this Ordinance, which said Collectors shall collect the said monies weekly, or otherwise, and pay the same unto such person or persons whom the said Committee as aforesaid shall appoint Treasurer or Treasurers thereof, and at such times and places as they shall receive direction from the said Committee; which Treasurer or Treasurers shall pay and issue forth the said money, as he or they shall receive Warrants from the said Committee or any seven of them, two whereof to be Deputy Lieutenants of the said County; and if any of the said Assessors or Collectors shall refuse the said service, or prove negligent therein, the said Committee or number as aforesaid, shall have power to set such Fine upon him or them as they shall think fit, not exceeding ten pounds upon an Assessor, and five pounds upon a Collector, to be leavied by distresse and sale of such Offenders goods to the uses herein mentioned: And if any person or persons who is or are chargeable by this Ordinance, shall refuse to pay the sum or summes upon him or them Assessed by vertue of this Ordinance, or shall not pay the same upon demand made by the respective Collectors thereof, at the place of his or their aboad; or where such Assessment shall be made, that then the severall Collectors shall return the names of all such persons unto the said Committee as aforesaid, who shall have power and are hereby Authorized to grant forth Warrants in writing under their hands, unto any Constables or other Officers (whom they shall conceive most meete) for the leavying of the said summes (taxed and set and by them, refused or neglected to be paid as aforesaid) by way of distresse and sale of the goods of the person or persons so refusing where ever the same shall be found, and selling so much as may satisfie and pay the Assessment, and restoring the over plus to the owner and owners thereof respectively. And if any person or persons so distrained, or others, shall make resistance, it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Constables or other Officers, or any of them as they shall see cause, to call to their assistance any of the Trained Bands, Voluntiers, or other Forces within the said place or places where such resistance shall be made, who are hereby required to be ayding and assisting unto them in the premises, as they will answer the Contrary thereof. And in case no distresse is or may be found, whereby to satisfie and pay the summes Assessed as aforesaid, Then the said Committee or any seven or more



of them, with approbation and assent as aforesaid, shall have power, and are hereby Authorized to Sequester the Rents and other Estates of all such person and persons so refusing or neglecting to pay the same untill such time as the said Rates and Assessments shall be fully satisfied and paid, and also that their Armes be taken away and seized by the said Committee or their Agents, for the use and defence of the said County.

And be it further Ordained and Declared, that if any person or persons shal finde him or themselves agreeved, and can make it truly and justly appeare that he or they is or are over-rated, such person or persons at any time before distresse taken of his or their goods, may complaine to the Committee for the weekly Assessments of the said County or any two of them, who are hereby invested with power and Authority to relieve them as they shall see cause.

And be it further Ordained and declared, that whatsoever sums of money are or shall be set or imposed by vertue of this Ordinance, upon any Landlords, for or in respect of any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments held of them by any Tenants, the same sums of Money shall be paid by their severall and respective Tenants ( for and on the behalf of the said Landlords ) which said sums of money (being paid by the said Tenants ) they shall deduct and defaulte out of the next Rents Payable by them unto their Landlords: and for so doing, the said Tenants shall be ( by force of this Ordinance ) saved harmelesse.

And be it further Ordained and Declared by the said Lords and Commons in Parliament, that the said Committee and Treasurers by them appointed by this Ordinance, shall from time to time give an Account of all such sums of money as shall by them be Levied and raised by vertue of this Ordinance, and how Issued forth, unto the Committee for the weekly Assessments for the said County, or any two or more of them, whereof one to be a Deputie Lievtenant, when and as often as they shall be by them called thereunto.

And it is further Ordained and Declared, that the said Committee appointed by this Ordinance or the major part of them shall have power and authority to adde unto themselves such other trustie persons to be of their Committee, as shall be nominated by them and approved of by both Houses of Parliament, and shall have Power to appoint & make out of themselves such Sub-Committees as unto them shall seem expedient, every of which Sub-Committees shall and may exercise and execute such Power and Authority as shall be delegated

unto



unto them, by the said Committee or the major part of them, for the better Expedition and Execution of the premises.

And it is further Ordained and Declared, that the said Inhabitants of the Countrey of *Middlesex* may associate themselves with any Hundreds, Townes, Parishes or Places within the Countreies of *Buck*, *Essex*, *Hertford*, or *Berks*, as will associate with them for the mutual defence and preservation of themselves, and of the said Associated places, against Papists, Maligriants, and other the Common Enemies of the King, Parliament and Kingdom, and also to admit into their Committee aforesaid, such persons of the said City, Countreies, Hundreds, Parishes and Places as shalbe by them nominated: and approved of by both Houses of Parliament, and such persons which shall be nominated and approved as aforesaid; shall after such approbation have the same power and Authority to all intents and purposes, within the severall and respective places, which according to this Ordinance shall consent to such Association as the Committees for the Countrey of *Middlesex* have granted and allowed to them by this present Ordinance.

And lastly it is ordained, and declared by the said Lords and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, that the said Forces raised by vertue of this Ordinance shall be Ordered, Governed, Exercised and disposed of, by the said Committee or the major part of them, by the Advice and direction of the Lord Lieutenant, or Deputy Lieutenants of the said Countrey of *Middlesex* or any three of them, for the defence and safety of the said Countrey; and shall not at any time be drawne out of the same without their Consents, as aforesaid; Provided alwaies that such Rates and Assessments as shall be made by vertue of this Ordinance upon any Members, Assistants, or Attendants, upon either of the Houses of Parliament, shall before the same be levied, be presented to the respective houses, whose Members, Assistants, or Attendants shall be concerned therein respectively; And by such respective House allowed and approved of: Any thing in this Ordinance contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

FINIS.



A True 17  
**RELATION**

Of the late Proceedings of the  
**Scottish Army,**

*Sent from*  
his Excellency  
the Lord Generall *LESLEY's*  
*Quarters before*  
**NEWCASTLE**  
The 8<sup>th</sup> of February 1643.

*Together with*  
A LETTER from the Committees  
of both Kingdomes to the Mayor, Alder-  
men, Common-Councill, and other the  
Inhabitants of the Town of *Newcastle,*  
and their *ANSWER.*

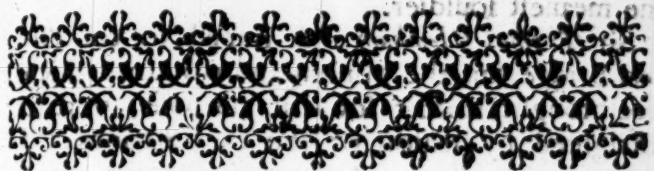
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*1643* LONDON, *1643*  
Printed for Robert Bostock, and Samuel Gellibrand,  
dwelling in Pauls Church-yard, 1643.









A True Relation of the late Proceedings of the Scottish Army, sent from his Excellency the Lord Generall *Lesley's* Quarters before *Newcastle*, the  
8<sup>th</sup> of Febr. 1643.

SIR,



Hat you and others may not want that satisfaction which any industry of mine is able to give: I send you here a faithfull Relation of all proceedings here since my last letter.

On Thursday the 25<sup>th</sup> of *Iannary*, our Army had a hard and difficult march in respect of the thaw, which so swelled the waters (whereof there were not a few in their way) that oftentimes it came to the middle, and sometimes to the Arme pits of the Foot, insomuch that our Horse did passe with little lesse difficulry, which though it was not without hazzard and danger



yet blessed bee God without the least harme to the meanest souldier.

Sir *Thomas Glemham* did intend to cut *Felham* Bridge, but the Masons and workmen which hee brought thither for that purpose, were so affrighted by reason of the exclamations and execrations of the Countrey women upon their knees, that while Sir *Thomas* went into a house to refresse himselfe they stole away, and before hee could get them to return, hee received an alarum from our Horse, which made himselfe to flee away with speed to *Morpeth*, where hee stayed not long but marched to *Newcastle*.

Two things remarkable, I cannot omit; one was, That this great storme of snow, which in reason wee could not but expect, should have killed many of our foot, did hinder the enemy to put in execution, their resolutions for plundering, driving away all the Cattell and Goods, and burning all the corne of the Countrey, that so they might starve our Army. The other, that there was so great a Frost, (the like whereof we have not seen) that in two nights the River of *Twede* freezed so strong, that our Army and Amunition which was at *Kelfo* marched over upon the Ice, which otherwise could not have yet come over. After our Forces had passed *Alnwick*, my Lord Marquesse of *Argyle* marched



to *Corquet* Iland which was yeelded at the first shot that was discharged against them, though they had 70 Souldiers within it, seven Pieces of Brasse Ordnance, and victuals almost for a yeare.

Upon the first of *February*, the Generall advanced from *Morpeth* towards *Newcastle*: after hee had stayed at *Morpeth* five dayes till the rest of the Regiments might march up, and the Canon and Provisions bee brought, which could not bee done with that speed which his Excellencie made for the preservation of the Countrey.

Its likely that instead of better newes, the reports of spoyle and plunder made by this Army may be brought to you; I am resolved impartially to speak the truth, and it is this; Some harme hath been done, and those inconveniences that wait upon all Armies, this cannot bee expected to bee free from: Put I believe so many souldiers never marched through so many Delinquents Estates with doing lesse: But when the Army is drawn up, the Orders read, the Ministers present, wee doubt not they will make good their former carriage.

The second of *February* his Excellency intended a Rendevous two miles short of *Newcastle*, and when he had drawne up his Army, to appeare before the Towne; but in regard of some unexpected lets by reason of waters and other impediments



ments to the comming up of some Regiments, hee deferred it a day, and remained at *Stanington*, and the English and Scottish Committees staid at *Morpeth* to consult about provisions of victuall, and what might be necessary for the service : This night the *Marquesse of Newcastle* came into the town, where is likewise *Generall King*, and *Sir Thomas Glemham*.

On Saturday the third of this instant, the Army marched towards *Newcastle*, and about twelve aelock came before the town, and drew up very near it, horse and foot, and then before the engaging of any of our forces, we sent in, a Letter (the copy whereof I have here sent you) by the *Marquesse of Argyles* Trumpeter, to which wee received this inclosed Answer, which certainly renders them very inexcusable whatsoever may befall them.

I make but two or three Observations.

The first, that the Towne of *Newcastle* have resigned themselves to my Lord of *Newcastle*, and extinguished their right to the Government, which will be a good president for us, if God see fit to deliver it into our hands.

Secondly, the Malignity of the next expression (although hee was absent) which if their malice had not beene beyond their wit, they would have spared and rested in their former Answer.

And thirdly, they teach us a lesson which wee shall learne in time, to avoid Treaty, they decline



cline it with them against whose moderation and integrity they had no reason to be prejudiced ; wee have beene too ready to seek it with them whose wayes are apparently nothing but Delusion and Destruction. They say they are better read in our proceedings then so, the fault is in our eyes if we be not well read in theirs, the letters are plaine and in blood, to this purpose, *Popery, Tyranny, Perjury, Cruelty, and deep dissimulation,* witnesse *England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

And lastly, it is not improbable, that the Town of *Newcastle* hath a deep score to pay for their contempt of the Gospel, persecution of their Ministry, the pride, idlenesse, and fulnesse of bread, which reigned among them.

But I remit them to their owne Master whose Judgements are unsearchable : So much for the Pen.

We had in the interim betwixt the Letter and the Answer a hotter dispute betwixt the Muskettiers : Some of our men were drawn up to a stone-Bridge a quarter of a mile from the town, at the entrance into the Shield-field, to beat out some men of theirs out of a little Sconce that lay near it, and did it presently without losse ; but they retired to a sharper work near the Windmill, where the controversie was more hot, and our arguments not strong enough ; the great peeces being not come in regard of the uncertainty of the Sea by which they were to come : And lest some terrible report

of



of a great losse come to your hands, the certainty is, that in six houres assault or thereabouts, wee lost only fourteen men, the chiefe of which was *Patrick English* the Earle of *Lindseys* Captain Lieutenant, and no other Officer but a Sergeant: The enemy having lost about seven or eight, fled to the Town, and we possessed the Fort, which is within halfe musket shot of the walls: After that they sent forth eight Troopes of horse which the Generall-Major of the Horse charged with five, though they could not charge above three in breast together in respect of the Coale-Pits; notwithstanding which the charge was so hard upon the Enemy, that they presently retired into the Town, there was none killed on either side, only we took two prisoners, whereof one was a Lieutenant, who cursed and railed for halfe an houre together, so that we could learn nothing of him, but afterwards being in cold blood, hee informed us that my Lord of *Newcastle* was there himselfe, *Generall King*, and the Lord *Widdrington*, that they had three Regiments of foot, and about sixteene or seven, Troopes of Horse, besides the people of the Town: They discharged many great Pieces from the Town towards night, but to little purpose. But in the evening they sacrificed all the Houses without the Walls which were very many (as they think) to his Majesties service, we heard the cry of the poor people, and it is like to be heard higher.

Our



Our Souldiers continued in their Arms Saturday and Sunday all night, and after that were quartered in the adjacent Villages, attending the Canon which could not be carryed by Land, in respect of the storm, and so came by Sea to *Blyth's* Nook on the Tuesday, and to the Army on the Wednesday.

Upon Thursday the eighth, we sent forth a Party, which seized on some Boats and Liters, wherewith we intend to make a Bridge to morrow over the River, where all the *Newcastle* Ships continue still, being hindered to escape by seven of the Parliament Ships, whereby a great part of the Horse and Foot, with some Ordnance, are to passe to the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and environ the Town on all hands, and secure the Cole-pits on the South, as we have secured those on the North, because the Marquesse of *Newcastle* hath threatned to fire them, in case he cannot keep the Town.

In the mean time, we have one Request to our friends in *England*, That they would not wrong their own Desires, and our Endeavours, by any carnall confidence in this Army; which, both they and we are subject to: in this respect, we are sometimes more wronged by our friends, then our enemies; we can better endure their hottest Charge, then the weight of any of that Trust which is due to God onely: Doubt not but, as our men went on exceeding cheerfully and freely in



the first Service, though the worse that can be, to enter young Souldiers; so we shall be ready and diligent to do our utmost, in which we conceive our selves no lesse concerned then you. I pray God deliver us and you from self-ends, and self-confidences, and keep our hearts humble and upright before him, and so doubt not the successe, but expect Difficulties.



The







The Letter of the Committee of  
both Kingdomes, to the Towne  
of Newcastle.

*To the Right worshipfull, the Major, Aldermen,  
and Common-Councill, and other the inha-  
bitants of the Towne of Newcastle.*

*Right Worshipfull and loving friends,*

**O**Ur appearance here in this posture,  
through mis-informations, and mis-  
understandings, may occasion strange  
thoughts in you. If we had opportunity  
of speaking together (which hereby we  
offer and desire) it is not impossible, that  
as we hold forth the same Ends, *The pre-*

*B 2*

*servation*



*servation of Religion, The Kings true Honour and Happinesse, The publike Peace and Liberty of his Dominions ; so we might agree upon the same way to promote them : If you yeeld to this Motion , you shall finde us ready to do our parts therein ; but if worse counsell take place with you , and all Parley be rejected , although thereby you will be unjust to your selves , yet we have reason to expect ye should be so just to us , as to acquit us of the guilt of those manifold Inconveniences and Calamities that may be the fruits of those forceable wayes you will thereby constrain us to. We desire your present Answer.*

Subscribed the 3 of *Febr.* 1643. by the  
Warrant, and in the name of the  
Committees and Commissioners of  
both Kingdoms, by us

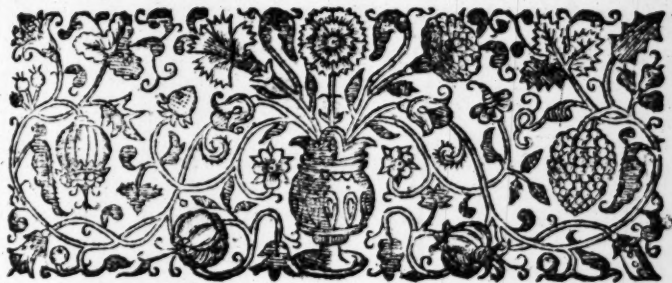
ATTEST

Your friends,

*Argyll. W. Armyne:*

T H E





THE  
 Answer of the Town of Newcastle,  
 to the Committee of both Kingdoms.

My Lord,

WE have received a Letter of such  
 a nature, from you, that we can-  
 not give you any Answer to it more then  
 this, That His Majesties Generall  
 being at this instant in the Towne, wee  
 conceive all the power of Government to  
 be in him. And were he not here, you  
 cannot sure conceive us so ill read in these  
 Pre-



*Proceedings of yours, as to treat with  
you for your satisfaction in these Parti-  
culars you write of, nor by any Treaty to  
betray a trust reposed in us, or forfeit our  
Alegiance to His Majesty, for whose  
honor and preservation, together with the  
Religion and Lawes of this Kingdome,  
we intend to hazard our Lives and For-  
tunes, and so we rest,*

Your servants

John Morlay, *Major*,  
Nicholas Cole  
Thomas Lyddell  
Lionell Maddison  
Alexander Davison  
Marke Milbanke  
Francis Bowes  
Francis Anderson  
Henry



Henry Maddison  
 Ralph Cocke  
 Leonard Carr  
 Robert Shaftoe  
 Cutb: Carr, *Vic:*  
 Ralph Grey  
 John. Emerson  
 Henry Rowcastle  
 Charles Clarke.

Subscribed by us, the 3. of *Febr.* 1643, in  
 the names of the Common-Counsell and  
 the rest of the inhabitants of the Towne  
 of *Newcastle*,



FINIS.



h  
O  
d  
o  
by  
th



A  
**LOOKING-GLASSE**  
 FOR  
**MALIGNANTS:**  
 OR,  
 Gods hand against God-haters.

CONTAINING  
 A most terrible yet true relation of the many  
 most fearefull personall examples (in these present  
 times, since the yeere, 1640.) of Gods most evident and  
 immediate wrath against our malevolent Malignants.

Together with a Caveat for Cowards and unworthy  
 (either timorous or treacherous) Newters.

COLLECTED  
 For Gods honour, and the ungodlies horroure,

BY  
**JOHN VICARS.**

Psalme. 120. 3, 4.

*What shall be given, or done unto thee thou false tongue? even sharpe  
 Arrows with hot coales of Iuniper.*

Jerem. 18. 18.

*Then said they (Israels malignants) come, and let us devise devices a-  
 gainst Jeremiah; come and let us smite him with the tongue, and let  
 us not give heed to any of his words.*

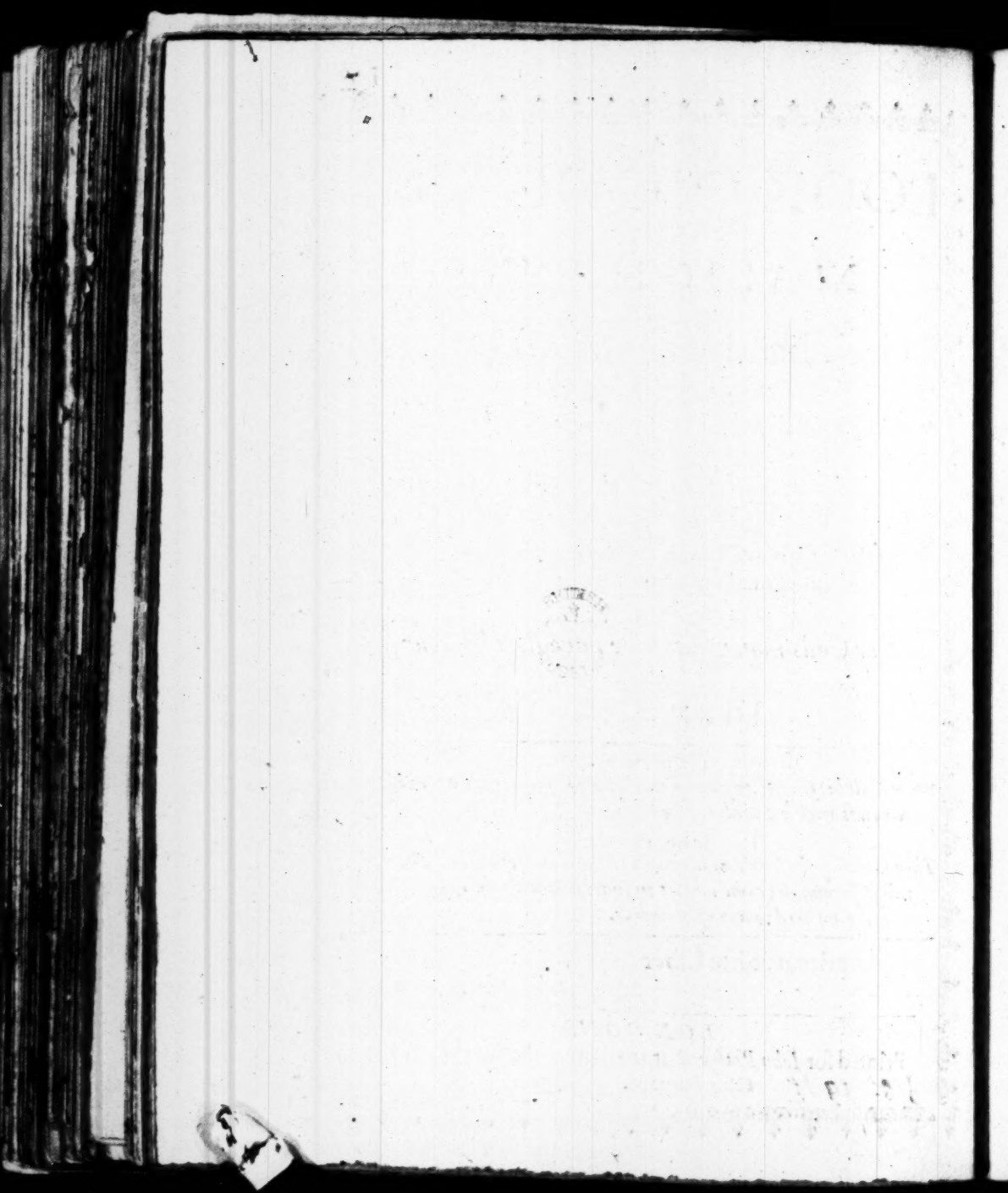
Imprimatur hic Liber

*John White.*

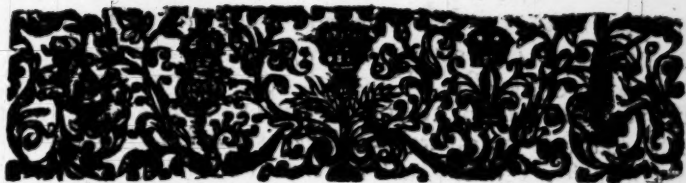
LONDON,

Printed for *John Rothwell*, at the signe of the Sunne in Pauls  
 Church-yard. 1643.









TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE

Sir IOHN WOLLASTONE,

Knight; Lord Major of the renowned  
City of LONDON:

AND

To the Right Honourable and truly  
elect Lady, the Lady WOLLASTONE, his  
most vertuous and truly pious Consort;

J. V. most humbly and heartily prayeth all  
*encrease of Honour here, and the blessed assurance*  
*of Heaven hereafter.*

*Right Honourable,*



Our owne singular, and even Connative  
*Candor, piety, and courtesie to All; and*  
*many and most immerited favours, deeply*  
*and duely ingaging Me to both your Ho-*  
*nours, have induced, yea compelled me to*  
*be ever most studious of bounden Grati-*  
*tude. I therefore (with that honest poore*  
*Countrey man, of whom I have read, who*  
*seeing many Princes and Nobles presenting*

*to their Emperour very rich and rare Presents; He also to shew his*  
*love, brought onely his owne Picture painted, and holding forth in*  
*his hand the figure of a faire and rich Jewell, with this Motto over*  
*it, Et hoc vellem: That is, And I would give such a Jewell as this is,*  
*were I able. So I (I say) having no better a present (as yet) to pre-*



## The Epistle Dedicatorie.

sent to your Honours, have most humbly made bold to dedicate to both your Honours (together with my devoted selfe) this plaine yet usefull *Looking-glasse*. VVhich though it be but of a homely dresse, yet will represent to your Honours variety of remarkable objects, touching the miserable *Malignants* and *Anti-Parliamentarians* of these our times; most worthy (I beleeeve) your Honours serious view and favourable acceptance. And to whom, indeed, may I more fitly tender such a tender and fragill piece or *utenfill*, as a *Looking-Glasse* is, then to your good Honours, whom both I and this whole City, yea I may say, the whole Kingdome doe know by most happy experience (witness your good *Lordships* most pious, prudent, and vertuous *Government* of this famous City, and witness also your good *Ladyships* *Masculine* vertues, as so many precious *Pearles* treasured up in a *Feminine Cabinet*, I meane a most *heroicall holy Heart*, together with the constancie and loyalty of both your Honours to God and Goodnesse in the *Parliaments Cause*; and whom therefore (I say) I know most willing to entertaine and use this my *Looking-Glasse*, *Candida manu*, with candid and courteous *Acceptation*, and also most able to patronage and protect it, *Arapacibus & furiosis malignantium unguibus*, from the uncivill and defiling fingers of any of all our unreasonablenevolent *Malignants*. Goe on therefore, my good Lord (as most honourably you do, guarded and guided by the wisdom and power of Gods holy Spirit, and supported by the dally prayers of Gods *Saints and Servants*) to countenance and encourage Goodnesse, and to discountenance and keepe under the enemies of *Godlinesse, Peace and Truth*, even as your Honours late most worthy *Predecessor* did, to Gods glory and his everlasting honour; ever setting before your Honours eyes, and having in your blessed *Breast* that *heart-softifying-promise* and admirable encouragement given by God himself to his faithfull servant *Josuah*, *As I was with my servant Moses, so will I be with thee, I will not faile thee nor forsake thee. Be strong therefore and of a good courage.* VVhich that your good *Lordship* most holily and happily may be, is and ever shall be the dayly prayer of

Josuah 1.5,6.

Heb.13.5.

Your good Honours most humbly devoted,

JOHN VICARS.





## To the Reader.



*S* it is too frequently and familiarly knowne ( benevolent or malevolent Reader, whoever thou art ) that to the hearing of Gods Word there come as well eares of scorne as eares of corne : So, I make no doubt but this my Looking-Glasse shall meet eyes of enmity and hearts of rancour, as it shall of Amicability and Christian Candor. However, being carelesse of the malignity of the one, and most studious of the benignity of the other, I here invite thee to the view thereof; wherein thou shalt see represented to thine eyes and understanding, various, serious, and seasonable objects, fit for them both to contemplate, ruminare, and feed upon. Variety, I say, of evidences and examples of Gods most just and immediate indignation against and upon the unnatural, malicious, and even bestiall Malignants of these times ( for so sayes the Prophet David, That even the most honourable of men wanting heavenly wisdom and understanding, are compared to beasts that perish. And well were it with them too, were they but as bad as beasts and had not immortall soules, as some Mad-braines of late have most falsely, foolishly, and blasphemously gone about to prove and prate of ) who impiously fret and fight against God and his Cause. Together with our filthy and sottish Newters and uncomfortable Cowards, who timorously or treacherously desert and forsake their God in the Parliaments Cause, which unquestionably is Gods. By all which sad and serious Examples ( for, as our old Axiome is, Examples move more, and are more prevalent than Precepts ) my maine and onely aime is to endeavour ( by Gods assistance, for the Christian love I beare to their soules especially ) to shew them the errours and evils of their courses and carrriages therein, and ( if it be possible ) to worke and win them

Psal. 49. 12.



## To the Reader.

to a true and timely retraction for the good of their soules and bodies both here and hereafter.

*Object.*

But whereas, it may be, our Malignants will here object, either out of incredulity, or malignancy, or both, that all these fearfull examples here alleaged, are but Chimæra's, and false or fictitious Bug-bears to scare children or fools, and therefore they the lesse regard them.

*Answer.*

All that I will answer hereunto is this, That I professe (as in the presence of God) I have used all care and diligence to search and be assured of the truth of them all, and am able to produce very able and honest testimonies of them, besides what I have expressed with the Examples themselves. If therefore our unhappy and hood-winked Malignants, through their owne flinty obstinacy, or benumbed ignorance and incredulity (whereby etiam si persuaseris, non persuadebis, Though you make things ever so cleare, yet they will not be convinced) will not suffer these things to worke so kindly on their Consciences as is herein desired and indeavoured; yet then I am confidently perswaded (by Gods gracious assistance) they may produce this threefold issue and effect. First, they may be a meane to confirme and strengthen the faithfull and fast friends of the Parliament in their godly and well-grounded resolution and Christian courage to persevere therein. Secondly, to reduce and reforme some (at least) of the more moderate, tender, and fearfull-spirited ones. And thirdly, they must needs serve for the greater condemnation of our desperate Malignants, and to leave them (thereby) utterly inexcusable, if still they persist in their perverse and forward obduracie. But what ever be the issue, Liberavi egomet animam meam. I have, so far, discharged my duty, and will yet farther unsaindly pray, that the Lord may thereby get some glory, though by so weak and unworthy an instrument, as is

Thine in the Lord,

JOHN VICARS.



A  
LOOKING-GLASSE  
FOR  
MALIGNANTS.



That there hath been in all ages from the beginning of the World, even ever since that grand enmity which God put between the *Womans* and the *Serpents* seed, a naturall *Antipathie* and inveterate malignity in the wicked of the World against the godly, is undeniable and most cleare both in sacred, prophane, and morall Histories.

A naturall Antipathy in the wicked against the godly.

And that this *connative malignity* in them hath in all places and times broken out into most deadly feud and pernicious *Persecutions* both by *Hand* and *Tongue*, especially, is as cleare and conspicuously apparent to all that have their eyes in their heads and will see, or understanding in their hearts, and not be wilfully blind and obstinately hard-hearted. And that God also, hath evermore most evidently and eminently manifested his high indignation, and even immediate wrath and displeasure, especially on *Tongue-persecutors* of his precious people, and on blasphemous *Traducers* and besmearers of his immaculate *Truth*, all times and places can produce most copious presidents and most sad examples.

Gods hand against Truth-Traducers.

To passe by and p.etermit all *by-past presidents* and former searefull examples of Gods immediate and revengefull hand on such malignant *Delinquents* in former ages, and extant (I say) in sacred Scriptures and other Histories, and not to insist on that most remarkable one in *Gods booke*, though most punctually pertinent to



2 Kings 2. 23,  
24.

England not  
empty of ex-  
amples of  
Gods wrath a-  
gainst Tongue-  
persecuters of  
Truth.

*Optimum est  
alienâ frui  
in sanâ.*

A threefold  
modell of the  
Mirrour or  
Looking-  
glasse.

I.  
Gods hand  
against malig-  
nants and their  
cause,

our purpose, of above *forty children* slaine by *two wild Beares* im-  
mediately upon their mocking the godly Prophet of the Lord, and  
onely calling him *Bald-pate* in scorne and derision; just as our ma-  
lignants and their children jeeringly and so stingly call Gods peo-  
ple now adaies by that foolish & non-sence name of *Round-heads*. To  
passe by this, I say, and all other of ancient or more moderne times,  
and to come briefly and roundly (since they will have it so) to our  
owne times, even since the most unhappy breaking out of these  
most unnaturall and intestine bloody broyles within our Kingdom  
of *England*; wherein God hath not left us empty (in Christian  
sorrow be it mentioned) of many most evident demonstrations of  
his justly incensed indignation against the *malignant Heart and*  
*Tongue-persecuters* of our times (against whom I mainly intend  
this Treatise) but hath given us as many and as memorable sad  
spectacles of his apparent displeasure, in his scoffing enemies ruine,  
sorrow, and shame, as ever any former age or Nation saw and ob-  
served; which being so fresh and fully knowne among us, even  
many of us yet surviving, they may most justly seave (as I conceive)  
both as occasions of grieve and godly sorrow in Gods Saints to see  
these *miserable malignants*, who forsooth pretend and boast them-  
selves as brave *Protestants* as the best, yet to be so Godlesse and  
gracelesse, so bitingly and bitterly to flout and affront the *Lord*  
*Christ* himselfe in his *holy members*, and in his most *glorious cause*;  
and also of most just shame and blushing at least (if not of heart-  
breaking and bleeding conversion) in them all to see so dangerous  
and desperately dying conditions of their malicious and malevo-  
lent *brethren in iniquity*; and thereby either to learne (and indeed  
it is a speciall piece of wisdom to *learne to be wise by other mens*  
*miseries*) to feare God and doe no more so sinfully, or else most  
certainly and infallibly to feare and looke for like wrath and ruine,  
sooner or latter, in one kind or other, if not I say prevented by true  
and timely repentance.

Now in the prosecution of this Treatise, and in the framing and  
forming of this our intended terrour striking *Looking glasse*, I  
shall by Gods assistance, with all convenient brevity and historicall  
fidelity, endeavour to shew and set forth these three things.

First, I shall herein represent and set forth unto the sight of our  
*mole-eyed Malignants*, (if, at least, they will not too peevishly and  
perversly shut up their eyes against most cleare and radiantly *Sunne-*  
*shining*,



## A Looking-glasse for Malignants.

3

*(Some Truths)* Gods most evident and eminent hand against our malevolent malignants, and their most accursed cause; in divers remarkable generall pieces and passages of Gods admirable providence, crossing and curbing their most wicked courses and contrivements against God, in our Parliament and their just proceedings; and then also in some particular neerer and closer personall and peculiar demonstrations of these cleare Truths.

Secondly, I shall most conspicuously and apparently personate and shew unto them Gods most heavy hand upon malignants, in many most immediate and searefully inflicted judgements and personall punishments, suddenly and sorely laid upon them, even in the very punishing of their malignancy; whereby they must needs with Pharaoh's malignant Magicians cry out and confesse, *Digitus Dei*, certainly, this was no lesse then the very hand of God upon them.

Thirdly and lastly, I shall herein exhibite to the eyes and understanding, both of Malignants, and also of all cold and cowardly Neutrals, and of either false or faint-hearted deserters of the Parliament cause, and also of all unsettled and unresolved weak Christians in foure or five most memorable, and (as I may say) Tragicomicall examples of Gods justice mixt with mercy, in justly wounding, yet graciously healing the consciences of some such as had either wilfully or weakly deserted the Parliament, and therein Gods unquestionable cause, even the worke of a most glorious, pure, and pious Reformation of Church and State. And so I shall shut up this our Looking-glasse with a brieft hortatory conclusion to all sorte of men and women both malignant and benevolent or well affected.

And here now I might in the first place, rubbe up our malignants dull memories, (and that not impertinently) and rouze up their drowsie eye-lids, and dead hearts, with the review and remembrance of that most remarkable and memorable passage of Gods providence, how in the beginning of these most uncivill Civill-warres and commotions among us, when by the prevalent power of the malignant Parricides on the Kings part, an Army was first raised to goe into the North against our honest and harmlesse brethren of Scotland, and that the Sou'd'ers then pressed and provoked to goe forth to fight against them, in their march thither-ward (though they themselves were but prophane fellows, rude and irreligious young men, and therefore one would have thought, most fit instruments

2.  
Gods most heavy hand upon malignants persons.

3.  
A Caveat to Cowardly and faint-hearted Neuters.

1:  
Gods hand against malignants.

1.  
Gods hand against malignants in the strange behaviour of the souldiers in the first Army into the North against the Scots.



struments to promote such an irreligious worke and warre as that was,) how strangely the Lord over ruled their hearts and ordered their spirits, making them to divert and turne all the edge of their fury and disaffection against the *Malignant cause* and *quarrell*, and upon the *malignant* and *popish* party themselves that had set them on worke, over-turning their Altars in all Churches and Chappels wheresoever they came and found them breaking in pieces and burning the railes about them, plundering and terrerying the scandalous *Baals-priests*, and *popish* *sonnes of Belial* wheresoever they found any of them; and not onely refusing to be led and commanded by *popish* Captaines and Commanders, but flying in their faces, and killing and wounding divers of them, Which *band of God* against them, is the very same kind, hath been also admirably seconded now againe lately in those 800 or 1000 Souldiers brought out of *Ireland*, since that accursed *cession* of Armes there, and landed at *Bristol*, intended for that traiterous parricide Sir *Ralph Hopton*, to fight against our most pious *Parliament*: But, I say, how admirably the Lord turned their hearts suddenly, from that most accursed *cause*, and how that upon the tender of an oath unto them to fight against the *Parliament*, they utterly refused it, flew in the faces of their Commanders, and made them fly away, vowing and protesting with apparent expressions of great indignation, that they would not fight for the *popish* party in *England*, (as they had not in *Ireland*) and thereupon joyntly resolved to force their way (as they most faithfully did) from *Bristol* (where they were first landed) to *Barthe*, & so to *Gloucester*, to fight on the *Parliament*s side, under the command of that ever most highly to be honoured commander *Colonell Massey*, who gave them most free and friendly entertainment. To which I might here most pertinently and pregnantly adde the yet more late defection of very many of their intended party both in the *West*, to *Lime*, *Poole*, and *Plimouth*, even then when they had beene ready armed for *Hoptons* service in the *South*. In the *North* also divers both of the *Gentry* and *Commons* who have deserted *Newcastle*; and in *Wales* and *Cheshire* also (now later, I say) of the *English-Irish* Souldiers, who would by no means fight against the *Parliament*. Together with the detection and discovery of many most mischievous *plots* and *base designs* of *treachery*, most admirably and strangely discovered, and so happily and timely frustrated, even by the immediate mercy and good

2.  
Gods hand against malignants, in the Souldiers sent out of *Ireland* (since the *Cession* of armes there) to fight against the *Parliament*.

3.  
Also in the *West* and *Northern* parts of the *Kingdome*, notwithstanding their seeming success where.

4.  
In many memorable *plots* also admirably discovered, and crossed.



good hand of God; as that most bloody *Plot* against the *Parliament*, *Jan. 4. 1641.* The *Plot* of the *Scotts Army* at their former coming in among us, to have beene sent against the *Parliament* and *City* of *London*. The late *Plot* against *Hull* by *Sir John Hotham* and his sonne. And the severall most dangerous *Plots* (under pretence of *Treaties for peace*, forsooth) against the most renowned and famous *City* of *London*, as that dangerous *Plot* by *Walker*, *Challenor*, *Tomkins*, &c. And that more lately now of *Sir Basil Brock*, *Violet* (or rather *Varlet*) and hypocriticall *Riley*; with very many other of these kindes almost all over the whole *Kingdome*, all too well knowne, and too tedious here to relate, and which I have most fully and particularly related in my *Parliamentary Chronicle*, intituled, *God in the Mount*.

Together also with the *Lords* most admirable discountenancing, yea cursing and blasting all the wicked designs in the *Kings party* ever since that hideous and hellish cessation of *Armes* in *Ireland*, with those most barbarous bloody and damnable *Irish Rogues*, which was most impioussly plotted by the wicked malignant *Counsellors* on the *Kings side*, for their (falsly) hoped mighty advantage in the advancement of their *bloody cause*; but which hath (by *Gods* marvellous wisdom, mercy, and good providence) proved one of the most ominous, and eminently odious meanes of the ruinating and overthrowing of their most accursed cause and wicked courses, even their *malignants* themselves being judges; and which our good *God* hath clearly ratified, I say againe, by the extreme ill successe they have had ever since in all their wicked undertakings; and contrariwise, in the great and good successe our *God* hath given tous ever since, especially ever since our most holy and happy entering into a *Covenant* with our *God*, and blessed *League* with our honest and religious *Brethren* of *Scotland*, witnesse our happy victories in *Lincolnshire*, *Yorkshire*, *Linne*, *Poole*, *Plimouth*, *Newport*, *Danell*, *Aulton*, *Grafton-House*, *Bewley-House*, *Holts-House*, and *Arundell-Castle*, with others; in which places, some reckon the *Enemy* hath lost (besides exceeding much *Armes* and *Ammunition*, and besides the brave and rich ship taken at *Arundell-Castle*, a most admirable providence) betweene three and foure thousand, but we may justly reckon a farre greater number. Besides, the admirable providence of *God* in stirring up (beside the whole Nation of our loyall brethren of *Scotland*) the whole *Kingdome* of

5.  
In *Gods* most justly discountenancing and making odious even to *Malignants* themselves that horrid cessation of *Armes* in *Ireland*.

6.  
And their extreme ill successe ever since.

7.  
Our good successe ever since the *Covenant* with *Scotland*.

8.  
The admirable breaking out of the *Swedes* against *Denmarke*.



*Swethland*, to fall furiously and fortunately on the Kingdome of *Denmarke*, a most admirable providentiall piece, mightily to crosse and curbe our *English Malignants* hopes and designs against us. But to come more particularly and personally neere to our intended purpose in this first branch of our *Looking glasse of Gods hand against our Malignants*; especially, I say, because personall particularities come neerer and closer then generalities. I shall here therefore instance first in the strange hand of God personally manifested against them, in that most admirable overture and alteration of the course of things to the shame and sorrow of our unluckey Lordly Prelates, to live to see their voluptuous princely Palaces (as *Winchester house* and *Ely house*) turned into prisons, but especially the spacious and specious palace of that *Arch-adversary of Christ* and his Cause among us, that grand Ringleader and accursed contriver of all these our present mischiefs and miseries (next to our sinnes) yea, the very head and heart of *Clergy* and *Laick-Malignants* (according to their owne *Papish* distinction) I meane the *Arch-Prelate of Canterbury*, on whom it most neerly and closely fell out by divine providence, so (strangely and even admirably) ordering it. Namely, that that honest and religious Gentleman, *Doctor Laignton*, that great and grievous Sufferer for the cause of *Christ*, under the cruell tyranny of that foresaid *papish Persecuter*, should not onely live to see himselfe delivered out of the snare, but his old grand Adversary himselfe to come into it in his stead; and that the said *Arch-Prelate* should be fast lockt up as a traiterous prisoner in the *Tower of London*, whiles this good Doctor is made Lord and Master of the Prelates Palace at *Lambeth*, and this said pompous or rather *papish palace*, where so many precious Saints and servants of the Lord had beene most wickedly arraigned and condemned to prison, should now be turned into a prison, to lock up most loose and prophane *Malignants*; a most strange and admirable hand of God certainly against them. Yea, and I might here againe remember them of that most remarkable overture of things among us in these later times; namely, how it most admirably pleased the Lord to bring it so to passe by his all overpowering hand of providence, that the *Arch-Prelate of Canterbury* being imprisoned in the *Tower of London*, as an *Arch-Traitor* to our Church and State; the *Parliament* should be pleased to cause the said *Arch-Prelates* lodgings in the *Tower* to be searched for dangerous & traiterous

9.  
Gods hand  
against Malignants in  
Doctor Laignton  
made master  
Lambeth  
house, now  
converted  
from a Palace  
to a Prison.



terous Papers, Books, and VVritings, and who must be the man fixed on for the performance of this service, but that most famous and faithfull, pious and patient *Saint* and *Sufferer* for *Christ* and his *Cause*, *Master William Prynne*; who coming into the said *Arch-Prelates* bed-chamber betimes in the morning, with a guard of Souldiers to secure the businesse, and approaching the *Prelates* bedside before he was up, the *Prelate* asked him, who he was: This precious and sweet Gentleman answered, my name is *Prynne*; VVhat, sayes the *Prelate*, are you he that suffered? Yea, sayes *Master Prynne*, I am he whom you most unjustly and injuriously persecuted. Just as good *Joseph* said to his brethren, at the time of his discovering and making himselfe knowne unto them, *I am Joseph whom ye sold into Egypt*. O what a stab to the heart should this have bin to this persecuting *Prelate* at that word (*I am that Prynne whom you caused so grievously and so unjustly to suffer*) had not his heart bin more hard & adamantine then a nether mil-stone, and most extremely cauterized, yea, stigmatized with the hottest iron of most desperate impenitency! and that then *Master Prynne* proceeding to the due execution of the charge and trust reposed in him by the Parliament, should (*justissima illà cœlesti Lege-Talionis*) most justly, I say, search the Pockets of the *Prelates* wearing clothes, before he would suffer him to put them on and rise out of his bed, directly as he and some of his popishly affected Confederates had formerly dealt with some most eminent Members of a *Parliament* formerly dissolved, and as he had caused *Master Prynnes* owne Chamber and Study, and many others also to be often most violently broken into and searched, to the deeply indangering of their precious lives (which undoubtedly he greedily hunted after) if it might have beene, but therein (praised be the Lord) God gave this *curst Cow* (according to the Proverbe) or rather raging fat *Bull* of *Basban*, short hornes; the Lords good providence and their owne innocence happily preventing this bloody designe of theirs. And might not here now this *Arch-Prelate* on the serious consideration of these Premises, in just remorse of Conscience, have cryed out against himselfe (like that heathenish King *Adonibezek*, had he not had, as I toucht before, a more then heathenish, obdurate, and impenitent heart) *Thus and thus have I done to others, and now am I thus justly served by them*; onely with this difference, That I am used farre more mercifully then I used them.

10.  
Gods hand against Malignants in *Master William Prynnes*, (formerly a great sufferer by the *Arch Prelate* of *Canterbury*) being sent to search the said *Arch-Prelates* lodging in the Tower.  
Gen. 45. 4.

*Justissima cœlestis Lex-Talionis.*

As was done to reverend *Master Henry Burtons* house and study.

Judges 17.



11.  
Gods hand  
against the  
Malignant  
party in the  
Trienniall  
Parliament.

12.  
And especially  
In a perpetua-  
ted Parlia-  
ment.

13.  
Gods hand a-  
gainst the Ma-  
lignants cause  
in Church-  
government  
and matters  
of Religion.

I might here also adde and copiously commemorate unto our *mole-eyed Malignants* Gods admirable providence in so strangely ordering and disposing of things by *this present* most memorable *Parliament*; not onely to contrive a most free and spontaneous or voluntary consent of all the *three Estates* in *Parliament* to the setting of a *Trienniall Parliament* for the future rectifying of things amisse in Church and State, and the more prudent and provident moderation and government of all sorts of State-affaires; but also, I say, that both *King, Peers, and Commons*, even both *Houses of Parliament*, with his Majesty, should so admirably and unanimously make it indissoluble, and (but by the sword, like *Alexanders Gordian knot*, which now the *Kings Popish and Atheisticall Army* is impiously, and (I trust) fruitlessly labouring to do) irrevocable *Act*, That *this present Parliament* should not bee dissolved nor broken up, but by the joynt and unanimous consent of both *Houses of Peers and Commons*. Which *Act* of theirs (as it were) perpetuating *this Parliament*, by (I say) a most strange providence of God, what a most admirable *Block* it hath laid in all the wicked *ways* of that viperous generation of *Atheists, Papists, and Malignants*, mightily thwarting, crossing, and crushing their most desperate and deepest designs? I am not able (I acknowledge) to expresse it, and onely Time is able to make it manifest, to the glory of God, and wonder-striking astonishment in the hearts of both *Good and Bad*.

And though in the last, yet not in least place, I might here put our *Malignants* in remembrance (for they are, as we all see, too willing to forget and slight both *Gods hand against them*, and his *great mercies towards us*) how by meanes of this present most pious *Parliament*, *Gods hand* hath bene most admirably bent against *them* and their most impious Cause, both in the *expulsion*, and (I trust in the Lord) utter *extirpation* of that most *Antichristian* and tyrannicall *Hierarchie of popish Prelates* (and that most especially by their owne proud practices and desperate designs even against the *Parliament* it selfe, witnesse their *Petition* to the *King* that spoiled their sitting in *Parliament*) *Arminian Doctors*, and most scandalous *Priests*, those *sonnes of Belial*, all over the *Kingdome*: And also in their steads, the most holy and happy *reduction* and *restoration* of our banished and abused, faithfull, painfull, and pious *Pastors*, even after *Gods owne heart*; together thereby with the

blessed



bleſſed injoyment of pure and powerfull Ordinances, and that in admirable plenty and freedome, as the like was never ſeene in this Kingdome. Beſides, the rare and long deſired and now happily effected ruine and razing downe of *popiſh* high places among us, never (ſince the firſt Reformation) till now taken away; in deſacing and deſtroying *popiſh Images, Organs, Croſſes, Crucifixes*, and ſuch like abominable and Idolatrous, ſuperſtitious, Popiſh, *apiſh Trinkets* both in Churches and elſewhere; eſpecially the ruining of that moſt infamous and moſt abominable *Romiſh Monument* of idolatry *Cheap-side Croſſe*, in the very heart of *London*, and burning abundance of thoſe baſe and beggarly *Romiſh Reliques*, even in the very ſame place where that *curſed Croſſe* had with a Whores forehead bin ſo long advanced among us; and (which is the ſum of all our juſt admiration in all forementioned) all theſe things done ſo ſoon, and in ſo ſpeedy a ſpace as within the compaſſe of two or three yeares at the moſt; Moſt admirable demonſtrations (I ſhould thinke) of Gods hand unqueſtionably thus ſeene and ſet againſt them.

And might not then *All theſe*; yea, any one of theſe premiſed preſidents of Gods moſt immediate hand againſt them, moſt juſtly ſeeye to even weſt open the wilfully ſhut up, and blinded eyes of our Malignants? Sure, no thinke, they ſhould ſave that its greatly to be feared they are given up to a reprobate ſenſe, if they ſtill perſiſt in ſuch unheard of, and moſt ſtrangely *unheard obſtinacy*. But yet ſince they may peradventure in their accuſtomed hardneſſe of heart be little or nothing moved or pricke in Conſcience with theſe ſo pregnant preſidents and cleare demonſtrations of Gods *disſipative hand* againſt them. Yet, I ſay, we will come yet more cloſe upon them, and give them yet more home and heavy *perſuall ſtrikes* of Gods juſt wrath and revenging hand, not onely againſt them, but upon them, even immediately on the very act of their moſt impious and blaſphemous words and wicked *unſcarrages* to and againſt the ſaincs and ſervants of the Lord, making good his owne everlaſting and unperſiſhing Word by the Prophet (marke it, I beſeech you, *Q* all yee moſt deſperately minded and wilfully blinded Malignants: as a word of routing ventur unto you) *Lord, when thy hand is liſt up againſt them, they will not ſee; but they ſhall ſee and be aſhamed for their owny as thy people; yea, the fire* (of rage) *of thine enemies ſhall devour themſelves.*

2.  
Gods hand  
upon Malig-  
nants perſons.

Eſay 26. 11.

A memento  
for Malignants



## Examples.

The first fearfull example (then) of Gods most just vindicative hand and avenging indignation, even most evidently falling heavy by a sore and heart-piercing personall blow upon the outrageous maligners, and gracelesse and godlesse inveterate haters of the wayes of Piety, and truly and thorowly intended *Reformation of Religion* shall be this:

Gods hand upon a most desperate malignant Apprentice of London as a just caveat to all malignant London Apprentices.

One *Charles Rose* (a Rose of a very unfavory sent) an Apprentice to one Master *Charnell* a Carver of VVood, at the upper end of *Fanchurch-street* neere *Algate* in *London*, who put himselfe into the Parliaments service a little after *Bartholomew tide* 1642. pretending to be willing to side with the *Parliament* against the common enemy, but secretly intended and resolved when he should finde a faire opportunity (as he told his fellow-servant) to joyne with the *King* and his Army against the *Parliament*: And when he was to goe forth, declared further (in the hearing of his Mistresse) That he was now going to helpe to make balsters to hang the Round-heads. And it was observed by his Master, in his former carriage, That he was of a refractory, yet dissembling spirit; and thus he marching forth with a base treacherous heart to the cause of God and the *Parliament*, was suddenly stricken by the just hand of God on the way, sometimes ill and sometimes well, and being at last in his march as farre as into *Buckinghamshire* in the way to *Alisbury*, he was suddenly and fearfully stricken mad and utterly distracted & bereft of his senses. Now three of my very loving and religious friends travelling into those parts, found this wretched young man in the high way as they rode, and saw him one of the saddest spectacles that ever they beheld, for he was strake naked; onely a coarse old sackcloth throwne over his shoulder, neither Hat on his head, nor Shoes on his feet, his eyes very red with weeping, and standing and staring as one affrighted; so these my friends came to him, asked him whither he was going, and whence he came, but he would give them no answer, nor take any reliefe in money (which they proffered him) but fell downe and cried out, *Oh my Soule, my Soule*; whereupon they all three stayed still, alighted from their horses, and with much ado, at last got him to the next Towne, and by the way he was heard to say, *Blood, Blood*. It pleased God to direct these my friends to an Inne in the Towne, where the Hostesse of the house, on knowledge of his name, knew his father;



ther; where these my good friends tooke some care to have him lookt unto, and some of the Towne tooke care after their departure to have him conveyed to his Father, who lived some 16. or 18. miles from that place about *Oxford*. When his Father saw him, he churlishly refused to give him any entertainment (which, I confesse, was inhumanely and unnaturally done) yet herein observe the righteous hand of God too, who as he hath promised, that *when a mans wayes please him, he will make even his enemies to be at peace with him;* So likewise (by the just law of contraries) when our wayes, wits, and parts are *against God and goodnesse*, he will make even our best friends to be at enmity with us. For, as here, his father, I say, utterly rejected him, and suddenly dispatched him to *London* to his Master, where he lived a while after pitifully distracted, and never recovered his senses againe; but about three houres before his death, he seemed to have some reasonable apprehension of things, and to be somewhat sensible, and just then was heard to cry out bitterly, *He was a dogge, he was a damned wretch*, and thus miserably died. And the truth of all these passages, since my three honest and religious friends left him, they had from his Master and Mistresse, upon their farther enquiry after him. O that this sad and fearfull example of this so sure and severe hand of God upon this malignant young man, might be as terrible to our *London malignant Apprentices*, yea, and their malignant Masters too, as that affrighting hand-writing on the wall was to that wicked *Belsazar*, to make them tremble and quake, and to make them heare and feare, and doe no more so wickedly:

In the time of the siege of *Hull* in *Torke-shire*, in the yeere of the Lord 1641. among many other very memorable and remarkable passages in that famous sieg this was one, which I have by most credible and indubitable information from thence, That the Kings Cormorants having straitly begirt that strong Town by land and by water also, and they having planted three pieces of Ordnance at a point of the rivet called *Hassell*, to hinder any passage of Barkes and Vessels from comming into *Hull*, and a Keele comming laden in the River toward the Towne, the Master Gunner shot at her, and mist her, whereupon being (it seems) enraged, he swore, *God damne him, if he did not sink her at the next shot*: And presently charging a Piece as he thought fit, and furiously discharging it, the Piece brake in pieces, and instantly killed the Master Gunner himselfe,

Prov. 16.7.

2.  
A Master Gunner at the siege of *Hull* smitten dead upon his fearfull cursing and shooting off of a Piece of Ordnance.



## A Looking-glasse for Malignants.

and some two or three others that stood neere unto him; but the Barke or Vessell passed safely into *Hull*, without any prejudice or hurt. A most fearefull example to terrifie (I should thinke, if it might be) such execrable cursing and swearing *Malignants*. The truth whereof was (I say) confirmed by most credible testimony from *Hull*, immediately after this accident tell our mortal new story.

3.  
A Captaine in  
Prince Ruperts  
Army at Eaton  
neer *Windsore*  
fearefully slaine  
as he was fu-  
riously cursing

In the yeere also 1643. some of Prince Ruperts Forces facing and assaulting *Windsore-Castle*, and making many shots at it, but still missing what they aimed at, it being a little airtime, and so not easily hit, a Captaine amongst them (but his name my honest Intelligencer knew not) from *Eaton*, where they had thad their Station, cryed out to the Gunner, who was going to fire a Drake against the Castle. Give me my Gun-stooke, for, God damme me (says the wretch also) I will slay some of those Round-brad-Dogs; and while the Oath or causeless Curse was yet warme in his mouth, ere he could see the Piece, a shot from the Castle dasht him in the face, brake his teeth into his throat, of the paine and smart whereof he lay lingring in much misery for two or three dayes, and then died in a miserable and wretched condition. This relation I had from a very honest Gentleman (then a Souldier and Officer in *Windsore-Castle*) and my very good friend and acquaintance, whose testimony I know to be without exception.

4.  
A malignant  
Minister in the  
midst of his  
Sermon in-  
veighing a-  
gainst Round-  
heads, sudden-  
ly and fearefully  
smitten dumb.

About April 13. 1643. being the Lords Day, one Master Thornton, Vicar of *Sheriff-Hales*, preaching upon a portion of Scripture out of the 130. Psalme, tooke occasion thence in his Sermon to vent bitter imprecations against *Round-heads* (that is, Gods faithfull seryants, and the Kings and Parliaments loyall and fittest friends) charging them with Faction, Rebellion, and such like opprobrious scandale, adding withall, in expresse termes, That the Powder-plot, and other Treasons that have bene practised by Papists, were nothing to this late *Round-head-invention* of the *Round-heads*. At which words (having stood hardly halfe his time) he most strangely on a sudden gasped and gaped as he stood in the Pulpit, and stared in the Auditors faces, but could not speak a word more for a good space after; the people all that while, being amazed at this so sudden and most strange a dumbe-show in him. At length he stooping downe, as it were to take up some what at his feet, re-erected himselfe, and then said, Let us give thanks for what we have heard, which he accordingly did, in a sum-



stumbling and hardly intelligible manner, and soone made an end, and so went home; but what became of him since I have not heard.

Also in the parish of *Hallowell* in *Oxford*, one of the inhabitants of the said parish being a most licentious and prophane fellow, set up a May-pole in the Summer-tide, 1641, and that it might transcend the vanities and impieties of other May-poles, set upon this the picture of a man in a Tab; thereby (as he said) to describe a *Round-head*; which picture, as it was credibly reported, he made in derision of a godly Gentleman; a Munciple of one of the Colledges in *Oxford*; and the reason why he thus represent this Gentleman, was, because he was truly religious and used repetition of Sermons, singing of Psalmes, and other holy duties in his house. This picture being thus set up on the May-pole, the said prophane fellow the authour of it, with his loose and licentious companions, making themselves up about it, as if it must needs be shot at the *Round-head* upon it; and having for this purpose brought Maskes with them and other pieces of them, being the Figure of the chief master of this wicked *May-game*, shot and did hit the Picture; at which he said Master fell a laughing extremely, and on a sudden sunk downe, falling into a sharpe and terrible convulsion fit, and so continued a long time after very sick and in great paine and misery; but whether he be since alive or dead, I am uncertaine. This relation I had consigned to me by an honest young Gentleman a Scholler of *Oxford*, then resident in *Oxford*, and an eye-witnesse of most of it, besides other credible information.

In the same City of *Oxford* also a company of prophane fellows and deepe drinkers met together in a Tavern, and being (as the custome is) mad-merry, in the midst of their cups would needs goe drinke a health to the confusion of *Round-heads*, which having accordingly gone round, one among the rest not content therewith (being it should seem, too soundly whittled with his caroused cups) would needs for joy (forsooth) of this health thus drunke, rise up and dance, and cut a caper, using these or such like words; *Come* (saies he) *I will now cut a caper to the confusion of Round-heads*; but he beginning to dance, and cut his caper, his head, it seemer, being too light to rub his heeles, suddenly fell downe and broke his legges; whereof (being carried home) he lay in great paine and misery, and not long after died thereof; this also confirmed by credible

5.  
Gods judgement on a wicked fellow at Oxford in setting up a May-pole with a Round-head on it, and shooting at it.

6.  
Gods hand upon one drinking healths to the confusion of the Round-heads in a Tavern.



dible testimony, In the time of the Siege of *Redding* by the right honourable the Earle of *Essex* the *Parliaments* most renowned Lord Generall, there hapned (as is well knowne) a most notable and remarkable skirmish between some of our *Parliaments* forces, and the Kings *Cormorants* from *Oxford*, at a place called *Causambridge*, In which fight most valiantly and victoriously (by Gods admirable assistance) performed by ours, there fell out a most memorable and strange passage, most pertinent to this our present purpose and worthy our most sad and serious commemoration, namely, that among the many slaine and dead bodies on the Kings side, (very many of them being prime Commanders and Officers in Armes, as was clearly discerned by their brave cloathes, pure fine *Holland-shirts* and false skins, being stript naked at the end of the fight) there was found the body of *Serjeant-major Smith* Generall of the Kings Army, a most wicked and desperate *Cormorant*, who being a very fat and corpulent fellow, was found with his belly ripe up, and his Greace taken away out of his body, which very thing (as I had it by most credible and that not single information) this wicked *Smith* had (about a twelve-moneth before, or not so much) threatned to do upon the *Round-heads* at *Okeham*, where some of the Kings forces were then quartered, but driven out by the *Parliaments* forces, where, and at which time of his enforced departure thence he was heard in a furious threatening manner to say, *Well, farewell Round-heads for this time, but I will returne againe amongst you, and then I will rip up your fat panches, and make medicines of your Greace, or woe's to this effect.* A most remarkable pattern of the Lords Justice on him, in so punctually repaying him (*Adonibezech-like*) in his owne coynes. And in the stripping of him (as was credibly reported) they found a Crucifix about him and other markes of the *Romish beast*, a fit Champion (among the rest) to fight for the maintenance of the *Protestant Religion*.

7.  
Gods most remarkable hand upon *Serjeant-major* *Smith*, slaine in the fight at *Causam bridge*, at the siege of *Redding*.

8.  
Gods wrathfull hand on divers young Gentlemen in a Tavern, abusing the City *Trainedbands*, as they marched on in the streets.

In the yeere also, 1642. there hapned another very fearefull example of Gods revengefull hand upon these most ungodly and gracelesse abusers and tongue-persecutors of Gods people, which was thus; Divers roystering and swaggering yong Gallants, being drinking in the *Mitre-Taverne* in *Fleet-street* *London*, it so fell out, that in the time of their swaggering, swearing, and carowing in the said Taverne, the *Trained-bands* of the City passing by, one



of these roaring gallants cast out something most unseemly out of the Chamber-window among the said souldiers, using also some very abusive language against them; whereupon, one of them having more Gentility and ingenuity of spirit than the rest, reproved them that did it; whereupon they furiously asked him if he were a *Round-head*; and presently drew their Swords one upon an other, and this Gentleman being suddenly made at by one of them, puts by his thrust; got within him, and stab'd him with a Stiletto; the other two also comming on him, he likewise wounded them both; of which three wounded, two of them immediately died, and the recovery of the third was very questionable and dangerous; Which done, this Gentleman made a way downe the staires with his Sword in one hand, and the Stiletto in the other, and running downe *Ram-alley* got to the water and so escaped away. This I had from unquestionable information, the very morning it was done, I my selfe going into *Fleet-street* betimes that morning on some businesse of mine owne; where and when I heard it exactly and fully related to me.

About the 20 of *June* also 1643, One Mrs *Haughton* wife to Mr. *Wil. Haughton* of *Prickmarsh* within the parish of *Kirkham* in *Lancashire*, was delivered of a child still-borne, which had no head, yet two eares, two eyes, and a mouth in the brest of it, and the hands turning backwards to the elbowes, with a cleft down the backe; so as it was not discernable whether it were male or female. After this child had beene buried two or three daies, the Midwife reporting its monstrous and prodigious shape & not being credited, it was thereupon taken out of the grave and reviewed, and was apparently found to be as is already described, & as was reported to be; only a bundle of clouts was taken up with it, which (it seems, & was known) the parents had (in proportion of a head) caused to be fitted unto it. Now that which is very remarkable herein is this; That the parents of this monster were (even as their owne parents also and predecessours were) notorious profest *Papists*, impudently abusive towards *Protestants*, cursing and calling them familiarly by the name of *Round-heads*; when that which is yet more memorable herein, and most remarkably worthy our serious consideration, and most clearly demonstrates that foresaid prodigious birth to be a direct judgement of the Lord for desperate malignancy against the Lords choice ones, is this, that the *Grandmother* of that monster

9.  
A monstrous and prodigious child borne in *Lancashire* of most malignant parents, and the most fearfull and remarkable circumstances in and about it, to the terrour of malignants.



was she (whom pious Mr Pryme (to her indeleble and perpetual infamy) hath already set forth in print. in his famous History of that pair-royall of heroicke sufferers, Dr. Bastwicke, Mr. Burton, and Mr. Pryme,) who out of an inveterate malignity against, and in divellish derision of those three foresaid Worthies, called three Cats (which she had at that time) by the names of those three precious Christians, and cut off the eares of those three Cats, both in desperate disdain (as it should seem) of their glorious sufferings; and thereby also (in seeming jollity) to act again that more than *Turkish Tragedy*. And was not here a most notable and cleare evidence of Gods undoubted indignation against such intolerably impious and impudent malignants as these, the Lord thus manifesting that sooner or later he will meet with their insolent and most audacious impieties?

10.  
A malignant  
Souldier hang-  
ed at Cam-  
bridge for run-  
ning from his  
Colours.

In November also, 1643. a malignant Souldier (being intended for service of the *Parliament*) was hanged at *Cambridge* for running from his Colours, which came thus to passe: He with others also in the same condemnation being apprehended for the cause aforesaid and by *Martiall-law* to cast Dice for their lives; this fellow comming to the Dice, when he threw them out, cryed at the cast, *Now, for God, and the King, and God revive my soule*. Whereupon it so fell out that he casting the least chance of the Dice, must suffer death, and so was accordingly executed at the same time. Now that which was very remarkable in Gods hand thus on this fellow (besides the voluntary discovery of his *Cavalierian-heart*) in those words, *Now for God and the King*, which is the *Cavaliers* common *signall-moord* was this; that when he was first pressed for a Souldier he was heard often to say, *He would be hang'd before he would fight for the Parliament*. Even just like *Sir Iohn a la Bellouard*; once Lieutenant of the Tower of London in King *James* his times; who was hanged on *Tower-hill*, for being accessory to the poisoning of *Sir Thomas Overbury*, when his prisoner in the Tower about the Earle of *Somersetts* businesse. Which *Sir Iohn* himselfe being on the Ladder at the Gallows freely confessed: That in his life time he had oft (in his playing at Cards and Dice) *said a curse might be hang'd if it were not found so*; and therefore ingenuously confessed Gods hand upon him for that sinne. And so by I now here, See Others unflexible and stony-hearted malignants, how the Lord most justly met with this malignant *spirited Souldier*, paying him most palpably



In his owne Coyne; as this most notable and personall example hath most clearly declared. This I received out of a Letter sent by a religious young Gentleman, a Scholler of *Cambridge*, to his father, a very reverend Minister of the City of *London*, who gave me a transcript of it, and whose testimony is, I know, without all exception.

In *Creschurch* parish also, by *Algate* in *London*, one *James Atkinsons* wife, who with her said husband, were both of them commonly noted to be most malignant enemies of the power and purity of the Gospell, and mockers of goodnesse and good men; which her ungodly and ill disposition she manifested in the Church of the said parish, at a Sermon preached there by reverend and religious Mr. *Wells* of *New-England*, who in his Sermon, desired his auditors that they would not sleepe; & she being asleepe at that time, and awakened by one Mrs. *Clarke* her neighbour, a godly Gentlewoman of the same parish, and that in a very loving and neighbourly way, by jogging of her knee as they sate together in the Pew; But she presently upon her awakening fell into strange expressions of rage and fury, and instantly belched out these wicked words, *O you bold drunken slut, doe you kick me?* with divers other such uncivill speeches. All which the said Mrs. *Clarke* very piously and discreetly (for the present) put up in modest and grave silence, and onely acquainted her husband, a very religious Gentleman, with Mrs. *Atkinsons* said usage of her in the forenoone, and therewith expressed her unwillingnesse to sit againe with her in the Pew. Whereupon Mr. *Clarke* unwilling there should be any further difference between them, at least to continue with any private heart-burning against each other, repaired to the Minister of the said Church, and desired that he with the Church-wardens and some of the ancientest of the Parish would after the afternoones Sermon send for Mr. *Atkinson* to see whether he would abet or countenance his wife in his her ill carriage. According to the said desire he was sent for, and came; where, after he had asked the cause of his being sent for, and Mr. *Clarke* beginning to relate it, *Atkinson* would not suffer him to goe on, but he also brake forth into foule words, and told him, *He-lied; for Mrs. Clarke, he said, did kick his wife in the Church.* Whereupon, the Lecturer of the said Church Mr. *Falkingham*, desired in love to take him off, intreating him that each of them might be heard, and so the businesse would

11.  
Gods hand  
most fearefully  
upon one Mrs.  
*Atkinson* in  
*Creschurch*  
parish in *Lon-*  
*don.*



be the better and sooner reconciled. To whom *Atkinson* replied, *Sir, I have nothing to doe with you; nor you with me.* And to *Captaine Cower*, who reproved him for such ill behaviour, he said, *You are a Blackhead and a Roundhead;* and thereupon went hastily and fretfully out of the *Vestry*, and fetcht his wife, who also came thither in a great heat, and (very probably) full of bitterneffe; and some credibly reported, that she had boasted, being at home, how she had used *Mrs. Clarke*. But most certaine it is, that in the *Vestry*, (being questioned of these things) she wished she might never goe home alive, if *Mrs. Clarke* did not kick her, and said, she would have the Law in her for it. And both she and her husband did utter many other bitter words, at, and before this most evident token of Gods displeasure: for (as I before touched) it was well knowne that they both had been a long time much disaffected to pure religion and were very ready oft-times, not onely to speake evill of ordinary Christians, but even of Gods owne Messengers; and now, I say, at this time, she especially suffering her tongue to wander beyond its bounds, it pleased the Lord that presently after that fearefull imprecation upon her selfe, afore-mentioned, she was stricken so ill, that she began to falter in her speech; insomuch that those present tooke notice of it, and thereupon she was led forth of the *Vestry* into the Church-yard and set downe upon a bench there, where she had meanes used for her recovery; but she in a very short time there died, and was carried home dead: And which is yet more remarkably fearefull, it was credibly affirmed that a little before her death (in her forementioned weakenesse, one of the women about her had said unto her, that certainly *Mrs. Clarke* would not abuse her; but she instantly cursed her, saying, *A pox on you, you are one of the holy sisters;* and that it was observed by some at the time of her death, that her tongue turned blacke in her head. A most terrible and dreadfull example of Gods wrath and indignation, both to her most malignant husband, and all such irreligious spirits, as either in themselves, wives, or friends mannage and countenance such unchristianlike waies and wicked courses. All this I have by most unquestionable information both from *Mr. Clarke* himselfe, and from others who most exactly knew the truth of these things.

Upon *Tuesday* also *Novemb. 23. 1641.* about 11 of the clocke at night, the monethly Fast-day being the very next day after it, one *Captaine Bard* of *Sir Francis Wortleys Regiment*, with about thirty



thirty Horse came from *Ludlow* in the County of *Salop*, of purpose to plunder the house of one *Mr. John Green* a reverend, godly, and learned Divine (and one of the Assembly of Divines at *Westminster*) Pastor of *Pencombe* in the County of *Hereford*, being eleven miles distant from the said *Ludlow*. Who being accordingly come to the said Ministers house, while some of the Souldiers were breaking open the doore of his dwelling house, one *Ogle* a Northern man and a Cornett of the said Troope of Horse was the first that brake open the stable doore; and as soone as ever the said *Ogle* was stepping over the threshold to goe into the stable first, as the Ministers servants who lay in a chamber adjoyning to the stable reported, and testified) he fell downe as dead into the stable, and in the morning his Hat and a small Piece were found in the stable behind a stone-horse (which stood in a stall next the stable doore, which was made up so firme with planks and barres both behind and on each side of him, that he could not possibly strike him) and so some of the other Souldiers brought him into the said Ministers house as a dead man, the Captaine saying, that he fainted for want of meat, and so desired that some comfortable refreshing might be given him. Then they placed him in a Chaire, and so having plundered what they thought fit from the godly Minister, they left the Cornet there and returned to *Ludlow*. About some 3 houres after he began to revive, and a little to come to his speech, and the first words he uttered (after an imperfect manner, were, *Holy mother of God helpe me*; and by his often crossing of himselfe, and by the testimony of others there that knew him, he was discovered to be a profest *Papist*. Thus he continued a sencelesse man; his head, hands, and joynts of his body, seeming quite loose, he spoke very little and seldome and imperfectly, did eate whatever was given him, and would plucke raw meat from the spit newly laid to the fire and offer to eate it; and as he sat in his chaire, if he offered to leane forward, he would fall into the fire; if he leane backward, he would fall downe backward; and one night he was found under his bed wrapt up in one of the sheets onely in his shirt. The women that attended and watched with him, upon a diligent search of his body, could not discerne or perceive any bruise or so much as discolouring of his skinne in any part of his body; whereby they all could not but clearely conceive and believe it to be the immediate hand of God upon him; and at that time some of his owne

12.  
Gods hand  
most remark-  
ably upon a  
Cornet of a  
Troop of horse  
comming to  
plunder a very  
godly Mini-  
sters house.



Companions were heard to say, (as was credibly informed) *Let us be gone hence, for God fights against us.* This said *Cornet* being sent for to *Ludlow* upon the Saturday following, the Souldiers at his first coming seeing him in that sencelesse condition, said, *Sure he was drunke;* but he still continued after the very same manner as was forementioned, without sence or understanding, and a little time after (as the Captaine himselfe reported) died in that sencelesse. All this being testified for most true, both by the said reverend Minister *Mr. Greene* himselfe, by his servants, and divers others who were eye-witnesses of all these premises.

13.

Gods immediate and remarkable hand upon one *Laurence Hyde*, a desperate malignant against the Parliament

About the midd of *January* also, 1643, there fell out a most memorable and fearefull example of Gods immediate punishing hand (neere unto the City of *Salisbury*) upon a most pestilent and desperate malignant and persecuter of Gods people in those parts; namely, one *Laurence Hyde* a Commissioner of Enquiry after all such as had either given or lent any thing for the *Parliaments* service; who the very same day that *Hearb*, *Bankes*, *Foster*, and *Glanvill*, those wicked *Oxonian* Earthwormes, Judges, and Lawyers of illegalities, came into the City of *Salisbury*, to keepe the *Assizes* there) having threatned most vigorously to prosecute all the *Roundheads* in those parts at the said *Assizes*; and thus riding with his Commission (as *Saul* to *Damascus*; though not with such a blessed blow to beat him off from his horse to holy repentance) as he was hastily riding on, within a mile of the said City he suddenly fell from his Horse and so brake his necke or his shoulder-bone in the fall, that thereby he instantly died before he could be brought alive into the Towne. Being thus by Gods most evident and heavy hand upon him, cut short and deprived of power to doe that mischief to Gods honest and innocent hidden-ones, which (as 'twas well knowne) he had frequently before menaced against them. The truth of this I have confirmed unto me, not onely by the printed relation; (but as my custome is in all such like occasions) upon diligent enquiry from such honest and credible testimony, as I know to be without all exception.

14.

Gods hand upon 3 malignant Citizens, being all three neighbours together on *Ludgate-hill* in *London*.

There were also three neighbours dwelling on *Ludgate-hill* in *London*, two of them *Hosiers*, dwelling directly one over against the other, the third a *Wollen-Draper*, who lived next doore to one of the *Hosiers*, all three of them of one minde in malignancy, and inveterate



inveterate enemies to the *Parliaments* proceedings. One of these *Hosiers* in the moneth of January 1642. did intimate unto the other *Hosier* his desire and purpose to goe to *Oxford*, which the other understanding, contented and promised to goe along with him, and accordingly away they went, and what their worke and businesse was there, though not certainly knowne, yet may be easily judged, no goodnesse, to be sure of it; but about a weeke after, one of them having spent (as 'twas beleev'd) all his spare prodigall money, or done his wicked worke, returned backe againe to his house in *London*; the other stayed there longer behinde, and came not backe with him. Within a few dayes after the returne home of the said *Hosier*, he with his said neighbour the malignant *Woollen-Draper*, went (as it was knowne to be their custome) to the Taverne, called *The Devill and Saint Dunstons*, neere *Temple-Barre*, together with some others, *ejusdem farinae*, of the same temper, or untempered mouldy-*Malignancy*, their businesse there being to be mad-merry, and to drinke healths to *Brince Rupert* that Prince of Plunderers, the Atheisticall *Marquesse of Newcastle*, and such others of that rotten-rout: Now it so fell out that one of their Companions proved more civill then the rest, and shewed his dislike of these their doings; whereupon the *Hosier* began to quarrell with that man, and from their wrangling discourse they both fell to fighting, and as the *Hosier* was struggling with the said party, there comes a third man and violently pulled the *Hosier* off, who instantly fell backward, and with the fall brake his legges, whereof he lay under cuise a long time after. The *Woollen-Draper*, his foresaid Associate, being a prodigall Spend-thrift, and runne much in debt to his Creditors, they (on the very same day of this their drinking in the said Taverne, and at the very same instant time of his drinking healths there) came with Serjants and Officers, seized on all his clothes and goods, whereof hee hearing, and knowing himselfe thereby undone in his estate, instantly fled away, and was no more seene. The third partie of the foresaid ungodly society, to wit, the other *Hosier*, (late servant to one *Pate*, a most desperate Malignant also against God and the Parliament, and a notorious scoffer at godlinesse and good men) who, I told you before, continued at *Oxford*, and came not home with his fellow *Hosier*, abiding still, I say, behinde at *Oxford*, kept continually company with the *Kings Cormorants* there, drinking and swil-



ling day and night in their debaish company, and that in such excessive and immoderate measure, that he was not onely drunke, but fell mad among them; in so much that getting his horse out of the Stable, he most desperately rode up and downe the streets there, till at last being espied by some Citizens of *London* that knew him, who perceived quickly in what condition he was, and being for *London* themselves at that time, they brought him home with them, with no little adoe by the way; who being thus brought home, continued so distracted and besotted in his senses, that he neither regarded what any said or did to him, and wholly neglected his calling, as being unfit to doe ought therein, and shortly after hee fell sicke for a season, and still continued so distracted, that at last it was held fit to have him away to *Bedlem*; yet for some credit sake, his friends so prevailed, that he was not put into the common condition of the Madmen there, but was kept private in the house of one that endeavours the cure of such persons, and there he was continued, but could not be cured of this his miserable and distracted estate. And was not here a most evident and remarkable hand of God upon them all three, to the terrour (one would thinke) of all such desperate and incorrigible *Malignants*. All which relation I have received from such honest and credible testimony of the truth thereof, even of such as knew the three parties very well, as is without all just exception therein.

And thus now, I have (as I suppose) sufficiently made good my word, and performed my promise in the two former parts of this my *Looking-glasse*, namely, in most clearly representing and setting forth to the eyes and understanding of every one, of anyone that is *compos mentis*, and is not starke mad with malice and mischief, both Gods hand most eminently against our *Anti-Parliamentarians* or *Malignants*, and also Gods evident heavy hand upon those our *Malignants* persons, even immediately in the very acting of their malignancy. Enough, one would thinke, to fright and terrifie them from such impious and audacious flouting, scoffing, and maligning of Gods honest and harmlesse servants, were not their Consciences couterized with the hot iron of gracelesse impenetrable obstinacy, and their hearts more hardened (against pure and innocent Truth and Holinesse) than the impenetrable Tortice shell, and they thereby even given over by God to a reprobate sense, to their irrecoverable ruine and perdition.



But now, to goe on to my *Third* promised part or representation in this our *Looking-glasse*, namely, the *Caveat for Cowards and saint-hearted Neutrall-Deserters of the Parliaments cause*; and therein, I say most clearly, *Gods cause*. As also hereby to speake to all *un-lesled and unresolved weak Christians* (whom in this case we must pittie, pardon, and pray for, as being our selves subject to like failings and errours, should not grace prevent and support us) to shew them the great danger and hard hazards they put themselves on, both in soule and body too, in so unworthily fearing or refusing to owne Gods Cause, though not out of *treachery*, yet if it be but of *base simidity* or feare; God herein shewing his wrath and indignation, and causing his jealousie to breake out against these also, letting them see how dangerous it is to jest or dally with such sharp-edg'd tooles as these to the undoing of their soules and bodies too, I say, if in his owne free grace and meere mercy he did not in the midst of justice remember to intermix mercy, and to looke backe, as it were, on their sinking soules, as he did on *Peter* in such a case (if at least they belong to *Christ* as *Peter* did) teaching them thereby to know the price of denying their *Master* or his *Cause* before men, if not, I say, prevented by true and timely repentance. All which I shall make most evident and cleare by these foure or five Examples, all of them fallen out lately in these our probational times, which (by Gods providence) have come to my hands and knowledge, and which for the *glory of God* and *honour* of our most precious *Parliaments Cause*, I could not conceale, but set forth most faithfully, as I have received them from most indubitable and unquestionable Testimonies of the truth of them all; even, I say, by those who were both Eye and Ear-witnesses of the truth of them.

And here now in the first place, I might instance in a learned and reverend Minister of *Lincolnshire*, a *Doctor in Divinity*, who being taken by the Kings Cormorants, and carried prisoner to *Newmarke*, and there enforced to take the *Oxonian* Protestation or Covenant against the *Parliament*, which (it seems) out of servile feare and unworthy pusillanimity, he did, immediately after it, out of remorse of Conscience, fell mad and fearfully distracted in his senses, and so continued for almost the space of halfe a yeere, this being done by him about the midst of the last Summer 1643. but being since at liberty among his *Parliamentary* friends, is in good measure

3.

A Caveat for Cowards and Neutrall-Deserters of the Parliaments Cause.

A briefe pre-mised Preamble to the subsequent examples of this Caveat.

5.

A Doctor in Divinity of Lincolnshire fell mad upon the taking of the Oxonian Protestation against the Parliament.



measure recovered, and a hearty Penitent for it. But it being desired his name should bee concealed, I cease to say any more therein save onely this, That I have this brieft relation from such unquestionable and credible testimony as most strongly confirms the truth thereof unto me. And might we not, here now, thinke this one single example sufficient, to deter our cowardly Newters from so vicious and pernicious prejudicating and deserting the *Parliaments* pious proceedings? Yes certainly, had they but any small sparkes of ingenuity left alive in them: but since I know that they, yea, and Gods owne people too, must have line upon line (as the Prophet sayes) and example upon example, and all too too little, till Gods Spirit of Grace awakens their dead and drouisie Consciences. I shall now give them another Example which comes more close unto them, and most worthy their deep and serious observation and consideration, which briefly is this:

2.  
One *Thomas Bretton*, a most bitter and active Malignant against the Parliament, remarkably converted on his death-bed.

Upon the second day of May 1643. one *Thomas Bretton* a young man, and most bitter and active Malignant against the Parliament, late servant to Alderman *Cullum* in *Gracious street* in *London*, falling very sick (which indeed shortly after proved a sicknesse unto death) desired most earnestly to speake with a reverend and religious Minister of the City, whom he had formerly heard preach, and could not be quiet till he was sent for. The Minister being sent unto, and intreated to come unto him accordingly, very willingly came; of whom (so soone as the sicke party saw him) he most heartily desired his pardon and forgiveness. The Minister answered, That he knew not any thing wherein the sick party had injured or offended him. But *Bretton* replied, That he had done him wrong in jeering and scoffing at him, though he knew not of it, and told him the particulars thereof. Whereupon this pious Minister told him, He freely forgave him. Then he desired the Minister to pray with him, which he also did for the space of about halfe an houre. Immediately after Prayer the sicke party said, He was now most happy, since God and Man had forgiven him; and told the Minister, hee was certaine God pardoned him all his finnes. The Minister answered, It was well, if his assurance were on good grounds. He replied, That he was sure of it, for Christ had taken away all his finnes, which God had in his sicknesse set before his eyes; yea, and some such finnes as he did not know or beleve formerly to have bene finnes; but now Christ had borne them all on his owne  
shoul-



shoulders, and eased him of all that heavy burthen, with many other most heavenly and divine expressions. And being neere his death, even the night before he died, he said, Hee assuredly saw Christ in a vision appearing unto him, and telling him that his sinnes were pardoned, and that he had a *Cause* on earth, and that the *Parliament of England* defended it, and that in the yeere of our Lord Christ 1644. the *Parliament* should obtaine a great victory over the Kings Forces; and that then there should bee none of those wicked Ministers (that had misled Gods people) left among them, and that from that time the *Parliament* should prosper; but in the meane season, that *the rod of the wicked should rest on the backs of his righteous ones*. And after this hee lay glorying and rejoycing in the forgivenesse of his sinnes, and even triumphing over death till the time of his departure, which was the next day. This relation was testified both by the said learned, reverend, and religious *Divine*, who was often with him in his said sicknesse, and heard most of his expressions; and also by another religious *Gentleman* who was also then present, and heard what is here delivered, as aforesaid.

Also one *Thomas Clarke*, a ranke malignant young man, and servant to one *Master Travill* a merchant of *London*, being in the yeere 1643) stricken with sicknesse, of which he died; about three dayes before his death, one *William Coote* (a neighbour of his) comming to visit him in this his sicknesse, and having fate a while with him, as he was going away the sick party desired him to stay a little, and told him, that hee would now say more to him then he had done to any, which was this, I am now (sayes hee) strongly perswaded in my heart, that the *Parliament* maintains a right cause, and at last shall have victory over the *Kings Forces*, for they, he said, fought for *Antichrist*; and he confest withall, that he had lived a very sinfull life, and was most of all grieved that he had spoken so much against the *Parliament*, for which he wished he could now weep teares of blood, together with very many patheticall speeches to this purpose, and shortly after it departed this life. This I have also from very honest and religious hands and testimony, who have faithfully informed me of the truth thereof, as having been both eye and ear-witnesses of the same.

In September also 1643. one *Master Whittleigh* in *Golding-lane* in *London*, with his wife *Mistresse Whittleigh*, both of them very religious

3.  
One *Thomas Clarke* also, a merchants man in *London*, a notable malignant, his penitent confession on his death-bed in honour of the *Parliament*.



4.  
A remarkable  
example of  
one Master  
*Windleigh* and  
his wife, who  
deserted the  
Cause of the  
Parliament.

religious Christians, and truly fearing the Lord, came with their four children (not long before) to *London* from *Worcestershire*, principally desiring to remove thence because of the wicked conversation of the Cavaliers, billeted where he lived. And hee having formerly served in the *Parliaments* Army against the *Kings Forces*, but being now at *London*, and for about three moneths space void of employment, resolved to give over service in the wars, as finding a timorous fearfulness in himselfe to adventure any more into the *Parliaments* Army, thereupon at last he had some thoughts to goe into *New-England*, and advising with his wife, who also was most unwilling hee should any more put himselfe into the Service of the *Parliament*, but by all meanes began to strengthen his resolution to goe away for *New-England*. Whereupon he peremptorily now resolving to depart thither with his wife and children, presently laid out thirty pounds for their passage by Sea, and as much more for provision of necessaries to the voyage. But being ready to depart, the Lord suddenly struck him very sicke, and in his sickness he was very much troubled in his minde, lamenting and crying out very much against the sinne of Cowardise and Fearfulness (which hee conceived to bee the ground of his intended removall to *New-England*) and therefore much distrusting his soules estate, cryed out often, That he had sinned against God in cowardly deserting his *holy Cause*; yet earnestly praying the Lord to forgive him this sinne, promising and protesting that if the Lord vouchsafed to restore him to health and strength againe, he would resolutely goe on to spend every drop of the blood in his veins for the *Parliaments Cause*; and afterward blaming his wife for giving her consent and encouraging him therein, he shortly after died, yet before his departure he testified abundance of comfort and assurance of Gods favour and the pardon of his sin. Immediately also after his death, it so pleased the Lord that his wife fell so distracted, that three or foure women could scarcely hold her downe in her bed; and she taking no sustenance but what was forced into her mouth for many dayes, she still in all this time of most sad perplexity crying out, That she had sinned against God in counselling and encouraging her deceased husband to forsake Gods *Cause*, and thereby (she feared) she had beene the cause of his death. And thus she lay divers dayes in much misery, crying out of this her sinne, and craving pardon of God



God for it. And about the end of September aforesaid, my godly friend, from whom I had this relation, comming occasionally to her house to see her, found that her raging fits had left her, but her spirits much spent, and she lying speechlesse, so that he knew not how to administer a word of comfort to her in that case; wherefore being about to depart thence, shee looked stedfastly on him, reached out her hand to him, which he tooke in his, being as cold as clay, and therewith spake many comfortable words unto her, and ere he departed she manifested very much consolation in her soule, both by words (though faintly) and gestures also, and in a most happy and comfortable condition departed this life also, the very next morning after his departure from her. This relation, I say, I had from a very religious Citizen of *London*, and faithfull servant of the Lord, who himselfe was with *Mistresse Whiteleigh* thus departing, and whose own Sister lived close by these parties, was well acquainted with them both in their lives and death, and whose testimony I know to be without exception.

There was also about the time of the first victories of the famous and renowned Towne of *Manchester* in *Lancashire*, in the yeere 1642. one M. *Standidge* a Gentleman of *Lancashire*, who had formerly beene a man much engaged in his affections for the *Parliaments Cause*, and had oftentimes expressed so much both by his risse contendings with some that were very neere and deare unto him, as also by his practice and assistance given to the said Cause. But afterward, by the slye insinuations and perswasions of some seeming friends neere about him; but especially being at last overswaied and prevailed with (as was strongly supposed) by the Lord *Strange* (then a great, but, blessed be God, a most unsuccessfull stickler for the Kings party) he being very intimate with the said Lord *Strange*. This said Gentleman did at last so much crosse his owne former practice and good esteeme he had and held of the Worke and Cause of God in the *Parliaments* proceedings, that he most unworthily quite deserted it, yea so farre as to take up Armes against it; and as he was in person, in command, and going against that honest, famous, and victorious Town of *Manchester* in the Lord *Stranges* Army; the Lord God of Heaven, in apparent displeasure met with him in this most disloyall Apostacie, and going against God and his Cause: For as he was going to take Horse upon some designe, neere to the said Town

501  
One Master  
*Standidge* a  
*Lancashire*  
Gentleman,  
deserting the  
Parliament,  
suddenly slaine  
in the act of  
his defection?



of *Manchester*, a bullet suddenly hit him, and kil'd him presently, not directly from the Towne, but the bullet glancing upon a wall, reached him with a gliding blow, and so cut him short of his purpose, and gave him the sad reward of his unhappy backsliding. This I have from such unquestionable and religious testimony of a godly friend and neighbour of mine, as I know to be without all just exception.

And is not here now (one would thinke) testimony enough for thee, O incredulous Malignant, yea, even from the mout hes of two Converts formerly of thine owne ranke and rotten condition, but now, and that upon their death-beds (*and the words of dying men, we know, doe, or ought to take deepe impression*) making ingenious confession of their and your folly and madnesse in so injuriously opposing the pious and just proceedings of the *Parliament*? But now take one more to cleare these truths yet more abundantly, yea, one of no lesse moment and materiality then any of the former, and most worthy serious notice and observation, namely, of one Master *Ioseph Latch*, a Merchant in *Bashings-hall-street* in *London*, who having (by Gods blessing upon his endeavours in his calling) gotten a good estate, and being a pious young Gentleman, and well affected to the publike good of the Kingdome in the beginning of this Parliamentary warre, and set forth two Horses for the said service at his owne proper charge; but having some considerable goods at *Bristoll*, which he desired to convey to *Manchester* by land, in which land-passage a protection from the King was necessary for their safe convoy thorow *Shrewsbury*, where lay a Garrison of the Kings Cormorants: upon this occasion hee forced himselfe to goe to *Oxford* to procure such a protection. Thus then he tooke his journey thither, where he was no sooner arrived, but it pleased the Lord it should so fall out, that he was presently espied by one that had beene a Malignant neighbour of his in *London*, a Lawyer, by whose meanes he was presently apprehended as a Spie, on which suspicion hee was instantly clapt up prisoner in the Castle, and immediatly after was fetcht before the *Councill-Table*, and in danger of his life. But having there very good friends of the Kings party, namely, Sir *George Binion*, Sir *Nicholas Crispe*, and Mr. *Bradborne* his kinsman, and others, he was by the Kings owne Warrant set at liberty and entertained at Sir *George Binions* lodgings; and yet againe for all  
this,

6.  
A most remarkable relation of Master *Ioseph Latch* a Merchant, his great misery for deserting the Parliament, and his mercifull recovery.



this, *Smith* that hellish *Cerberus*, the Provost-marshall fetcht him out of *Bynions* lodgings at eleven of the clocke at night, and carried him to prison againe. Whereupon *Bynion* went againe to the King, together with Mr. *Bradborne*, told His Majesty of it, who seemed much discontented thereat, and presently sent a Squire of His body with a Commission to lay *Smith* by the heeles for his presumption, and to enlarge Mr. *Latch*; yea, and that without taking the *Oxford Protestation*, lest thereby his estate in *London* should have been seized on by the *Parliament*, as the estate of a *Sworne-malignant*, yet with a private serious promise and engagement to *Bynion*, that he would never hereafter put forth himselfe in any publique service for the *Parliament*. So he at last returned safely home, and in order to his promise was now growen very shy of serving with his Company according to the *Ordinance* of the *Militia*; and shortly after, through the ill-advice of a very malignant companion of his, made over his estate into *Holland*, put off his house in *Bashingshall-street*, and then withdrew his person also into *Holland*, intending there to have lived till these times might change; and thus he quite deserted the *Parliament*. But he had not beene there above three weekes or a moneth, but that it pleased God he fell sicke there, and had a great and restless desire to come backe againe into *England*; and accordingly, having a fit opportunity, imbarked himselfe, and was brought backe sicke to *London*, that thus by the providence of God so ordering it, he might manifest his repentance here where he had sinned, and be an example to others both of the horreur which arises out of a guilty conscience sensible of apostacy from a good Cause, and also from our *Parliamentary Protestation* and *Covenant* to maintaine the same. Thus then, I say, being come off the water, on Munday Sept. 25. 1643. he went to a friends house of his, one Mr. *Lacey* in *Canon-street*, where he went sicke to bed, and in two daies his sicknesse and conscience working together, he much desired to speake with some godly Minister. Whereupon one was sent for, who accordingly came to him on the Wednesday night; but knowing nothing of his defection from the *Parliament*, and hearing a good report of his former honest conversation, he onely questioned him about his faith in Christ; whereunto receiving an apposite answer, he held out unto him some promises of the Gospell, wherein his soule might cleave unto the Lord, and having commended him unto the

grace

Thus our English *Jonas* would have fled from *Nineve* to *Tarsish*, but God raised a storme in his conscience, which drove him backe to our *London Nineve* there to cry repentance.



grace of God, departed for that time; but Mr. *Latch* found such sweetnesse in those promises, that he still would be asking when that Minister would come againe. That *Thursday* and *Friday* past, and the Minister not sent for; but on the *Saturday* following he called very earnestly for the said Minister, and would not be satisfied without him: so he being sent for, came to him that *Saturday* at night, and found him very anxious about getting Christ, he oft saying, if I have not Christ, I must perish eternally. But immediately after, as a man swallowed up of despaire and drenched in the wrath of God, he cried out, I am in Hell, I am in Hell. Then an honest young Gentleman his loving friend, who had been his fellow-apprentise, and unto whom he had used to unbosome himselfe, stept to the Minister and told him what was the cause of all this horrore of conscience in him, and so related to him the substance of all fore-mentioned. Then the said Minister went againe to M. *Latch*, and asked him if he had taken the Kings *Protestation at Oxford*, who answered, no; yet still rejected (in a desperate manner) all the comfortable words that were alledged for his faith to rest upon; still crying out, I am in hell, I sinke lower and lower; O was there ever such an hypocrite as I am, and therefore I must be damned, and I alone must have my portion with *Indas*, and be an example to all the world and lie in hell to all eternity, in so denying the *Parliament*: and goe, saies he, to his brother that stood by him, and tell such an one, and such an one, two persons to whom he had neere relation, that if they hold on their way, they must burne in hell as I doe; and neither his godly friend, nor the Minister could perswade him that he was out of Hell; yet the Minister still most piously wrestling against his despaire, told him that Hell was not above ground (in the Land of the living) and therefore he was not yet in Hell, but that he should goe to Hell shortly if he would not believe in Christ Jesus; and then told him he would pray for him: But he replied, you shall save the Flocke of Christ, but you cannot save me, I am past prayer. And with the like lamentable speeches, as of a man in the very torments of the damned; he did oft interrupt the Minister in his prayer, and so continued in this despairing fit till after prayer. Then the Minister charged him to hearken to him, saying, You never (you assure me) tooke the *Protestation at Oxford* against the *Parliament*, but *Peter* denied Christ with an *Oath*, yea and with a *Curse* too; yet he went out  
and



and wept bitterly, and was restored to grace and favour againe. Christ saith, *Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest*: you are weary and heavy laden, come to Christ, believe in him, and he will ease you, and will blot out your iniquities for his owne names sake. At which words, he suddenly raised up himselfe in his bed, and with exceeding earnestnesse of spirit put forth strong cries unto God, saying, *Lord helpe mine unbeliefe, Lord helpe mine unbeliefe, Lord helpe mine unbeliefe*, three times together; and immediately thereupon burst forth into exceeding great comfort, saying, O wonderfull mercy, Christ is come to fetch me out of Hell, and I shall not perish; my cries have entered into the eares of the Lord of Sabbath, who hath now given sweet rest to my soule. And thus with many heavenly expressions of Christs wonderfull mercy toward him, he continued at least two houres full of sweet raptures and ravishments of soule; and besought the Minister and his friends about him to make knowne these things, and how gracious and mercifull Christ had been unto him: and this also he desired them to take speciall notice of; namely, that he protested that what he had said (as before) was not out of any lightnesse or distemper of his braine, but in sensible apprehensions of his soule, and what Christ had dictated to him, in whose armes he said he now was most sweetly imbraced, and that he had now found (as he had often heard) that as the way to Heaven was by the gates of Hell; so he had found it true, and had not onely gone by the gates of Hell, but even through Hell it selfe, but now Christs glorious mercy had fetched him forth; and therefore he prayed them againe to tell and publish abroad what great things Christ had done for him, and then all that were present went againe to prayer, and he prayed with them; and when his breath failed, he would lift up his hands; but before prayer was quite ended he most sweetly expired, as he said, in the Armes of his sweet Saviour Christ Jesus, leaving the Minister and his Christian friends (who had been sorrowfull witnesses of the former dreadfull perplexities and horreur of his conscience) now most abundantly cheered and full of comfort and consolation in the Lord, for this admirable, gracious change and conclusion.

And now, I hope, I have fully performed what I promised at the beginning, and have copiously confirmed the truths I intended to deliver and represent in this my *Looking-glasse*. And now I shall  
only



only desire to summe up all in a very succinct *hortatory observation* of all hitherto delivered in this our *Malignants mirrour* or *Looking-glasse*. And first I desire to speake a word or two to our cowardly *Newters*, and faint-hearted *deserters* of Gods Cause in this our *Parliament*; wherein I feare too many even of Gods children (and otherwise good Christians, I hope) are too guilty. That since the *Parliaments cause* is unquestionably Gods cause, and that our *Malignants* have clearely seene that God is so jealous of this his honourable Cause, that he will not spare even his owne Servants, if they either reject or neglect his Cause before men; and that he will certainly sooner or later wound their consciences with terrour, if they thinke to wound his cause, with either *treachery* or *timidity* and base *cowardise*; let them not, I say, thinke to sleepe in a whole skin, to shrinke their necks out of the coller and doe well enough for all that: for certainly God can and will find them out at last, as they also may have seene in these former examples of two or three, even of Gods deare children, who like *Ionas* would needs be flying from God and his cause, one into *New-England*, and another into *Holland*, but how the Lord found them out, caused them to see their faithlesse folly, and ere he was reconciled to them smited them both soundly for it; and though he come slowly and (as the observation is) with *Leaden-beeles*; yet will come sorely, and with *Iron-hands*, as hath been here before most evidently seen. And let them often ruminare and remember (and that with trembling) what the Spirit of God saies in the booke of the *Revelations*, He that overcommeth (that is, which stands close to God and his cause, without fainting or giving over) shall inherit all things, and I will be his God, and he shall be my sonne. But, the fearefull and unbelievers (see here, O cowardly *Newters*, to thy shame and terrour, who are put in the very front or forlorne hope of the rabble of wicked ones, that shall be shut out of the *New-Jerusalem*) shall have their part in the like which burnes with fire and brimstone. Take heed therefore my brethren (as the Authour to the *Hebrews* adviseth) lest there be in any of you an evill heart of unbeliefe, in departing from the living God. For certainly, saies the spirit of truth (in the same Epistle) If any man draw backe (or las, as Christ himselfe testifies, put his hand to the Plough of Gods worke and cause, and looke backe, is unfit for Heaven; nay more) Gods soule will take no pleasure in such an one. Besides, remember this seriously, I pray thee, that a *Newter*,

Revel. 21. 7. 8.  
Heb. 3. 12.

Heb. 10. 38.  
Luk. 9. 62.



or Key-cold fellow in *Gods cause*, is a most despicable creature, despised both of *God* and the *Devill*, being apt to be false and faithlesse to them both, and so good for the use of neither of them, as not caring whether *Gods* or the *Devils cause* faile or prevaile, sinke or swim; what cares he so he may sit still and enjoy his base peace and pelfe? onely, it may be, he will give them some seeming good wishes, at most and best. O let such as these, timely take heed by these examples, that *God* meet them not sorely and surely too at last: and if thy *Neutrality* be from wilfull and wicked principles, then feare indeed and tremble at thy estate, by those examples of *Gods hand* upon those mischievous and malevolent *malignants* by death and destruction, even in the very asking of their evils. If out of meere *slavish feare* and unworthy *cowardise*, yet feare also by those other examples, considering what terrible straits and soule-pinching perplexities it may bring thee unto, at the best; and presume not, though they happily repented and were sayed; for repentance is a Flower that growes not naturally in our Gardens, but is the onely gift of *God*, and he gives it graciously when and to whom he will. Therefore, I say, presume not but feare; and whiles thou hast yet space, labour for grace, even immoveable faithfulnessse, courage, and perseverance; remembring ever, who it was that said, even truth it selfe, *He that denies me, or is ashamed of me before men, I will deny him and be ashamed of him before my Father which is in Heaven.* And thus I have done with these.

The miserable condition of Cowards and Newters described.

But now in the last place I desire also to speake a word or two unto our most unhappy, miserable, and marble-hearted *malignants* (whom from my soule I pity and pray for, as my brethren in the flesh) implacable and inveterate haters of *Holinesse* and of a pure *Reformation*, who would faine (under a beggarly pretext of a lazy, licentious *Peace*, forsooth) still be more and more settled on the Lees of their old, infant, halfe *Reformation*, (comfortable then I confesse, in blessed Queen *Elizabeths* daies, if we reflect on the wofull *Marian* daies before) even meere formall *Protestantisme* at large, which in effect is but down-right *Atheisme*; or at best, a back doore to *Papistry*, as we have used the matter for so many yeeres past; The upholding and maintaining whereof, I take for granted; to be the ground of the great quarrell betweene them and *Gods* people now adaier. What will ye (then) or what can ye say for your selves poore mole-ey'd and miserable



men? (after the tedious fight and rumination on all these foresaid remarkable evidences and most luculent and conspicuous demonstrations of Gods immediate hand both against and upon you; and after all these notable *Convictions* and *Confessions* of the horrible and God-hated *evill* of your *cause* and *cases*;) what, I say, will you now answer for your selves, why you may not most properly and pertinently be called and counted *wilfull* and *obstinate* fighters against God and his just cause? See then, I beseech you (but if you will not timely see, you shall (as I said before) see at last and be ashamed and smart too) and be timely and wisely perswaded (as the truth is) that though you will not acknowledge it, yet your malignant workes plainly shew it; and especially the Spirit of God (the onely true searcher and discoverer of the hearts and reins of all) hath most clearly declared to us in the second Psalm, both your *workes* and your *ways*, your *wicked cause* and your *wretched cases*, viz. That all the banding and binding of the heads and hearts together of *Gebul*, *Ammon* and *Amaleck* (i.e. of sottish *formall* Protestants, Prelates and Papists, with all that *Isauricall* rabble) is mainly and onely this; *We will not have this man, King Iesus*; (but the tyrannicall and diabolical *usurpers*, base *lusts*, soul-slaying *corruptions*, *sinne* and *Satan*) to *reigne over us*; and therefore let us (say they) *break his bands in sunder*; that is, let us *violate* and *violate* his holy and *wholesome* Lawes and Commandements; let us cast away his cords from us; that is, let us contemne and despise his soul-saving counsels, free grace and love, and all his heart-establishing precious promises; but all this while they blidly and blockishly forget, or will not see and perceive (as the same Spirit and fountain of Truth tells them) that the Lord now resolves to set his onely begotten Sonne *Christ Iesus*, as *Lord and King* to rule and raigne (over the tops of all the *Mountaines* of the earth) upon *Sion* his most holy *Hill*; and that he therefore, even the *Lord*, the great *Jehovah* sits in Heaven, sees, and smiles at, and laughs to scorne all their combinations and accursed confederacies, all their fretting and fuming, beating and breaking of their braines and hearts too, and telling them to their teeth, and shewing them, maugre their brazen browes, that all the while *they doe but imagine a vaine thing*, which they never can they never shall bring to passe; For of this let them be most sure, that till they can make it appeare or probable that *Satan* is stronger and wiser

What King our  
formall Prote-  
stants choofe  
and refuse.

When Malign-  
ants cause  
shal overcome.

than



than the Almighty, that *Antichrist* is able to overcome the Lord Christ, to whom the Father hath committed all power in Heaven and Earth; I shall never believe, that *they* or their cause shall prevail. For, I say, God hath put into Christs hands an *Iron Mace*, not onely to bruise, but to breake ~~in~~ pieces (like so many pot-sheards) their earthen and stony hearts though ever so seemingly stout and stubborne, as partly and pretty-well (one would thinke) I have here, in these forecited examples made most plaine and conspicuous, but especially, as the Lord God himselfe in all ages and times hath made most manifest to the whole World, even from the beginning of it to our present times; nay, not onely so, but that the Lord hath most admirably made (and that with a witnesse too) the wrath of man to turne to his own high glory and praise; yea and so restrained and constrained the remainder thereof to keepe within limits and bounds, as not to breake out to do that mischief unto *Him* which their malignant adversaries most desperately and diabolically intended to have done unto them. Nay (wherein they are yet farre more miserable, yea most miserable of all) God most wisely and wonderfully makes them in this their intended malice and mischief, to be but as it were, the very drudges and scull-boyes of his Church and children, and to doe them farre more good than hurt, in scouring and refining them from their drosse and filth contracted from the rubbish of the world in this life; yea and by their malignant plotings, fighting and spighting, cursing, swearing, jesting and jeering at truth and holinesse) they shall (as a most holy and reverend Minister of the Lord, said) exceedingly helpe forward, promote and advance Gods cause, yea more (many times) than many of the choice friends thereof; and yet (which, I say, is the height or rather the depth of their misery) when they have thus done Gods worke (though they little thought it, and never intended it) they themselves (like the blinde builders of Noahs Arke, who were after it drowned in the Deluge) shall be so farre from having any part or portion in the comfortable issue & prosperity of his cause, that they shall die in their sinne, and be everlastingly damned and perish for their paines therein; yea, I say, in the intetim, God in his infinite & boundlesse rich mercy, gives them not space and grace to repent.

What an unexpressible sad condition are ye (then) in, O most miserable Malignants, if you could but see this your wicked work, and this your wretched wages, as aforesaid, even with pro-

Psal. 76. 10.

Malignants  
are but Gods  
drudges, and  
scull-boyes to  
his Church  
and children:

Reverend and  
religious Mr.  
Marshall.



Hebr. 12. 16.

1 King. 21. 20.

A just objection to Antinomians, by way of a brief digression.

phane *Eſau*, thus to strive and struggle to sell away (as 'twas said of *Abab*, that he sold himselfe to worke wickednesse) your blessed *Birih-right* of life and salvation. (I speake here the pure language of *Canaan*, maugre the false and flishie conceits and whimsies of our impious *Antinomians*, those slye and jugling underminers of Christian *humiliation* for sinne, and of all other holy duties, under a colour of their either ignorant or perverse wresting and misapplying of Gods eternall decree of salvation and free grace to his children. Yea, I say of those unjust and injurious scandalizers of our venerable, pious, and most painfull *Pastors*, falsely terming them *Legall Preachers*, and pressers of performance of holy duties in our owne strength and abilities; a most grosse scandall and aspersion audaciously cast on them by these *Satans Seed-men* of sedition and division in point of Religion. Pardon, good Reader, this glancing digression of zeale in me, and now to go on) to struggle, I say, with prophane *Eſau*, to sell your blessed *Birih-right* of life and salvation, for a poore, base, and beggarly morsell of meat, or messe of pottage of worldly pelfe, carnall pleasure, and pretended peace forsooth, which shall all perish in the use of them, and prove unto you nothing but meere vanity and vexation of spirit.

Cease then, I beseech you, O most unholy and unhappy *Malignants*, cease I say, and that timely too, thus to fret and fume, to swear and swagger, and to shew your selves such palpable and apparent *fighters against God*, such banders and combiners against Christ in his precious and peculiar members, whom though you doe in your life and healthy times scorne and contemne, yet in times of sicknesse or extreme straits and heavy pressures, and conscience-distresses, these are the onely men you fare the better for; these are the men, I say, that you are often enforced (even out of Conscience) to send for in your sicknesse (especially when you thinke 'tis a sicknesse to death) to pray for you, counsell and comfort you; yea, and oftentimes in health too, are constrained to confesse of them, and to say with wicked *Saul* to holy *David*, *Thou art more righteous than I, for thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil*. And therefore truly friends, in these like cases, I may greatly and most justly feare (and I beseech you marke well what I now shall say unto you, and feare and tremble at it too) that most of the *Grandees* and *Cosmopolites* of these our abominably

The esteeme that Malignants have of Round-heads in the times of their sicknesse and distresses.

1 Sam. 24. 17.



minably *back sliding* and *apostatizing times*, (most of them, I say, for I beleve that they doe not all fight against God upon one and the same principle) especially our learned & knowing *Courtiers, Prelates, scandalous Priests*, and intelligent *Protestants at large*, I greatly feare, I say, that they come as neere to that sinne, that terrible and unpardonable sinne against the holy Ghost, and are as deeply plunged into it as ever any *Apostate* before them which sinne, (if I mistake not) is wilfully, knowingly, maliciously, and perseveringly to persecute and prosecute with all spight and bitterness of spirit the Truth and true Professors thereof, eo nomine, because it is, and they know it is the Truth of God, and therefore they cannot abide it, because their owne workes being darknesse, they love darknesse more than light. And that there are such to be found, the Apostle Paul testifies, and their desperate condition too) and I make no doubt but some of them have or will bee enforced ere they dye to acknowledge and cry out, if not in true penitence, yet in damnable despair, with that accursed *Apostate Julian* the heathenish Emperour, *Vicisti Galilae, vicisti*; So these, *You have overcome us, O Puritans and Round heads, you have overcome us*; for Gods judgments have overtaken us in contending against you. And therefore I may and must say unto you all, who ever you be in this case, and persist therein, as *Simon Peter* said to *Simon Magus*, *You are certainly in the gall of bitterness*, in thus abusing the Spirit of grace and his peculiar and precious jewels; pray therefore, O yet pray, if peradventure this sinne may be forgiven you: which indeed is the *ultimum refugium*, the last and best refuge and hope you have, yet most unlikely to helpe you, if not serious and seasonable; For, he that turnes away his eare from hearing the Law (that is, from loving God and goodnesse, his Cause, his Saints and Servants) even his very prayers are an abomination to the Lord. And then you may with wicked *Esau* begge the blessing you so carelesly and contemptuously sold away, even with frightfull cries and teares, and yet everlastingly goe without it. O consider this therefore, all ye that thus forget God, lest he suddenly teare you in pieces, and there be none to deliver you. And since all these things are thus conspicuous and evident by all those remarkable forementioned and recited examples, let not any of the Malignant fellow-factors of so foule abuses to Gods Cause, his Church and Children, wilfully close up the eyes of their understanding, and still harden their hearts

Marke this, O our learned and knowing Malignants.

The sinne against the holy Ghost.

2 Thes. 2. 10.  
11. 12.

I have credibly heard that some of the Kings Cormorants or Cavaliers have in our late wars cryed out, Let us be gon, for God fights against us, as Serjeant-Major Generall Bassett a Royalist, who at the dissolution of the siege at *Plimouth*, spake the very words to one of our Commanders in our works at his going away.

Acts 8. 23.  
Mal. 2. 17.  
Prov. 28. 9.  
Psal. 50. 22.



hearts and spirits against such providentiall workings and demon-  
 strative convictions and confessions as those are, lest they also be-  
 come fellow-feelers of the like exemplary and most just correcti-  
 ons. But pray, O pray (as I will with you and for you) that God  
 Revel. 3. 18. *would annoint your eyes with that Collyrium, his precious eye-salve, that*  
 you may see; and that he would speake to your Soules and Consci-  
 ences with a powerfull Ephphata, *Be ye opened*; that so you might  
 see and repent. For I ingenuously confesse, that unlesse his Spirit  
 Mark 7. 34. *speakes thus, all the meanes in the world else that may be used come*  
 too short, and are but in vaine: yet give me leave to speake unto  
 you as the Lord did to stubborne Israel by the Prophet, *Thou, whe-*  
 Ezek. 3. 5. *ther you will heare or not heare (for you are a rebellious and obstinate*  
*people) yet shall you know that there hath been a word among you*; that  
 the meanes have not beene wanting to you, and if you (notwith-  
 standing all Threats and Treats, Mercies, or Judgements) will  
 persist desperately in your malignant folly & madnesse, I must and  
 will farther say unto you all, as the Spirit of God did of old Elias  
 most wicked and malignant two sonnes, *Notwithstanding all that*  
 I Sam. 2. 25. *their old godly father had said unto them, they hearkned not to the voice*  
*of their father, and why? because (sayes the Spirit of God) the Lord*  
*had a purpose, for their incorrigible wickednesse, to slay and destroy them.*  
 Wherefore to conclude all, my counsell (in brieffe) shall be unto  
 you all, poore miserable malignant men and women, onely that of  
 the holy Spirit of God himselfe by the holy Prophet David, *Be*  
 Psal. 2. 10,  
 11, 12. *wise now therefore, O ye malignant Princes and Peers of the earth: be*  
*instructed and timely advised, O ye Judges and great Ones of the land.*  
*Serve the Lord with feare, and rejoyce with trembling. Kisse the Son,*  
*even the Lord Iesus Christ, lest he be angry, and so ye perish from the*  
*way, when his wrath is kindled, yea but a little: (O what will it be then*  
*when is mightily inflamed?) O then most blessed are all they only that put*  
 Mal. 4. 2. *their trust in him, and rest under the shadow of his wings, where onely*  
*is true healing for body and soule. The Lord give us all assisting and*  
*persevering grace so to doe. Amen, and Amen.*

*Omnis gloria solius est Domini.*





# An Epilogue TO MALIGNANTS,

In the Language of Canaan.

**I**F now after the perusal (if at least thou hadst any *piety* or *patience* thereunto) of all formerly said and shewne unto thee, thou are yet refractorily resolved to say, as the *Malignants* did in *Jeremiahs* time to him: *As for the words which thou hast spoken to us in the name of the Lord, we will not hearken unto thee, but we will certainly do whatsoever thing commeth out of our owne mouth.*

1.  
Malignants  
resolution to  
God.  
Ier. 44. 16, 17.

Then give me leave to tell thee the Lords resolution concerning thee. *Behold, I have siorne by my great Name (saith the Lord) that my name shall be no more named in the mouth of any malignant. Behold I will watch over them for evill and not for good. Tea, now will I arise (saith the Lord) now will I be exalted; now will I lift up my selfe; ye shall contrive Chaffe, ye shall bring forth Stubble, your owne (cursing) breath, as fire, shall devoure you.*

2.  
Gods resolu-  
tion to Malign-  
ants.  
Ier. 44. 16, 27.  
Isa. 33. 10, 11.

But, as for you my people, (my cordiall Covenanters, yet that have sioned against me) for your sins, *I will cause you to passe under the rod; I will bring you into the bond of the Covenant or Holy-league; And then I will purge out from among you the Rebels or Malignants, and them that transgresse against me. I will bring them out of the Countrey where they sojourne, and they shall not enter into the Land of Israel, or happinisse of my children.*

3.  
Gods resolu-  
tion to his cor-  
diall Covenan-  
ters.  
Ezek. 20. 37,  
38.

F I N I S.



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# Mercurius Propheticus.<sup>12</sup>

O R,

— A Collection of some old Predictions.

O!

— May they only prove, but empty fictions.

---

*Consensu populi regnum subsistit.*

That Kingdome will establisht be  
Wherein the people well agree.

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Printed in the Yeere,

M. DC. XLIII.

043



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The Preface.

 Entlemen! Some of these Collections are well known to have been printed many yeares agoe; others I have heard when I did give as little credit to them as to old wives tales; yet for as much as they all agree in very many particulars; and have all of them been of longer standing in mans memory then my great Grandfather, in whose dayes they were frequent: and further, since they all do speake so directly of the present times as if they had but now been minted; they doe, I must confesse, a little take upon my feare, who am as far from superstition as any man alive can be; whence it is, that I held them worthy your considerations; whether you beleeeve them to have the least affinity to Prophecies or not, which you know must needes be true, because they spring from the Fountaine of Truth it self; And if you thinke they savour of verity, O then reflect, for Heavens sake, what a lamentable condition England shall be in, when she becomes the subject verifysing every tittle of those dreadfull times that these Predictions doe delineate; I shall onely, upon this occasion, take the boldnesse to insert one truth, if not a Prophecy, which I am sure is as true, as that our Saviour Jesus Christ is God, as well as man, a truth no Christian dares deny.

Lucæ. 11. v. 17. Omne Regnum in seipsum divisum desolabitur, & domus supra domum cadet.

And as true it is that England stands now divided, as that division in a Kingdome is the infallible desolation thereof. This present inevitable truth makes me suspect



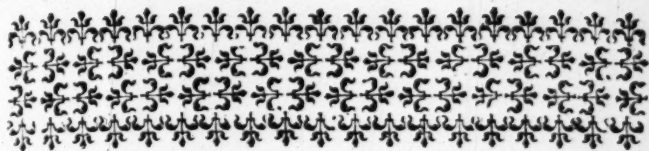
a shrewd ayme at the present times, in these other predictions, but abstracting from them, and insisting onely upon this that is undoubted; Tell me Gentlemen, if desolation or to have your own houses fall upon your heads, be the things that any of you ayme at, who do promote the present divisions: No, you all flatter your selves (no doubt) of seeing this a flourishing Kingdom by the bargaine; is not this grosse flattery indeed, when he that cannot lye tells you, Desolation must be the sad event of your divisions? who so denyes this, must be like the stupid Gentiles, that had eyes, and would not see, eares and would not heare, hands and would not feel.

6.

As therefore none, for desolation fight,  
Please all, for consolation to unite.  
Since, till united, these predictions are  
Of your destruction, Truth's Oracular.

MOTHER





# MOTHER SHIPTONS PROPHECY.



When he heard that Cardinall Wolsey intended to live at Pozke, he said that the Cardinall should never come thither, which the Cardinall hearing of, was angry, and desired the King to send the Duke of Suffolke, Lord Peirce and Lord Darcy to her, who came with their men disguised to the King-house neer Pozke, where leaving their men, they went to Master Beally to Pozk, and desired him to goe with them to Mother Shiptons house, where when they came, they knocked at the dooze, and she said, Come in Master Beally, and those Honourable Lords with you; and Master Beally would have put in the Lords befoze him; but she said, Come in Master Beally, you know the way, but they doe not. This they thought strange, that she should know them, and never saw them. Then they went into the house, where there was a great fire, and she bade them welcome, calling them all by their names, and sent for some Cakes and Ale, and they dranke and were very merry. Mother Shipton, said the Duke, if you knew what we came about, you would not bid us so welcome; and she said the messenger should not be hanged. Mother Shipton, said the Duke, you said, the Cardinall should never see Pozk; Pea, said she, I said he might see Pozk, but never come at it:

Note that this  
Prophecy was  
never exactly  
printed before.



Put, said the Duke, when he comes to Pozk thou shalt be burnt: We shall see that, said she, and plucking her kerchief off her head, she threw it into the fire and it would not burn: then she took her staffe and turned it in the fire, and it would not burn: then she took it and put it on againe. Then said the Duke, What meane you by this? She replied, If this had burned, I might have burned.

(a) The Duke was afterwards beheaded.

(b) This proved true, for he role in rebellion in the North, and by not flying when he might, he was taken and beheaded at York, where his body was buried; but his head was stoln away and carryed into France, temp. Eliz. R.

Mother Shipton quoth the Duke, what think you of me? My Lord, said she, the time will come, you (c) will be as low as I am, and that is a low one indeed.

My Lord Percy said, And what say you of me? my Lord said she, shoot your horse in the quick, and you will do well, if not, your (b) body will be buried in Pozk pavement, and your head shall be stolne from the bar and carried into France, at which they all laughed, saying, that would be a great lop betwixt the head and the body.

Then said the Lord Darcy, And what think you of me? She said you have made a great gun, shoot it off, for it will do you no good, you are going to warfare, you will yene many a man, but you will kill none; so they went away.

Not long after the Cardinall came to Calwood, and going to the top of the Towre, he asked where Pozk was, and how far it was thither, and said, that one said, he should never see Pozke, nay said one that stood by, she said you should see Pozk but never come at it, then he vowed to burne her, when he came to Pozke, then they shewed him Pozke and told him it was but eight miles thence, he said he would soone be there, but being sent for by the King, he died in the way to London, at Leicester of a Lask.

And Shiptons wife said to Mr Beasley, yonder is a fine hall built for the Cardinall in the spinster, of Gold, Pearle and precious stones, goe and present one of the pillars to King Henry, and he did so.

Mister Beasley seeing these things fall out as she had foretold, desired her to tell him some more of her prophesies.

Mister



Master Beasley said the, befoze that (c) Owse bidge and Trinity Church meet, they shall build in the day, and it shall fall in the night, untill they get the highest stone of Trinity Church to be the lowest stone of Owse bidge.

(c) This came to passe, for Trinity steeple in York was blowne downe with a tempest,

and Owse Bridge was broken downe with a great flood; and whar they did in repairing the Bridge in the day time with the stone of the Steeple, fell downe in the night, untill they (remembering this Prophecy) layd the highest stone of the Steeple, for the foundation of the bridge; and then the work stood. And by this was partly verified another of Mother Shiptons Prophecies, (viz.) That her maid should live to drive her Cowe over Trinity Steeple.

Then the day will come that Hares shall kennel on cold hearth (d) stones, & lads shall marry Ladies, and bring them to their homes. A joyful day will be seen in England, a King and a Queen.

(d) Supposed to be meant by the suppression of Abbies and

other Religious Houses. And at the Lord William Howards house at Naworth, a Hare came and kinneld in his Kitchin upon the hearth.

The first coning in of the King (e) of Scots shall be at Holgate Towne, but he shall not come thzough the bar. And when the King (f) of the North shall be at London bidge, his tayle shall be at Edenborough.

(e) This was fulfilled in K. James his coming in, for such a multitude of people

stood at Holgate Bar to behold him, as that to avoid the prease he was forced to ride by another way.

(f) When King James was at London, his children were at Edenborough, preparing to come into England.

Water (g) shall come over Owse bidge, and a windmyll shall be set on a Tower, and an Elme tree shall lye at every mans doo.

(g) This is verified by the conducting of water into York streets, through boarded

At that day —

Women shall wear great hats and great bands.

Elmes: And the Conduit-house hath a Windmill on the top that draws up the water.

When there is a Lord Mayor (h) living in Mynster yard in York, let him beware of a stab.

(h) A Lord Mayor whose

house was in Mynster-Yard in YORK, was killed with three stabes.

When



(i) Sir Thomas  
Wentworth and  
Sir John Savil

in choosing Knights for the Shire in the Castle-yard at York, did so fall out, that they were never after well reconciled.

**When two knights (i) shall fall out in the Castle yard,  
they shall never live kindly all their lives after.**

(k) Colton beg  
in her time was  
a Woodland

ground full of trees, which bore corne seven yeeres, and the seventh yeere after that was the yeere of the comming in of the Scots, and their taking of New-castle.

**When all Colton (k) hag hath bozne Crops of Cozne  
seven yeares, seven yeares after you shall hear newes.**

(l) In the year  
16 two jud-  
ges of Affize

went out at a gate in York, where never any Judges were known to go out before or since.

**There shall two Judges (l) go in and out at Walmgate  
bar. The day will come,**

The North shall rue it wondrous sore,  
But the South shall rue it for evermore.  
When Wars shall begin in the spring,  
Much wo to England it will bring :  
Then shall the Ladies cry well-a-day,  
That ever we liv'd to see this day.  
Then best for them that have the least,  
And worst for them that have the most.

**You shall have a yeare of pining hunger, and then a dearth  
without cozne. You shall not know of the war over night,  
yet you shall have it in the morning, and when it comes it  
shall last thre yeares.**

Between Codran and Are,  
Shall be great warfare :  
When all the world is aloft,  
It shall be called Christs croft.

(m) Neer Lei-  
cester, where

Richard the third was slaine in battell, there Colonel Hastings was one of the first in arms, endeavouring to settle the Commuion of Array, in opposition to others that were then settling the Militia.

**When the battell of warfare begins, it shall be where  
(m) Crookback Richard made his fray.**

**There**



They shall say to warfare for your King for half a Crowne  
a day, but stir not. They will say to warfare for your King  
on paine of hanging, but stir not,

For he that goes to complaine,  
Shall not come back again.

The time will come when England shall tremble and  
quake for feare of a dead man, that shall be heard to speake,  
Then will the Dragon give the Bull a great snap, And  
when this battaile is done, they will all go to London towne.

There will be a great battell between England and  
Scotland, and they will be pacified for a time, and when they  
come at Braman more they fight, and are again pacified for  
a time, then there will be a great battell between England  
and Scotland at Knabesmore, then they will be pacified for  
a while, then there will be a great battaile between Eng-  
land and Scotland at Storcktonmore, then will Habens sit  
on the <sup>(n)</sup> Crosse & drink as much blood of Nobles as of the  
Commons, then no is me for London shall be destroyed for  
ever after.

(n) It is to  
be noted & ad-  
mired, that this  
Crosse in the

North in Mother Shiptons dayes, was a tall stone Crosse, which ever since hath been by de-  
grees sinking into the ground, and now is sunk so low, that a Raven may sit upon the top  
of it, and reach her bill to the ground.

Then will come a woman with one eye, and she shall tread  
in many mens bloods to the knee, and she shall meet a man  
leaning on a staffe, and shall say to him, what art thou? and  
he shall say, I am King of the Scots, and she shall say, go with  
me to my house, for there are three knights, and he will go  
with her, and stay there three dayes and three nights, then  
will England be lost, and they will cry twice in one day,  
England is lost. Then there will be three knights in  
Petergate in Porke, and the one shall not know of the o-  
ther, there shall be a child borne in Womfret with three  
thumbs, and these three knights will give their horses to  
this



(o) There is a  
child not many  
yeeres since born  
at Pomfrait  
with 3 thumbes.

this (o) child (with thre thumbes to hold, whilst they win  
England again, then come in clubs and clouted shoes, and  
they with the three knights win England again, and all  
noble blood shall be gone but one, and they shall carry him to  
Sherif Huttons Castle six miles from York, and he shall dye  
there, and they shall choose their Carle in the feild, and hang  
their hoxses on a thorne, and rue the time that ever they were  
bozne, to see so much blood shed.

Then they will come to York to beseige it, and they shall  
keep them out for three dayes and three nights, and a penny  
loaf shall be within the bar at half a Crowne, and without  
the bar at a penny, and they will sweare if they will not yeld  
to blow up the towne walls: Then they will let them in, and  
they will hang up the Mayor, Sherifs and Aldermen; there  
will three knights go in to Crouch Church, and but one of  
them come out again, and he will cause Proclamation to be  
made, that any man may take house, tower, or bower for 21.  
yeares, and while the world endureth there shall never be  
warfare again, nor any more Kings or Quenes, but the  
Kingdome shall be governed by three Lords, and then York  
shall be London.

And after this, shall be a white harvest of Corne gotten  
in by women. Then shall be in the North, that one woman  
shall say unto another, Pether I have seen a man to day, and  
for one man there shall be a thousand women. There shall  
be a man sitting on Saint James Church hill, weeping his  
fill. And after that a ship come sayling up the Thames till  
it come against London, and the master of the ship shall  
weep, and the marriners, shall ask him why he weepeth, be-  
ing he hath made so good a voyage: and he shall say; Oh what  
a goodly City this was, none in the world comparable to it,  
and now there is scarce left any house that can let us have  
drinke for our money.

Unhappy he that lives to see these dayes,  
But happy are the dead, *Shiptons* wife sayes.



An ancient Prophecy to be seen in Master *Harriges* discourses  
upon Prophecies, printed anno. 1588. Fathered  
upon *Merlyn*.

*Anglia! te prodis tua gens, quia qualibet odit:  
Te circumfodit gens Scotica: Gallia rodit:  
Wallia minatur: Hybernicius insidiatur:  
Ecce repentina validis mors: atq; ruina  
Tecito prostermit; nec gens tua talia cernit.  
Pax simulata fluet; pax hac, pax falso probatur,  
Pax clam namq; ruet, graviorque poena paratur.*

*Enlished thus.*

England! thy proper native thee betrayes,  
Because all Nations hate thee, and thy wayes;  
Scotland doth undermine thee: France doth gnawe:  
Wales threats: the Irish thee by snares doth awe:  
Thy bravest men do on a suddain dye,  
And thou thy self doth wholly ruin'd lye,  
Yet feest it not, but under fayned peace,  
Dost thine own misery still more increase.

*The glosse upon the Text.*

Say, gentle Muse, is this a prophecy?  
Or is't a witty, studious, fained lye?  
If it be true, What state is England in?  
If it be false, 'tis high time time to begin  
To prove it so: nor is't too late as yet,  
(Though a true Prophecy) to frustrate it.  
For Ninivy was thus foretold her end  
In forty dayes, yet found a way to send  
Th' approaching ruine back; and so mayest thou,  
If thou like knee, like heart to heaven bowe;  
And then this prophecy do strayght present,  
To (heavens Vice-Cerent) our high Parliament;



Where, it may wisely be discusst, and try'd,  
Whether in part it hath been verity'd  
As yet; if so, then how they may prevent,  
The ill not come, but likely consequent.

Another old Prophecy transcribed out of an ancient  
manuscript.

\* Alij legunt  
fontem.

*Flan: Fran: consurgens: Hispani viribus urgent:  
Scotus vastabit: dum Wallicus arma levabit:  
Inter nodosum mentem, \* fontemque petrosam,  
Corruet Anglorum gens perfida, fraude suorum.*

*Translation.*

Flanders shall rise with France, Spaine fight amaine,  
The Scots wast all, while Brittons arme in vaine.  
Between a knotty mount and stony spring  
False England shall her men to slaughter bring.

*Another translation of the same.*

Flanders shall rise with France: Spaine powers advance:  
The Scots shall wast the land, while Brittons armed stand:  
Twixt knotty mountaine, and a stony fountaine,  
Perfidious English, shall themselves extinguish.

*This following Prophecy was shewed by Sir William Norris to  
King James, upon the uniting of the two Crowns of  
England and Scotland under the name of Great  
Britaine.*

A Peace shall be dissembled,  
That Peace may well be trembled:  
That Peace shall false be proved,



(9)

All Peace shall be removed.  
For why? A most grievous fight  
Shall rise up right.  
Great Mars omnipotent,  
He shall be vigilant:  
His bloody brands of steel  
To whet, thou shalt them feel  
So sore upon thy side,  
That wo shall thee betide;  
Nation shall rise with Nation,  
And make confederation.  
That all English scituation,  
Shall be taught by operation,  
To read upon the Passion.  
Flanders shall joyne with France,  
With bill, speare, gun and lance,  
With Almany, and Gassogny;  
Spaine shall eke employ,  
His force thee to destroy;  
Thou shalt have the Brittans to annull thee,  
The Scots to pluck and pull thee,  
England, thou shalt be sure,  
These torments to endure.

*An old Scotch Prophecy delivered many yeares since by the  
Bishop of Rosse to a great Lady.*

When pride is in price,  
And wit is in vice;  
When robbery as rise, as ric in the rise,  
When great men are lawlesse,  
And holy Kirk awlesse,  
Gods body and blood not given the heeding,  
And Laicks have the Kirke in leeding.  
Then fall sorrow sit upon *seale*.  
But fall fortune turne her wheele.

*i.e. Justice.*

B 3

When



When the yeare of our Lord God is comed and ganne,  
 One thousand six hundred forty and twayne,  
 Then fall up what was down,  
 Then fall *lettish* weare the Crown,  
 And zeale fall last for ever and aye,  
 Till the Sonne of God take all away.

i.e. Truth.

To these may be added another Prophecy of great antiquity out  
 of our famous Historiographer, *Henricus de Huntingdon*,  
 which before the year of our Lord 1000. foretold thereby  
 that this Kingdom of England (for its manifold wicked-  
 nesses) should be conquered by the Normans, and should  
 also by the Scots be afterwards brought to a deserved  
 chastizement, &c.

He delivers the Prophecy thus.

*Hen: Hunt:  
 lib. 6. Sectio  
 1.*

*Anno millesimo incarnatione Dom. &c. Genti Anglorum pre-  
 dixit quidam vir dei, quod ex scelerum suorum immanitate, non  
 solum quia semper cadi & proditioni studebant, verum etiam quia  
 semper ebrietati & negligentia Domus Domini dediti erant, eis  
 in speratum a Francia adventurum dominium, quod & eorum ex-  
 cellentiam in eternum deprimeret, & honorem sine termino resti-  
 tutionis eventilaret. Pradixit etiam quod non ea gens solum,  
 verum & Scottorum (quos vilissimos habebant) eis ad emeri-  
 tam confusionem dominaretur. Pradixit nihilominus varium  
 adeo seculum creandum, ut varietas, qua in mentibus hominum  
 latebat, & in actibus patebat, multimoda variatione vestium &  
 indumentorum designaretur.*

The first part of this Prophecy was notoriously verified in the  
 yeare 1066. when the Normans under the conduct of *Wil-  
 liam* the Conquerour Invaded and Subdued this land.

*This is also ancient, though common.*

In Germany begins a dance,  
 Which passeth through Italy, Spaine and France ;  
 But England shall pay the piper.

*Another*



*Another Prophecy very ancient, in old Meeter.*

In that same yeare that fully shall expire;  
 The sixth great wonder of the worlds Empire;  
 Then Tyders \* HEMPE shall end I dare aread,  
 Then \* E shall fall, and I shall stand in stead:  
 In that same yeare a great plague shall raigne,  
 The which a thousand dayes shall remaine:  
 At *Maries Masse* a Court they hold,  
 The which in bloody Inke shall be inrolled:  
 There many a plea shall passe with brawling words,  
 And short daggers shall be better then long swords:  
 On Hunfloe heath soon after shall be seen,  
 A fierce fought battell by a King I weene:  
 Of Knights there shall be three thousand there,  
 Of which there shall but ten back again appeare:  
 There shall many a battaile and brawle be,  
 And then a huge host shall passe over the Sea,  
 Concluding a peace: but in this wise,  
 Betwixt two C.C. two L.L. so long shall last two I.I.

\* i.e. Hen. Ed.  
 Mar. Phil.  
 Elix.  
 \* After Q. Eli.  
 K. James.

*Another very ancient Prophecie.*

When the eighth letter of the Christcrosse rowe eight times is  
 And every one at liberty to reason as he will, (past,  
 Then the Church without sacrifice six years shall last:  
 Untill the follower of Gods lawes it do fulfill:  
 But then alas soon after it shall decay,  
 By the space of one *Lustrum*, as stories doe say:  
 Then mark the day of the next desolation,  
 And count them as they lye in the grewe,  
 Take *M.* only with its signification:  
 And twice two C.C. which is very true:  
 And from that day as Stories do say,  
 The Sacrifice shall last for ever and aye.

*Another.*



## Another.

Ever shall ::: be called the first of the dice,  
 When • shall beare up :::  
 Then shall England be clepid Paradise:  
 When ::: and • be set on side:  
 The name of ::: shall spring full wide:  
 And when ::: and • drive out •••  
 Then may England sing well away:  
 Then it is all shent,  
 For then shall be another Parliament:  
 ::: shall up and • shall under,  
 The Lyon, the Rose, the Flowerdeluce:  
 The lock shall undoe.  
 Then shall ::: beare the price  
 And • shall help thereto.

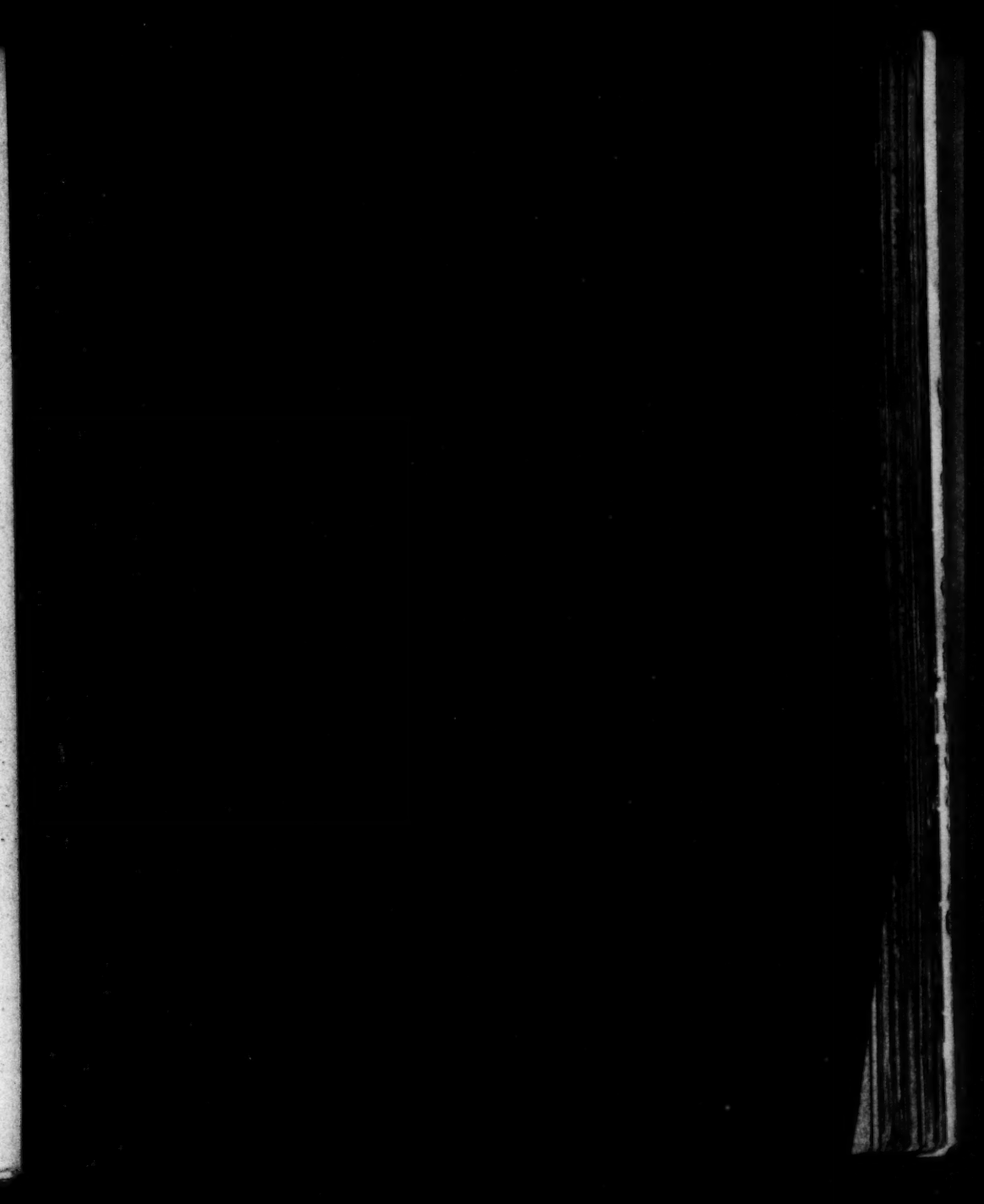
This Prophecy is Fathered upon *Ignatius*, and was long since  
 found in *St. Beness Monastery* in *Norfolk*.

When Eighty eight be past, then thrive  
 Thou maist, till forty four or five.  
 After the Maide is dead, a Scot  
 Shall govern thee: and if a plot  
 Prevent him not, sure then his sway  
 Continue shall till many a day.  
 The ninth shall dye, and the first  
 Perhaps shall reign: but (oh) accurst  
 Shal be the time, when thou shalt see  
 To sixteen joynd twenty three.  
 For then the Eagle shall have helpe

By craft to catch the Lyons whelp,  
 And hurt him sore, except the same  
 Be cured by the Maidens name.  
 In July month of the same yeare  
 Saturn conjoyns with Iupiter.  
 Perhaps false Prophets shall arise.  
 And Mahomer shall shew his price;  
 And sure much alteration  
 Shall happen in Religion:  
 Beleeve this truly if then you see  
 A Spaniard a Protestant to be.

F I N I S.







MERCVRIVS AVLICVS,  
Communicating the Intelligence and  
affaires of the Court, to the  
rest of the KINGDOME.

*The fifth weeke, ending Feb: 3. 1643.*

SUNDAY. Jan. 28.



Y<sup>e</sup> Ou heard the last weeke how the faction was scattered in dividing their Territories each Rebell murmuring that his share was too little. And because this is like to prove a ticklish worke (every *Member* having a private end, besides his common concurrence to destroy the Church and State) therefore the chiefe Leaders have sprung a pretty project for quieting those who are likeliest to repine, by tendering them Honours and noble Titles, as a good earnest in part of payment; and they say, Sir *William Waller*, Sir *Thomas Barrington*, Sir *Walter Earle*, and others must be created *Barons*, for their good service done to the Commonwealth, (indeed *Jack Cade* made Knights and Lords, and carried a thing in a pounce, as a new Great Seal for warrant of his Reformation.) But 'tis pleasant to consider, what admirable, rare, ridiculous Creatures these Voted *Barons* will prove hereafter, when posterity shall see them acted on the Stage for the wisest men in their Generations.

Now this sence of Honour doth so drive them forward, that they will not wait those old plausible wayes which first tooke



the people, but (as we are certainly informed) presse all men to take Armes and fight; which they have done all this last weeke, not onely in the great City and Suburbs, but also in their severall Countyes. So as those who heretofore were cozen'd are now compelled to Rebell, according to their Covenant, for the Liberty of the Subject. They have forgotten how hard they tugged to bind His Majesties hands since they began to sit, that *no Englishman should be pressed to take Armes, but by consent of His Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament*; yet this (as all other Lawes) they say stands still while they sit, and is of no force till the *Members* are dissolved, which must not be (they say) till such time as their work is done, for which they became Rebels.

And if they prosper so as to become the sole Lords in *England*, they'll regard no Neighbours, especially those of *France*. For on Friday last *Jan. 26.* the Prince of *Harcourt* made a new complaint to their Lords, that notwithstanding he had spoken so often of stopping and intercepting his packets, so as he was ashamed to mention it any more, yet now againe his Letters sent from *Oxford*, whereof ere this he expected Answer, were yet ungone, being stopt and seized on by their deputies, which, he said, could not possibly be done, but in contempt of him and those that sent him; The Ambassadour expressed such sense of the injury, that their Lordships appointed a small Committee to examine the reason why they were stayed, and by whom it was done; that is, they appointed a Committee to consider of some handsome excuse to answer the Ambassadour.

But they think they may as lawfully stop his Letters, as detain the Kings Children, the young Princes at *S. James's*, who they conceive have been too well attended hitherto; and therefore the Lower *Members* sent up to the *Higher* on Friday last, to passe an Ordinance for displacing the old servants about the young Princes. Where none must continue but that admirable faithfull, noble Gentleman *Cornelius Holland*, who enjoys the chiefe place about their Highnesses, notwithstanding very lately they made an Order, that *none of their Members should have*



have any place of profit, but all such should be sequestred for the use of the Common-wealth. But (as I told you formerly) this was onely to make roome for their owne friends, as evidently appeares by appointing the Lady Gray, and (the late) Lady Say to be added (forsooth) as Assistants to the Governesse the Countesse of Dorset.

MONDAY. Jan: 29.

And that these Princes may have faithfull education, Master Stephen Marshall is apponted to Lecture them once a moneth, who for a taste of his ability hath printed to the world his SACRED PENEGYRICK (so he calls his Dinner-Sermon bestowed on the Members at their last Citty Feast;) where he began in these very words, *Right Honourable and Beloved* (said he) *you are met to feast your soules with a feast of fat things, full of marrow, and after to feast your bodies with the fat things of the Land & Sea, both plenty and dainty* (the Scottish Commissioners being present & wondrous attentive) Next, *you may here feast your eyes also, for I question where ever the like Assembly was scene this thousand yeares upon the face of the earth, nay* (said he) *I professe I am almost like the Queene of Sbeeta* (then she was a most comely sweet creature) *I see many complaining, that the times were never so miserable as now, but I dare confidently as- firme here* (in the wisest and greatest Auditory that any man in this age hath preached unto) *that since England was England never was there that cause of joy and rejoycing as there is at this day.* pag. 19. *If there be any in this Assembly that thinke, not this day a sufficient satisfaction for all his Twentieth part, Contributions, Payments, and hazard, I say he is blind* ('twere well he were deafe while your houre of blasphemy lasts) *All Christendome now see, that the question in England is, whether Christ or Antichrist shall be King:* pag. 21. And then pag. 31. he sayes, *he could shew how Women had beene the ruine of many Princes* (and posterity will shew how seditious bold Lecturers have ruin'd this Kingdome.) *You may* (saith he to the Assembly) *have the glory and praise of being Master-builders* (for pulling downe



downe Churches) and you (saith he to the Members) Carry on the worke still, leave not a rag, but away with it all, root and branch, head and taile, throw it out of the Kingdome— hold, hold, Good Stephen, you'l want breath else; Consider you told us pag. 18. that you would set aside your Text, which being chosen out of that Chapter, (1. Chron. 12.) where the Armies came to Hebron to King Davids Coronation, was an apposite fit Text for a Sermon to your Brother Rebels; who liked it so well, that *Die Sabbat. 20. Iannuar.* They ordered that thanks should be given Mr Marshall for the great paines he tooke in his Sermon, wherein the fat man sweat almost as much as he did afterwards at dinner.

Such doctrine as this, must needs fill the people full of zeale and reformation, whereof we received a pregnant instance this day from *Stafford*, under the hand of an eye-witnesse of credit; whence it was certified, that the Rebels in that Towne got the figure of our Saviours body to the waist, carved in wood, with the Crowne of thornes on his head, which they brought forth before such of His Majesties Subjects as were prisoners there: and asth they had shouted, they grinned and mocked at it, first giving it a blow on one Cheeke, then on the other, then they pulled it by the Chin, then bobbed it on the Nose, at last strook it on the head, and then againe gave a great shout; Now that you may know whom they meant by all this, they did it on *Christmas* day last, for that very purpose. Having done thus much in open defiance of the Sonne of God, you must not wonder if they fall next on his Annoynted, with that cleareness of expression, that one of them said openly *if no body would kill the King, and end all this Warre, he would do it*; which shewed he was one of the weaker Rebels, that could not conceale their publick intentions, being he sees the Scots (as tender conscienced as he) give good words, as if they meant honestly. But (to the lasting shame of the chiefe Rebels) this is the 16. man, who hath publickly beene noted for saying he would kill the King; and yet so farre from being once questioned, that those have beene punished who have offered to prosecute it. 'Tis foolish (one would thinke) not to act their presence so farre, as to threaten a poore fellow for professing a-  
gainst



gaint their Covenant, though neither are ignorant of the *intention of the Minister.*

The Rebels being growne thus wild, 'tis time for honest men to speake their mindes freely; whereof the County of *Cornwall* hath given a fair example, in a *Declaration* (which this day came in print) made at *Bodmin* by the High Sheriffes, the Justices of Peace, His Majesties Commissioners, the Gentlemen, Grand Jury, Constables, and Freeholders of that County; expressing their generall and unanimous consents entred in the Sessions Rols, to be kept in record for the satisfaction of Posterity, concerning the Legality of their proceeding in the present warres, by raising Men, Money, Armes and Ammunition for defence of the Religion and Lawes of England: to suppress all Rebels, and specially those of the Towne of *Plimouth*: which is the truest, plainest, and most hearty Declaration to expresse the minds of the *Cornish*, who are sure to be a famous patterne to posterity for valour and loyalty.

## TUESDAY. Jan. 30.

You may remember we told you in the 51. weeke of the last yeares *Mercurius*, how one of the Rebels was apprehended committing buggery on a Mare. Since which time in a Legall Triall he hath beene found guilty, and (poore wretch) having confessed his fault, expressed much penitence both by words and tears for the haynousnesse of his sinnes against God and the King; For which purpose he had so many dayes allowed him, and was not executed till Friday last Jan. 26. on which day he was hanged at *Shrewsbury*.

Yet the surviving Rebels are confident of impunity, which their *Brethren* the *Scots* wil ratify unto them by their invasion of *England*, whereby they are grown so pleasant, that the Lower *Members* gave 100<sup>l</sup> to the Messenger who brought word that the *Scots* were entred *England* and truly he deserved well, for he told them, the *Scots* had 12000 foot, & 3000 Horse, which deserved indeed a thousand pounds. But when this Messenger came to their pretended *Lords*, and was asked how many Re-



giments of Foote the *Scots* had; he said, they had just 13. some consisting of 1200 in a Regiment, some 1000, some 800, some 700, and some 600, which made their Lordships wonder how the 18 thousand foot was begotten of 13 Regiments of 6 and 700 a piece: his 3000 Horse were made up of two Regiments and a halfe: which rare account pleased their Lordships so well, that they gave him not one penny of thanks, nay not a good word, nor some of them a good looke; And yet this handsome reckoning is since come in print, which (that it might spread the better) is turned into a formall Letter, as it were written from *Haggerston* neare *Berwicke*, Jan. 24. But the contrivance was spoiled by a clause in the end, which saies, that the *Informer* was an *Eye-witnesse*, and was ready to justify each particular in the Relation, which it seemes was told at *London* first, and written in *Northumberland* the day after.

## WEDNESDAY. Jan. 31.

Yet all is made whole againe, by a Letter and Declaration sent to Sir *Thomas Glemham* from the Marquesse of *Argyle* and Sir *William Armyne*, wherein they labour to excuse the *Scots* for invading *England*; the chiefe heads and contents of their Letter you may finde here in Sir *Thomas Glemham*s Answer, which is richly worth your reading.

My Lord,

"I Have this day received yours, together with one to the  
 "Gentlemen of the Country, and having communicated with  
 "them, we returne you this Answer.

"That without the sight of that Letter wee could not have  
 "beene induced by any flying rumours to believe, that the  
 "Scottish Nation, or the prevailing party for the present in  
 "that Nation, would have attempted an Invasion of *England*:  
 "so contrary to the Lawes of God, of Nations, of both King-  
 "domes, and especially to the late Act of Pacification: so op-  
 "posite to their Allegiance and gratitude to His Majesty, to  
 "that neighbourly love they pretend, to that discreet care  
 "which they should have of their owne safety. "We



" We could not otherwise have imagined that they who by  
 " His Majesties goodnesse enjoy a settlement of their Church  
 " and State, according to their owne desires, should needlesly  
 " and ingratelully imbroyle themselves in a businesse that con-  
 " cernes them not, forfeit their Rights, disoblige His Majesty,  
 " and hazard the losse of their present happinesse.

" No *Order* of any *Committee* or *Committees* whatsoever  
 " of Men or Angells, can give them power to march into the  
 " Bowels of another Kingdome, to make offensive Warre a-  
 " gainst their naturall Sovereigne, upon the empty pretence  
 " of *Evill Conncellours*, who could never yet be named. And  
 " for the *English* Agents, we cannot believe them to be any  
 " *Commissioners* Lawfully authorized, either by the *Parlia-*  
 " *ment*, or by the *two Houses*; or yet by the House of *Com-*  
 " *mons*, whence so many of the Members are expelled by parti-  
 " all Votes, so many banished by seditious tumults, so many  
 " voluntarily absent themselves out of Conscience, where de-  
 " speration or want of opportunity to depart, or feare of cer-  
 " tain Plunder, are the chiefeest Bonds which hold the litle rem-  
 " nant together from dissipation, where the venerable name of  
 " *Parliament* is made a stale to countenance the pernicious  
 " Counsailes and Acts of a Close Committee.

" For Subjects to make forraigne *Confederacies* without  
 " their Sovereignes assent, to invade the territories of their un-  
 " doubted King, to goe about by force to change the Lawes  
 " and Religion established, is grosse Treason without all con-  
 " tradiction; and in this case it Argues strongly, who have been  
 " the contrivers and fomenters of all our troubles. No *Cove-*  
 " *nant* whatsoever, or with whomsoever, can justify such pro-  
 " ceedings, or oblige a Subject to runne such disloyall courses.  
 " If any man out of Ignorance, or Feare, or Credulity, have en-  
 " tred into such a Covenant, it bindes him not, except it be to  
 " repentance. Neither is there any such *necessity*, as is preten-  
 " ded, of your present posture; your-selves cannot alleadge that  
 " you are any way provoked by us, neither are we conscious to  
 " our selves of the least intention to molest you.

" Those ends which you propose are plaufible indeed to  
 " them



" them who doe not understand them, the blackest designes did  
 " never want the same pretences. If by the *Protestant Reli-*  
 " *gion*, you intend our *Articles*, which are the publique Confes-  
 " sion of our Church, and our Booke of Common Prayer esta-  
 " blished by Act of Parliament, you need not trouble your  
 " selves, we are ready to defend them with our Blood: If it be  
 " other wise, it is plaine to all the World, that it is not the *Pre-*  
 " *servation*, but the Innovation of Religion which you seeke,  
 " however by you stiled *Reformation*. And what calling have  
 " you to reforme us by the sword? We do not remember  
 " that ever the like indignity was offered by one Nation to a-  
 " nother, by a lesse to a greater: That those men who have  
 " heretofore pleaded so vehemently for *Liberty of Conscience*,  
 " against all Oathes and Subscriptions, should now assume a  
 " power to themselves by Armes to impose a Law upon the  
 " Consciences of their fellow Subjects. A vanquished Nation  
 " would scarce endure such Treaties from their Conquerors.  
 " But this We are sure of, that this is the way to make the  
 " *Protestant Religion* odious to all Monarchs, Christian and  
 " Pagan.

" Your other two ends, that is, the *Honour* and happiness  
 " of the King, and the publique Peace and Liberty of His Do-  
 " minions, are so manifestly contrary to your practice, that  
 " We need no other motives to withdraw you from such a  
 " Course, as tends so directly to make His Majesty Contem-  
 " ptible at home and abroad, and to fill all His Dominions with  
 " Rapine and Blood.

" In an Army all have not the same intentions, We have seen  
 " the *Articles* agreed upon, and those vast Sums and Condi-  
 " tions contained in them, as if our Countrey men thought that  
 " *England* was indeed a Well that could never be drawne dry,  
 " and whatsoever the intentions be, We know right well  
 " what will be the consequents: if it were other wise, no inten-  
 " tion or consequent whatsoever can justify an unlawful acti-  
 " on. And therefore you doe wisely to decline all disputation  
 " about it: it is an easie thing to pretend the Cause of God, as  
 " the Jewes did the Temple of the Lord, but this is furthest from  
 " those



"those evident demonstrations, which you often mention, never make.

"Consider that there must be an Account given to God of all the blood which shall be shed in this quarrell. The way to prevent it, is not by such insinuations, but to retire before the Sword be unsheathed, or the breach be made too wide: you cannot thinke that we are growne such tame Creatures, to desert our Religion, our Lawes, our Liberties, our Estates, upon command of Forreigners, and to suffer our selves and our Posterity to be made Beggars and Slaves without opposition. If any of ours shall joyne with you in this Action, we cannot looke upon them otherwise then as Traitors to their King, Vipers to their native Country, and such as have beene Plotters or Fomenters of this designe from the beginning. But if mis-information or Feare, hath drawne any of yours ignorantly or unwillingly into this Cause, We desire them to withdraw themselves at last, and not to make themselves accessaries to that deluge of Mischeife which this second voyage is like to bring upon both Kingdomes.

THURSDAY. Feb. 1.

But the *Members* of both *Houses* (the *Lords* and *Commons* assembled at *Oxford*) sent a Letter to the *Earl of Essex* (whereof we gave you a Copy last weeke) of better contents then the *Marquesse of Argyles*, though it received an Answer so full or insolency & (come, as must for ever render that faction guilty of all the blood that shall be shed in these distractions; for notwithstanding they conjured him by all the obligations of Honour and Conscience, to lay to heart the bleeding condition of his Country; and therefore, that he would himselfe, and move others also, to cooperate to its preservation by selecting some persons on either part to treat of such a Peace as may yet redeeme the Kingdomes from the brink of desolation; minding him, that His Majesty most graciously hath offered pardon to all without exception; yet he sent a few scornfull lines, (according as it was dictated by that Spirit which rules at *Westminster*) with a Copy of the Scots rebellious



bellious Declaration and Covenant : Nay the *Secour* prints it too, and sayes, *the Parliament* (he means the Men at *Westminster*) would not take notice of any Message from *Oxford*, but privately consulted what answer to returne, and resolved the Lord Generall should send a short *COMPLEMENT*. So as these *Patriots* would have the world know, they will not heare of Peace, nor lay downe armes, but still wade on in bloud, as long as they can raise a man or a penny to susteine their Rebellion; desperately concludeing, that because they are engaged, and the Kingdome is much wasted already, therefore it must totally perish from being any longer a Nation: let Heaven and Earth beare witnesse who those are that are *Enemies to the State*.

And thus high they were swoln meerly by their successe neere *Namptwich* in *Cheshire*, where the joint Forces of the Earle of *Denbigh*, the *L. Gray*, *Fairfax*, *Brereton*, *Gell* and others fell upon the *L. Byron*, who beat them all back twice with good execution, till the Garrison out of the Towne made their way over a *Passé* & fell on his rear (some others failing expectation) which disordered the foot so as the horse were forced to preserve themselves (being hindred by the inclosed ground from charging the Rebels) which indeed they did, for of 1700. horse, the Lord *Byron* lost not above ten; and the foot made farre better shift then could easily have beene hoped for in such a Disorder, some betaking themselves to *Beefton Castle*, some to *Holt Castle*, others to *Crew House*, *Doddington House*, and other Garrisons neare *Namptwich*, and above 1500 came together into *Chester*: All which places are still entire to His Majesty; who hath not lost one Garrison by the coming of this great rebellious body into *Cheshire*, who were no sooner there, but assoone went out again; for most of them are since gone backe into *Lancashire*. The hedges which hindred the Lord *Byrons* horse, made him amends in his foot, for by means of those enclosures, the foot saved themselves, where the Rebels horse could not follow them. The truth is, there were divers brave Commanders taken prisoners, though none killed or wounded, but Colonell *Gibson*, who had a light hurt in his Arme. Of Common Souldiers betwixt 5 and 600 (I speake with



with the most) and about 50 killed, 5 pieces of Canon, and 15 Carriages. This is the truth, which how it will agree with their admirable fine Relation printed at *London*, where 1700 Common Souldiers, 40 Drummers, as many Priests, and 120 women with long knives, are all drawne into a formall list, as soone as it could be Voted. But if you looke into their *Remonstrance Anno 1641. pag. 7.* you'll find these Priests call'd poore Protestant Ministers of Ireland, and these women with long knives, poore women that have no livelihood but what their husbands fight for against the Papists. How many Rebels were kill'd in the fight (though they dropt plentifully while the fight lasted) I shall not mention, because the better side had the great losse. Most of the Rebels are gone backe into *Lancashire* by reason, Sir *John Preston* and Sir *John Girdlington* are in the field for His Majesty with 24 Troops of Horse and 1600 foot.

FRIDAY. Feb. 2.

All the Londoners in print this weeke, are pretty copious in declaring divisions among the *Lords* and *Commons* at *Oxford*, and (say what we can) they face us downe, that the two Houses at *Oxford* are already dissolved, or else adjourned for a Moneth at least; But if they relied upon no other strength, but the hope of differences among the *Members* here, the Earle of *Essex* had not beene Ordered to send a *Complement* to *Oxford*. And for a tast, they may please to take notice, that the *Members* of both Houses have undertaken to raise an Hundred thousand pounds, for defence of this righteous Cause, against a Domesticke Rebellion and forraigne Invasion, that have Covenanted together to ruine the Kingdome; which was done with that alacrity and unanimous consent, as if indeed it had beene every Members particular motion. Nor was this a Vote to be fulfilled next Summer, but was so furthered that they have already subscribed and rais'd a great part of it, every way expressing their utmost endeavours for speeding the great work of preserving His Sacred Majesty and His Kingdom from ruine.



These just and happy proceedings at Oxford, make them at Westminster hasten the Invaders, who need no call while They have ability, or England ought in it. And lest these forraigne Brethren should chance to stomacke, that their Covenant stands still: the Faction spent all Tuesday last in contriving instructions to be sent unto the Countries for a speedy swearing to this rare League, which divers no sooner take, but instantly they hang themselves, or cut their owne throats. And this it seems is the maine businesse in hand; for their Remnant of Lords nominated a Committee of *Five* (which is a great piece of their pretended House) to joyne with their lower Members, for the better speeding and divuiging it in the Country; which goes abroad with so much hast and fiercenesse, that all Officers are to be displaced, and the estates of all sorts of men instantly sequestred, who offer to demurre or Scruple at the Covenant.

Nay, that the Scots may see how obedient and pliable their English Rebels are, on Tuesday night they carefully tooke order, that Worcester House should be prepared in readinesse for the *Scots Commissioners* (who were expected there yesterday) for the compleating whereof, the Committee for the Revenue was ordered to take furniture out of His Majesties *Wardrobe*, as much as would fit Worcester House for those vertuous bodies that are to lodge in it, who must be contented with a hard lodging for a while, till they returne home to better accommodation. And this is a matter of such vast consequence, that rather then the Committee should faile in performance, the Great men themselves will see to it; and therefore on Wednesday last, the Earles of *Northumberland*, *Pembroke*, *Salisbury*, the late Viscount *Say*, and the Lord *Wharton*, joined themselves to the Committee for the *Revenue*, for a lasting Testimony of their good affections to their Brethren of Scotland: the Earle of *Stamford* and the Lord *Wharton* were ordered to meet the *Commissioners*, and conduct them to *Worcester House*, where the other *Lords* would see all things provided.

Now that Money may be raised also (the fullest and best entertainment for the Brethren) these devout *Common Councillours* will play their parts; and therefore on Monday last, they



they presented their *Ordinance*, to force all Citizens to pay the price of one Meale a Weeke, which heretofore they promised to forbear, and bestow it on their army; but this begat a small distast among some in the Citie; who said they conceived they had sufficiently feasted both them and their armie, that they need not give them their ordinary meales; yet this would not serve, for the Citizens must fast, and which is worse, must have no Sermon for it.

This want of money makes their Recruit goe on slowly, especially for Sir *William Waller*; who in the foot of his Accompt, finds he hath bene a small gainer by *Arundell* Castle; for (as we were advertised this day) his men have bene so strangely wasted within these three weekes, that now he begins to reckon his Armie by hundreds, and must be forced to diserre his Western March, till his forces (which now are said to consist of 700 foot, and 500 horse) get more pay, health, and numbers. And this hath furnished Sir *William* with so much modesty, that he is pleased to descend to the *Kings Bench* Office; For on Wednesday last, One (likely it was his faithfull friend Sir *Arthur*) motioned in their House, that forasmuch as Master *Henley* Master of the *Kings Bench* Office was suspected to have bene at *Oxford*, it would please the House to conferre that place upon Sir *William Waller*; which, considering his deserts, is no vast reward to bestow on one who is Corrivall to his *Excellency*.

SATURDAY. Feb. 3.

The first newes of this day was from the Lord *Byron* from *Chester*, whence it was for certaine advertised, that since the late fight neare *Namptwich*, he hath very much recruited his Army, forces from all quarters coming daily in unto him, which were scattered to severall Garrisons upon the late disorder; insomuch that he was above 1500 foot, and 1700 horse together in a bodie the very next day after the fight; Since which time (as this day we had certaine intelligence) there are two great Regiments of foot, and 4. Troopes of horse come to him from *Ireland*; these Regiments are commanded by Colonell *Tillyer* and Colonell *Braughton*, by whom we are certified that



that the Lord Marquesse of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant General of *Ireland* is settled in His Majesties Castle at *Dublin*, and received the sword on Sunday the 21. of January last.

Since which time we are farther ascertained, that Colonell *Marrow* and Serjeant Major *Worden* had a sharpe skirmish with Sir *Thomas Fairfax* his owne Regiment, and with the losse of one Common Souldier, and two hurt, killed thirtie in the place, and brought divers prisoners into *Chester* on Wednesday last; Sir *Thomas* his owne Regiment tooke this prettie blow in part of paiement for what was done last weeke.

We told you this day seavennight, that perfidious *Syddenham*, who betrayed the Earle of *Craford*, was slaine among the Rebells that were routed by Colonell *Wyndham*; which we desire you to recall; being certified (by the same hand which gave the former Information) that *Syddenham* was onely knocked off his horse, so as he lay downe for dead, but after arose, and scaped away in the Crow'd. 'Tis a Rebelle that can dissemble both for life and death. But happily er'e long his tricks may faile him, for we are assured from Colonell *Abburnham* Governour of *Weymouth*, that the gallant Gentic of *Dorsetshire* have agreed to raise 200 Dragoones more. and will pay them themselves, at which agreement they declared with much chearfulnesse, that Lives and fortunes and all they had should be spent in this Cause & His Majesties service; whose exemplarie Loyaltie hath a seasonable encouragement; for at the dating of these Letters from *Weymouth*, His Majesties two Great Ships (so earnestly wish't for) were come into the Road, laden with Armes and Ammunition in an exceeding great proportion, the particulars whereof you shall have next weeke.

Now when they at *Westminster* do scorne to heare of Peace, their weekly Scribes must needs talke high; One saies 1 That the Committee for the Revenues have taken into their consideration all Almes-houses and Hospitals, & will speedily reform them (The Divill will take it unkindly if you spare Hospitals) 2. Another saies, The Scots have made Articles; That whosoever speaks irreverently of the Kings Majesty shall be punished as a Traytor, and whoever speakes evill of the Cause or the Lord  
Generall



*Generall shall be punished with death [Those loving Articles agree like the Covenant and the Oath of Allegiance.] 3. They say, there was a great slaughter of Cavaliers at Nottingham for one man was found with 12 severall wounds [A horrible great slaughter of one whole man] 4. That the Anti-Parliament at Oxford was no sooner assembled then presently rejourne'd [Tis plaine your spy was hanged last weeke, you have so bad intelligence.] 5. That assoone as His Majesty had ended His Speech, the Parliament men met, and many of them voted for the true Parliament at London [Your true Parliament is about to robbe Hospitalls.] 6. That Lieutenant Colonell Moseley made the Cavaliers beleieve he would betray Alesburie, but acquainted Sir Henrie Vane with all proceedings [ & Sir Harry remembers no such thing now, he'l remember it better two months hence] 7. That it was Ordered by both Houses that Thankes should be given to Lieutenant Colonell Moseley as a considerable Reward for his fidelity to the Parliament [either give him more then Thanks or hee'l betray it in earnest.] 8. That the Scots have now declared that their intentions are not to bring oyle but Water to extinguish the flames in England [they come a prettie step to bring water.] 9. That the Houses have Ordered to remove many at Saint James's, for there are some there, not fit to be neare London [The young Princes are so.] 10. That the Scots coming hither is, that Truth and Peace may kisse each other, and that Superstition may be chased out of the Land [Silver and Gold are full of Superstition.] 11. That when the Scots have driven out Superstition, they will returne to their native home in peace. [Be sure they keep their word, they are subject to failing.] 12. That the Lord Hopton is retired Westward on purpose to returne with greater force. [pay your Scouts better, they bring you false intelligence.] 13. That the linnen cloth which was taken in the Dun-kirke ship was lately burned at Arundell, but of no great value. [when you took that cloth you printed it to be worth thirtie thousand pound.] 14. That the casuall burning of this cloth by gunpowder, began to fire the Castle at Arundell, but did no great hurt to the Castle. 15. And another sayes, that Arundell Castle is turned quite to ashes [a little of the Scots water would quench one*



one of you and make your Lies agree) 16. That it is a just judgement on these bloody English-Irish who first went over to fight against the Papists, & now like Acteon's dogs came to fight against their Master (you compared the Irish Protestants to dogges, because you used them so in Ireland) 17. That Lieutenant Colonel Moseley might lawfully deceive the Cavaliers at Alsbury, for indeed they are such with whom no faith is to be kept, (How faine you would be a Jesuite, if you had a little Latine) 18 That the Irish Women now taken at Namprish are most of them those who were at the fight at Brainford. Another sayes, These cruell Irish Queans came all into England since the Cession in Ireland; And a third (for all three take it for granted there are such women) saies, These women had knives full halfe an elle long (they had need of long spoones too that eate with your father) 19 Then the SCOTTISH DOVE gapes, crying, O the plots invented by that pernicious Councell at Oxford are strange and machinate ('Tis a wittie Pigeon, very strange & machinate) 20 He saies, This wicked Councell doth not only perswade the Parliaments souldiers to betray Townes, but to deliver them up also (not only turned off the ladder, but hanged also) 21 That they are practising at Oxford to draw to their party all Independants, Annobaptists, and Separatists (The Close Committee should allow something towards teaching thee a little English) 22 That when Antonius besieged Brutus in Macedonia, he sent intelligence by a Dove to the Consuls Camp (You are as like that Dove as Brutus and Brutus) 23 That there's never a Blakus, a faithfull Chamberlaine to the King, that will convey our Dove into the Kings presence (Yes Pigeon there is a Lord Chamberlaine would smile to see thee at Court) 24 That his eares hath heard it from the mouth of some great ones in the Kings Army, that they would not leave one Rounthead in England (You need not tell us how long your eares are) 25 That none but the Kings Councell at Oxford would by meere violence force Country people to fight in these warres. And a little lower he saith, The Parliament hath pressed very many souldiers to send to Plymouth, This Dove's tongue is forked, ere long 'twill be a Serpent.

FINIS.

Com

B B

F

From Mon

I Know  
For I e  
a Chec  
But the be  
Danson, a  
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(175)

<sup>21</sup>  
Numb. 23.

*Mercurius Britannicus:*

Communicating the affaires of great  
**BRITAIN:**

For the better Information of the People.

From Monday the 12. of Febr. to Monday the 19. of February. 1644.

I Know not well where to begin; Whether at *Oxford* or *London*: For I ever expected a *Checke* from *Oxford*, but I never thought of a *Checke* so neere me; but this is ordinary in a Game at Chasse: But the best is, there is none will owne it, nor subscribe it, but *John Dawson*, and *George Hutton*, and 1644. and I have no quarrell to any of these: But well, no *Checke* shall stand in my way, but the *Checke* of our Estates, or Parliament, or our Lord Generall, or our brethren of Scotland, & it is only their breath which can annihilate my paper; and so long as this City hath a drop of Inke, I shall lay it out for their honour, and the publike service, and the destruction of Popery, and Prelacy, and evill Counsellours; and for inferiour *Checks*, which are so officious, I shall onely employ them at the house of Office, and there leave them to officiate.

The  
Checke.

But now I must kicke away a little *Beagle*, that snarles and barks at the legs of *Britannicus*, for he hath not so good fangs as to bite: but to give him his due, he is a Spie, and so calls himselfe, and he rides so weekly betwixt *Oxford* and *London*, that he will come at length to the same preferment that his brother Spies, and name-fakes have done before him; either to be exalted at the old Exchange, or to be gibbeted over against Saint *Maries* in *Oxford*.

This Spie is naturally a Malignant by constitution, and would at first *insinuate* for a little reputation, if you can spare him any, and to that end

The quali-  
ties of the  
Spie.



end he talks against Popery, and Spanish Factions, a little by the way, but if you marke the creature, he is still interlining a Clause for the good of the *Chatholike Cause*, and if you should cherish him a little, and spit in his mouth, the thing would then speak plaine; he findes great fault with *Britanicus*, for being witty, but *Britanicus* can finde no such fault with him: and I charge thee (O thou Spie from *Oxford*) that thou never appeare in a Jest, or an halfe Jest, or so much as a Gingle in the City of *London*, or the Suburbs thereof.

But the truth is, having much conversed with *Britanicus*, the fellow hath got a conceit that he can say something to *Aulicus*, & that he is now, after a full halfe yeeres meditation, very able in himselfe, and hath gathered up a stocke to make the people laugh; if you would know the Authour, *H. W.* is subscribed in the Copy, it seemes he hath Licensed so long, that he is now set up for himselfe; yet I shall excuse him, for the truth is, there is one, *Quoth I*, in the businesse, and beleieve it, *Quoth I*, though you are a pretty stripling wit, a good ingenious Codling for your time, yet, *Quoth I*, I shall publish you, as I doe the rest of the skie coloured Malignants, though you lie at a good honest Chandlers.

Some rea-  
sons of  
*Britanicus*  
digression.

But I have done with these preternaturall and collaterall Pamphlets, these treasonable sheets, that lie, & would faine lie in *Britanicus* his way, like blocks, and Woodheads, to stop him, but I can step over them all to *Aulicus*, I have as much Inke as will serve every malignant Pamphlet of them all; and I am this time mercifull, but if I be provoked againe, I shall tell you their originalls, their essence, and being; I shall tell you who has a finger or a toe in the businesse, and who gave pens, and who brought Inke, and who contributed Paper, and conceits, such as they are; and I shall go on with *Aulicus* too: for it is a more dangerous designe to our State and affaires, to print malignity from our owne Presses, then from the enemies; and to write against our proceedings indirectly, and collaterally, and obliquely, with a wry, a crooked, and a King *Richards* wit, and thus to write against the Parliament, in Parliament Paper.

*Aulicus*, you must excuse me, that I dispatch you no sooner, I have been onely rebuking a Cosin germane of thine, one that hath a moneths minde to your *Junto* at *Oxford*, one that is endeavouring to be witty this Moone, this *February*, but it is ten to one he will have spent all before the first of *March*, for his paper and conceits are too thin for the ruffling



rusting windes of that moneth, he will be blowne before *April* into nothing.

*Aulicus* hath got into two sheetes againe, to keepe his invention warme this latter end of Winter, but he hath been fore put to it for furnishing the eight pages in a Livery all of a colour, but I can tell ye what every *Colledge*, what every *Master* and *Fellow* contributed.

*Item*, *Christchurch* sent in the two last leascs of halfe *Quibbles*.

*Item*, *Brazenose* sent in the first leafe, for it is impossible for any without either a brasen face or a brasen nose, to speake so insolently against a Parliament and Assembly, and our brethren Commissioners.

How *Aulicus* hath recruited himselfe.

*Item*, *Prideaux* the Professor, sent in eight half lests, and two quarter *Quibbles*, and an once of Divinity.

*Item*, *Jasper Maine*, and *Bartyn Holyday* sent in three ounces of poeticall rapture, and an ell of strong lines.

*Item*, *Hopney Duppa*, and *Stewarts*, the Hobgoblin of *Pelagius*, sent in fourteene invectives, and one and twenty drammes of Alchymy Divinity.

*Item*, *Ned Hide*, and *Ratcliffe* the reprobate, and *Diego*, and *Gundimore*, and *Brisboll*, and *Cottingham* sent in the furniture for the first leafe.

*Item*, *Henry Jermin* sent in two fine conceits and a piece Printed on the backside of the book, at the twentieth, and the one and twentieth line.

Thus is this *Oxford* Intelligencer repaired and patcht up this weeke, they are now almost at their last recrute.

*Aulicus* tells us of new honours and titles, Sir *William Waller* and others are to be created Barons, and what? Are not such gallant spirits, that have already enobled their own blood, and laid out their own honours and lives for their Religion and Countrey, fit to be repaired with additionall Nobility? you wonder at *Oxford* that we bestow honours upon such deserts, that are so high already, that we do so superinstitute, and superinduct honour upon honour, and Nobility upon Noblenesse.

Whereas you create purely out of nothing, we disclaime and disavow the tearme; you counterfeit a kinde of State omnipotencie; you create, that is, make Lords and Barons out of nothing; *Dick Grime* was created out of horse litter, and the dung of the stable into a Baronet; *Cottingham* from a Scullion, a Kitchen boy, is made a Lord,

For what reasons they usually make Barons and conferre honours at Oxford.



a Lord, created too, out of a dripping pan, out of ashes, and Cynders; Ned Hyde is created a Knight out of oaths & whimsies, and Court toys, a fellow that committed petty treason with his Majesties band-strings, and plaid with them, till old *Dorset*, and the more mannerly Courtiers were ashamed of his impudencie: honours are so common at *Oxford*, you may be made a Baron, or a Baronet, or a Duke of Cumberland, or a Lord any thing, for almost nothing; a good round plunder, or a murder upon some of the best liege people, or a blasphemy against Scripture, or halfe a score slanders against the Parliament or Assembly, or bringing over a Troope of Irish Rebels, or one and twenty Irish Cartezans with long skeines; you may be created a Baron, or a *Byron*, you may be created, and re-created, and made any thing.

Aulicus  
notes up-  
on the Fe-  
rivall  
Sermon.

Now that you may see how nere we are to peace, and how the enemy are at their top and pinnacle of sinning, I shall give you the prophanations of this week in *Aulicus*: he levells his blasphemy at the Text of Scripture which Master *Marshall* preached on in the City at the last Solemnity. And,

First, he calls it a dinner Sermon, bestowed at the last City-feast.

Then he laughs in a Parenthesis, and sayes the Scottish Commissioners were very attentive.

Then he jeeres the Queene of *Sheba*, and speakes on her in a light skirted phrase.

And then calls his Sermon an hour of blasphemy.

And, that Lectures have ruined this Kingdom, and after all this, he cries out, hold, hold, good *Stephen*, you will want breath elie.

This is the best news I can tell you, that I hope our enemies have sinned their highest, and commensed their last degree in iniquity at that infamous University of *Oxford*, for never was the Gospell of God more sullyed and blasphemed, and the Prophet and Ministers more contemned: I tremble to write their prophanations, but let the world see, what it would scarce believe of those that had ever had their faces washed in a Sacrament, this is the Protestant Religion at *Oxford*, these are the results of their Deanes, and *Stewarts*, and *Duppes*, do ye not think *Armigh* and *Pideaux* have wrought a goodly Reformation, are these their disciples? their wicked Carechument? I think *Incubusses* and *Succubusses* are Angells of light to these, these blasphemies i-carre.

An Image  
broken.

He tells us of a sacred Image pittifully broken by our p rry: Surely this *Aulicus* is now growne from a Malignant into a *Capuchin*, from a *Birkenhead* into a *Franciscan*, from a *Fernis* or *Digby*, into a Father *Joseph*, from a Fellow in *Oxford*, into a Friar *Bacon* of *Oxford*, the creature is angry that we pull down Idolatry, that we broke the Images of their Prelacy; how should our peice be effected, when the *Idolls* of Popery are thus hug'd, and embraced, when *Aulicus* like a fond *Pigmilion* is in love with every Image, and would commit fornication with stone and timber.

He tells us of a fellow hanged lately, for committing buggery long ago, now it seems, the



the evidence was not strong enough then, and they gave him time till they had prevailed with one or two undertakers, that were formerly *Knights of the Post* in the Temple, and used in times before to walke very round, but now they have I am informed, a pension for undertaking false testimonies, and *Cottingham* I suppose payes it out of the Wards and Liveries.

Knights of the post.

He tells us of *Sir Thomas Glemhams* Letter, or answer to the Scots, and believe it, it hath been penned in the *Furto* or Convocation house at *Oxford*, for it is done farre South by the stile, and ile undertake it was never writ in a *Northamptonshire* ayre, nor within seven score miles of *Newcastle*; and for *Tom Glemham*, his head was never able, nor his head-piece, nor all the head-pieces with him, though they be Carbine prooffe, to write a Letter in such a language; the Letter is pure *Digbies*, you may trace the same by the print of his fingers in every part of it, and there is the *shape* of his father *Bristols* head besides, and they have writ such a confutation of our brethrens advance; alas, the poor creatures are glad to hold up all with the pen, and the presse: now at *Oxford*, he is the only man that can tell the supreamest lies, and the most prodigious story, there are rewards they say propounded to all that have any invention, and a Proclamation that it shall be lawfull in this Juncture of time, for all Schollars, or other Liege people, to use the greatest Hyperboles, otherwise called lies of the first magnitude, with all equivocations, mentall reservations, and enlargements of all sorts, and Legends of all kindes in this time, when the Popish and Prelaticall cause lie a bleeding; and they say there are new *Indulgences* from *Rome*, certaine *Bulls*, and young *Ballocks*, and *Oxen*, *Pardons* and dispensations of all sorts.

By whom *Sir Thomas Glemhams* Letter was written.

I should re-confute the Letter, but it is made up of the old traverse worke, and you know the Courts fallacies, and the old termes of Rebels, and peace, and invasion; in the very same language that old *William a Canterburies* prayer was in, some four yeares since.

He tells us of a *spirit* that rules at *Westminster*, *Aulicus*, we shall have a *spirit* at *Westminster*, when you have no *spirit* left at *Oxford*, unless it be old father *Belzebub*, your great grandfather, and Secretary to the *Furto* and Cabinet Councell, and principall Indicer to all your Declarations, and Protestations, and Aulicusses.

Westminster Spirit.

They tell us of a scornfull reply to their Letter from his Excellency, believe it, the Letter was full of honour, and peaceable resolution, full of prudence and godly zeal to his Religion and Countrey, but they tell you not of their own scornes, nor vouchsafing the name of a Parliament to the two houses, till his Excellency and our brethren advance a little neerer; they tell us of peace, alas, they have cheated so long with that name, that all men sees their designs now: *Sir Edward Deering* cries out against their villanies, and hath renounced them and come away; the Earle of *Holland* hath printed his detestation of them, though I believe the Printer hath left something out of it, which should have been in: *Bedford* cries shame of their Counsells, and proceedings, and of the Lady *D' Aubigny*.

His Excellencies reply.

He tells us of *Byron*, and how he retreated with most of his Horse, it is well hee hath rallied them againe, there is hopes we may ere long be as well furnished with horse, as we are with their foot.

He tells us of *Sir John Girington*, about *Lancashire*, that is up with a party; Reader, *Sir John* was but *Jack* the other day, the fellow hath no more braines then hire, and if he be up, he will be downe againe as soon, as the young Gentlewoman his Wife, that standing upon the leads of her house, with *Massefon* her Stallion and Cou-

John Girington.



fin, jeering at Round-heads, there came a roundheaded peice of lead, and killed her Paramoure beside her, and down fell shee for company.

Hee hath some flourishing in the last lease, like a Peacock in his tayle, but I leave him those to begin the world with the next weeke.

*The Intelligere.*

**T**He Weekly Intelligencer hath saved me a labour in opening the transaction of our supream Counsell of State; onely this, That which was the Probleme or Question betwixt both Houses, is so wisely, and gravely debated and concluded, that the grand designe of the enemy is extinct, and all their artifice and neede-worke of policy in fomenting and contriving differences, is all unravelled out, for there were strange occasions peeping forth; as first the conjuncture of the two Houses in accommodating one another, the composing and reconciling their Priviledges, the choice and election of the Counsell, without emulations, or attrition upon each other, the latitude of Power, and the orbe or sphere of Authority for the Counsell to move in, the incorporation of the two Estates of both Kingdomes into a Counsell, and beleve it, the epitomy or abridgement of our Parliament and Kingdomes, consists of eminent and Excellent Senators, and so evenly contempered, that I hope we shall see the Counsells of our State happy, and prosperous.

*The Names of the supream Counsell for the Estates of this Kingdome, appointed and deputed by Parliament.*

*Algernoun* Earl of Northumberland, *Robert* Earl of Essex, L. Gen. Earl of *Warwick*, Lord high Admirall. Earl of *Manchester*, Major Gen. Lord Viscount *Say & Seale*. Lord *Wharton*, Lord *Roberts*.

Sir *Hen. Vane*, jun. Mr. Solicitor. Mr. *Perpoint*, Mr. *Wallop*. Sir *Gilb. Gerard*. Sir *William Waller*, Sir *Arthur Haslerigg*, Sir *Philip Stapleton*, Mr. Recorder. Col. *Cromwell*, Sir *Hen. Vane*, sen. Mr. *Sam. Browne*, Sir *Wil. Armyne*. Also for the Kingdome of Scotland, The Earl of *Lowden*, Lord *Mairland*, Sir *Archibald Johnston*, and Mr. *Barriclay*.

From *Oxford*, a Trumpet is come with a letter from the Earle of *Forb*, directed to his Excellencie the Earle of *Essex*, dated at *Oxford*, 15. Feb. instant, desiring of his Excellencie, to grant a safe conduct to Mr. *Rich. Fanshawe*, and Mr. *Tho. Offley* (a couple of Gamesters, as I hear) to come with Propositions of Peace from his Maiestie (to the Jerusalem Ordinary in *Fleet-street*, for eough I know, ( for he mentions not to whom: ) And so they make a sport about a peace; and still (come to acknowledge the two Houses convened at *Westminster*, a Parliament; which you may gather, by this ensuing Message of his Maiesties, to the Members of the house of Commons, assembled at *Oxford*.

His Maiestie alwayes intended, when he summoned the Members of both Houses of *Parliam.* to convene at *Oxford*, That they should enjoy all priviledges due to them; And doth therefore declare, That he will to the utmost of his power, maintain and defend those priviledges, as liberty of Speech, freedom from Arrests, and all other Liberties



erties and priviledges iustly due to them, as Members of parliament.

It is certified out of Yorkshire, that Sir *William Constable* hath taken Col. *Washington* and 300. horse and routed another Regiment nere *Moulton* in Yorkshire.

Sir *Edward Dering* is restored by Parliament to his liberty; and he is loath to say, the King hath broken his Protestations, this it is to come lately from Court, wee speak plainer, this have not been so lately there; and though Sir *Edward* will not say so, yet he hath done us the courtesie, to tell us of them that say so, and so to re-venge himselfe by proxie, and the good neighbours of Wiltshire.

From Yorkshire, Sir *William Constable*, that valiant Colonell, hath entered *Bird-lington*, where Her Majesties Popery landed, and hath taken two hundred and fifty common Souldiers, with Major *Newnham* the Governour, and Governour of *Bird-lington*, was a very new Name indeed, he was scarce warme in it; two Drakes, 500. Armes, &c.

The Noble Lord *Fairefax* deserves much of this Kingdome, and his very Name is victorious, wheresoever it is spread, there are Armies in every syllable, and an alarm of War to the enemy in every letter; I hope some excellent rewards will be thought on for that Lord by this State.

Our Brethren of Scotland have taken *Coquet Island* from the enemy, with sixty men, and seven brasse Pieces, these are happy day-stars to greater victories.

Sir *John Fenwicke*, Sir *John Delavale*, with many other Gentlemen of quality are come in, and have taken the Covenant, and I hope *New-castle* will be as easily taken, as the Covenant.

There are Letters intercepted from Master *Avery*, His Majesties Agent at *Hamborough*, of great victories obtained by the *Svedes* over the King of *Denmarke*, a iust punishment for his disaffections to the Estates of this Kingdome; I wish the *Hollanders* better successe, then the King of *Denmarke*.

Letters are intercepted from *Goring*, dated the seventh of *February* instant, wherein he writes, he is her Majesties servant to the Quick, a very lively expresion for an old Lord in *February*, one of the coldest moneths in the yeere, but these *Gorings* are all Publicans and Sinners; he sayes further, That all he writ before, was as true as Gospel, and what he writes now, is Apocrypha, for I am sure, he seldome writes any Canonickall Truthes.

Prince *Rupert* was lately at *Tukesbury*, and those parts; the young man runs rambling up and downe yet, he aims at *Glocester*, but Colonell *Massej* is still Governour, and I hope God will enable him, as before, to dispatch him from the *Walles* with a Message from his great Ordnance.

His



His Excellency, and the Earle of *Manchester*, and Sir *Will. Waller*, are resolved to ride a iourney to *Oxford*, and see what doings there are at the Popish *Junto*, but they will go very well attended, I believe the *Junto* will scarce stay their comming.

*Dungarvan* is come to *Bristol* with eight hundred Irish Papists, they say *Maile* already in private, but Popery will not be long kept in Chambers, and Closets, and drawing roomes.

The *Oxford Junto* have given his Maiestie a thing like a Subsidie, which was usually the grace in other Parliaments before the passing of any act; they say they give this to have a little liberty to deliver their mindes.

Captaine *Sydenham* of *Poole* hath lately taken Colonell *Windum* and other Officers, and above an 120. horse, and routed the rest of the Regiment, this Captaine, *Aulicus* reported to be slaine; he were best take heed of our living ones, when the dead can performe such feates.

The noble Sir *Thomas Fairfax* hath taken the Lord *Brereton* that Papist and divers other considerable men with 400. prisoners, and set at liberty those of his side which had been formerly taken, thus God gives that valiant Commander one successe after another.

The English and Scotch Officers in the North of Ireland have at *Belfast* lately vowed to live and die against the Cessation with the bloody Rebels, so that if they be but supplied with necessaries, they would this Spring give testimony of their valiant resolutions against the Rebels.

The Counsell of State for the two united Kingdoms is concluded of by both houses, so that now there is great hopes that the affaires will move to some purpose.

The report of the taking of *Newcastle* by our brethren is hoped to be true, but as yet we have no certainty thereof.

*Doubt.*

Whether was the trust of the Militia of this Kingdome iustly desired by the Parliament, from the King, for a short time?

*Satisfaction.*

Yes, for though that proved the onely bone of our wars, yet that was the only necessary, & requisite for our peace, and the power of the Kingdome was in that, all Acts without it were incompleat, especially in a time of Jealousies and Just Suspitions; and had his Maiestie freely entrusted that for a short time to those that never had abused any trust, all this blood had been saved, and we an happy and unpurpled Nation.

Printed according to Order, for G. B. and R. W.



THE

22

# TRUE COPY OF A LETTER:

Written

By Mr. *Thomas Parker*, a learned  
and godly Minister, in *New-England*,  
unto a Member of the Assembly of  
Divines now at *Westminster*.

Declaring his judgement touching the Go-  
vernment practised in the Churches of  
*NEW-ENGLAND*.

---

*Imprimatur. Ja. Cranford*

---

LONDON,

Printed by *Richard Cotes*, for *Ralph Smith*, and are  
to bee sold at his shop, at the sign of the Bible

Feb: 19 in *Cornhill*, neere the *Royall Exchange*. 1644 1643



THE  
FIVE  
OF A  
LETTER



Department of the Interior

FOR DOZ.

Printed by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.





# THE COPY OF A LETTER.

*Loving Brother,*



Y eyes do yet serve mee, though with much difficulty; and therefore I will spend some part of their last strength in writing a word or two unto you. I desire to

A 2

mcurn



(23)  
mourn with you, for the sore afflictions of the Church, and for those in particular which you have suffered, and my poore Sister, and Mother, with you. I hope the Lord doth beare up your hearts by Faith and Patience, and that you do rejoyce under hope of the glory that shall follow. He that shall come will come, according to promise.

I presume you are in the number of those, which are gathered into a Synod now at *London*; and therefore I write unto you as being there.

I suppose you are so prepared and qualified by these present afflictions, beside all your learning and sufficiency of parts, that God will discover great things by you.

I



I assure you wee have great need of help in the way of discipline, and wee hope that wee shall receive much light from you. My cousin *Noyse* and myself, have seen such confusion of necessity depending on the government which hath been practised by us here, that wee have been forced much to search into it within these two or three yeeres.

And although wee hold a fundamentall power of government in the people, in respect of election of Ministers, and of some acts in cases extraordinary, as in the want of Ministers; yet wee judge, upon mature deliberation, that the ordinary exercise of government must be so in the Presbyters, as not to depend upon the expresse



presse votes and suffrages of the people.  
 There hath been a Convent, or meet-  
 ing, of the Ministers of these parts, a-  
 bout this question, at *Cambridge*, in the  
*Bay*; and there wee have proposed  
 our arguments, and answered theirs;  
 and they proposed theirs, and answer-  
 ed ours: and so the point is left to con-  
 sideration. Also concerning admis-  
 sion of Members, wee hold, the rule  
 must bee so large, that the weakest  
 Christians may bee received; and  
 there was, according to appearance,  
 much conjunction in this particular:  
 Pray for us, as wee do for you.

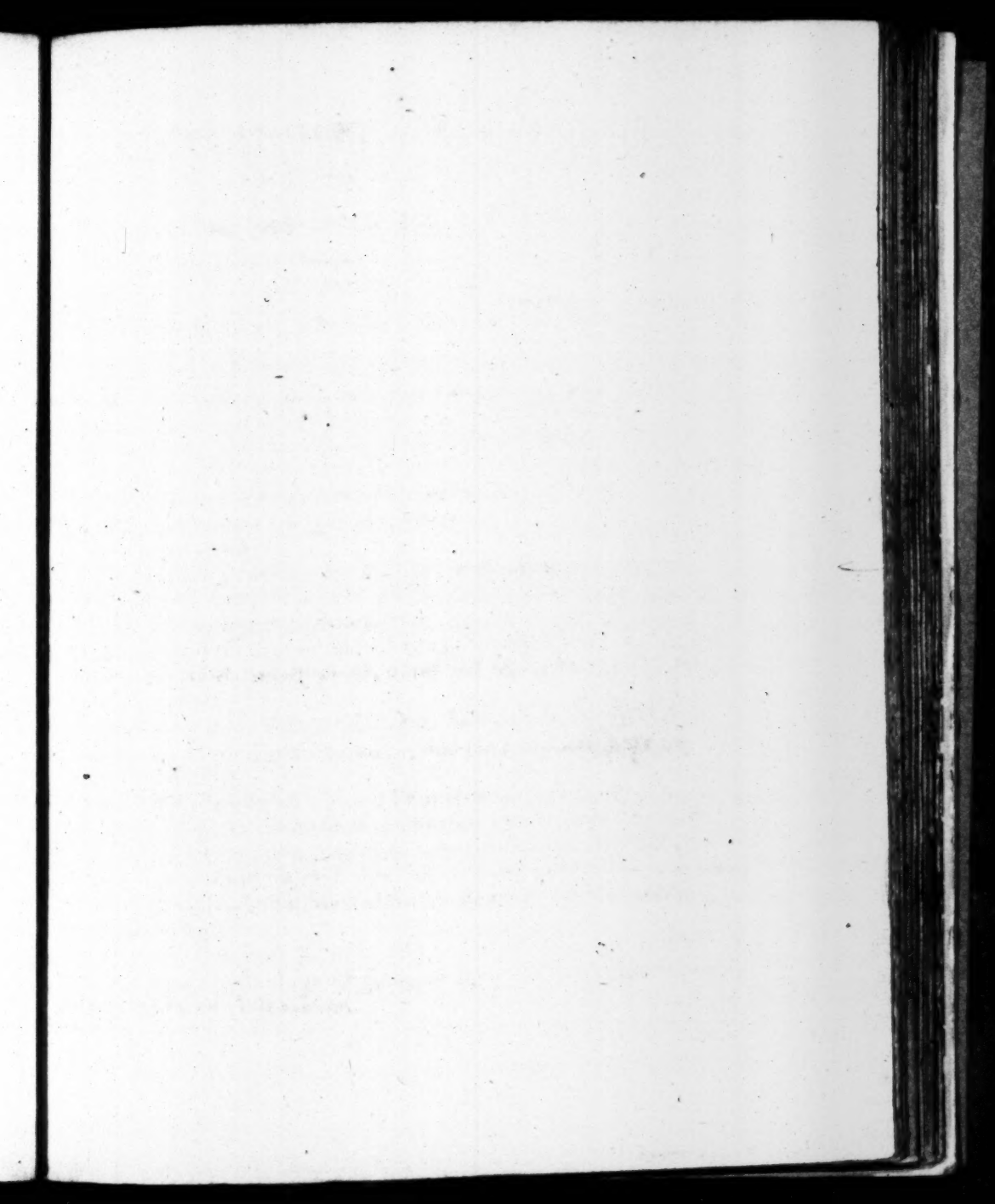
From Newbury in  
 New-England, De-  
 cem. 17. 1643.

Your Brother, true and  
 faithfull in the Lord,

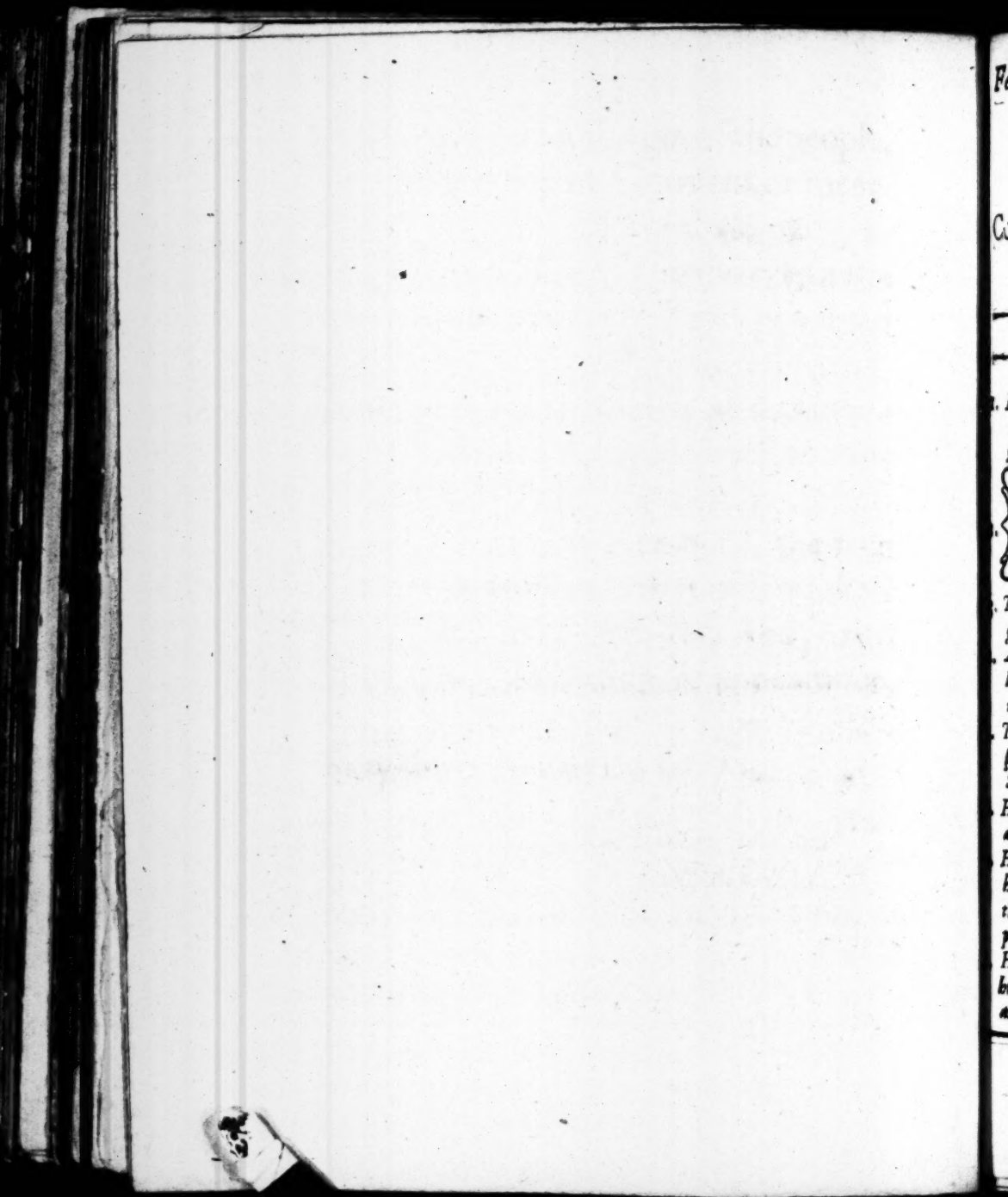
THOMAS PARKER

FINIS.











Febr. 20.

23 Numb. 4.

# Mercurius Veridicus.

Communicating such Intelligence as is brought to him,  
( which he conceives to be the plain truth ) without  
Favour or Flattery,

From Tuesday the 13. of February, to the 20. of the same. 1644.

Wherein is contained these Particulars;

1. His Majesties speech to the Councell concerning Peace, with their message to the Earle of Essex, about Propositions, with the Parliaments answer, and an Order drawne up for the confirming of the Consult of State.

2. The taking of Whitby by the Lord Fairfax, and therein one thousand five hundred souldiers, Townsmen, and Souldiers,

3. Forty ships which were riding in the Channell.

4. Five hundred Armes.

5. Besides, all their Ordnance, powder, and Ammunition.

6. The taking of the coale-pits at Newcastle by the Scots, and divers other passages, in the last mesage from thence.

7. A true Relation of the State of Gloucester, and how these brave souldiers with little losse withstood a mighty power, which fell upon a small party of them: neare Cheltenham.

8. The apprehending of the Bishop of Glocesters sonne, who having spent all his Estate to maintaine the Papists in armes against the Parliament, was sent up as Spy to Westminster.

9. How in the last action before Colonell Booths coming to London, he sent one a party which surpris'd one hundred of the enemies forces neare Beeston Castle.

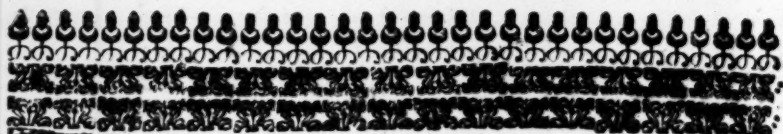
10. How Colonell Norton discovering two troops of the enemies horse neare Southampton, sent out a party against them, who slew and tooke prisoners eighty of the enemies forces, tooke one hundred and twenty armes, one hundred horse; and put the rest to flight.

11. How the enemy facing our Garrison, at Windsor with about one thousand five hundred, a party issued out against them, which pursued them to their quarters, and did good execution upon them.

L O N D O N,

Printed by Bernard Alsop, according to Order. 1644.





MERCURIUS, &c.

(The Witnesses have agreed)

# VERIDICUS:

*Id est, Vere Dicitur.* (For he must not lye.)

'And they have bound him to tell the plain truth  
without favour or flattery.

---

From Tuesday the 13. of February, to Wednesday the 20. of the same,  
1644.

---



He well acceptance of the great paines of  
this true Mercury, hath so encouraged  
his resolutions, that he is resolved to be  
the Kingdomes weekly Mercury, but as  
his name is *Veridicus*, fit for so plaine a  
teller of truth, so he doth still promise,  
to goe on to communicate it really,  
without favour or flattery.

Sir *Thomas Fairfax* still goes on against the Irish, but  
not blockt up Westchester, the Irish women he hath ex-  
changed for other prisoners, yet the enemy begin to gather  
head, and may doe some mischief; but that valiant *Sir Tho-  
mas* hath a vigilant eye,

The



The Parliament have spent much time about the Council of State, for the Ordinance of the House of Commons, hath passed the Lords House to be of force for a certaine time, during which no doubt there will be all meanes possibly used for Peace, and such Propositions framed, as will satisfie all the Protestant affected in the Kingdome, though at Oxford they have sent away the French Embassadour from mediating between the King and his Parl. as a Parliament.

Sir *John Gell* enlargeth his quarters about Derby, *Hastings* robbing and plundering Cavaliers are beaten from *VVilnferry*, and divers of that Countie are lately come in to him, so that Derby is now in a very good condition.

That Malignants may be fully convinced, how the enemy labours to introduce Popery, may easily appeare, not only by infamous souldiers that are Papists, but by placing great ones in places of greatest power, and trust; *Ormond* is not only made Marquesse, but Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the good service he hath done for the Popish Rebels of that nation; and he received the sword at Dublin Castle on Sunday *January* the twenty one, a fit agent for the Spanish faction, but it is voted out again by the Parliament.

The Earle of Antrim is going from Bristoll to Ireland again, to fetch over more Rebels; Tayler the water-poet, they say is gone from Oxford to Bristoll in his paper-boat, and intends to be a begging Fryer of the new consecrated Cloysters, there will shortly be a list of the Munks, Fryers, Nuns, and Abbots, &c. published.

The enemy drawes again towards Gloucester, and quarter about Easom, Cambden, Stow the old, Louborough, and those parts, to prevent the comming of the Ammunition that way, as also to stop supply of victuals: Prince *Rupert* marched toward Cheltenham, about six miles from Gloucester, with his strength of horses The valiant Governour of Gloucester



cester sent out a party against them; which although they were but as an handfull to such a numerous army; yet fought bravely with them, and with the losse of lesse then twenty men, slew and hurt many of the enemies, whose just number we cannot give an account of; seeing it remains only in the enemies account, which no doubt the lying Aulicus will either keep from us, or inform us wrong.

From the VVest it is certified, that Lyme is in a very good condition, and the enemy hath moved further from them.

Plimmouth is in some distresse, and it is wished that our forces may rather move VVestward, then to let them stay the hazard of releif by sea, the winds being a help so uncertaine.

The Earle of Newcastle, Generall *King*, and divers other, who would faine take shipping, are gone to Newcastle, and are in the town; and the Scots are very glad to heare of it, seeing they have besieged Newcastle, and so likely to take it.

The Lord *Fairfax* marched toward Whitby, a Haven Town in the farthest part of Yorkshire, with a very considerable Army, intending that if the enemy would not deliver up the town to storm it; for Whitby was a very strong Garrison of the Earle of Newcastles.

But the enemy considering in what condition they were, surrendred up the town to the Lord *Fairfax*, wherein were above five hundred Captaines, Lieutenants, Commanders, Officers, and common souldiers, besides (at the least) twenty of the Commission of Array, and almost one thousand inhabitants of the towne; all which delivered up the towne themselves to the Lord *Fairfax*, besides the forty ships which were there in the channell, and the Lord *Fairfax* seized on all their works, ships, powder, Ammunition: five hundred Armes, many barrells of powder, march, and other

Ammunition,



Ammunition, and traine of Artillery; and it is supposed at the least one hundred peece of Ordinance in the ships, and upon all the work : all which the Lord *Fairfax* hath seised on, for the use of the Parliament.

The Generall of the Kings Army, the Earl of Forth, hath sent again to his Excellency the Earle of Essex, with a pretence to treat about Propositions for peace, *viz.*

1. *That the former letters may be prosecuted.*
2. *That Master Fanshaw, and Master Offley, may treat at Westminster for Peace.*
3. *That a safe conduct may be granted to Master Fanshaw, and Master Offley, to come to Westminster, with Propositions from his Majesty.*

But in all this no acknowledgment of a Parliament at Westminster, and therefore the Parliament not thinking it fit to owne them, leave it to his Excellency, and the Council of State.

A party of our forces from Burlington, joyning with some of the reare of the Lord *Fairfaxes* forces, fell upon a party of the enemies forces neare Helperthorpe, and surprised of the enemies forces *February* the tenth, one Colonell, one Serieant Maior, three Captains, five Lieutenants, besides other Officers; and one hundred and forty common prisoners, and almost two hundred Armes, and were afterwards faced with another Regiment of horse, but being by our men discovered, they prepared to meet them, and addrested themselves for a skirmish, but the enemy having little list to meet them, faced about and fled.

*Biron* increaseth his number againe; about *VWestchester*; it is reported hee hath one thousand eight hundred horse, besides foot, and one thousand three hundred Rebels are newly landed from Ireland, added to his Army, and lye quartered about *VWestchester*.



Colonell *Booth* sent a party from Chester, that fell upon the enemies quarters, about Beeston Castle, and surpris'd a party of Colonell *Marrowes*, and Serjeant Major *Wardens* Regiment; and slew, and took prisoners, almost one hundred of them, the valiant Colonell *Booth* himselfe is since come to London.

But as our enemies are assisted with Popish Rebels from Ireland, so doe the Papists from other parts supply them with Armes and Ammunition, I heard two ships more are landed at Weymouth, but the County begins to grow weary of the Kings forces and wish they had never entertained them.

Two troops of the Lord *Hoptons* horses faced our garrison at Southampton, but that valiant Colonell *Norton* the Governour thereof, sent out a party which issued out upon them, and fired hot against them, the enemy seeing the valour of our men, began to face about, but many were wounded in their wheeling, fourscore of them were slaine, and taken prisoners, and the rest, which were but a poore number fled: but most of them left their Armes behind them, for our forces gained one hundred and twenty Armes, besides one hundred good horse, and other purchases.

Sir *Thomas Fairfax* hath besieged Brudenell house, where he made an onset against the towne, some say he hath taken it, others that the Lord *Biron* sent some of his Irish forces to releive it, and that our forces discovering the enemy: fell upon them, and have taken one hundred souldiers, five Captains, foure Colours, and ten ether Officers, and Commanders.

It is reported that the Lincolnshire forces in their march towards Sleaford, have surpris'd a troop of the enemies horse, and carried them away prisoners.

Another party of about eight hundred Irish of the Lord  
*Inbequeins*



*Inchequeens* Army are landed, all naturall Irish, such as the former that fortified at Dorchester; But Captaine *Bingham* having valiantly driven eight hundred of them out of Dorchester, that came over before; those that are last come over, I heare are gone to Bristol, where they have little list to stirre till they receive a blessing from their holy Fathers. theres for I heare that there be good store of them in that place, and feare not to be publick.

One remarkable passage of the Cavalliers cruelty may be seen, in an act of theirs, by *Harries* furies; who passing through a town, where *Edward Plummer* one of our souldiers being at a Farriers shop to shooe his horse, they fell upon him, and hewed him to pieces, a valiant act was it not; for a whole troop of horse-men to fall upon one poore souldier, who neverthelesse died valiantly, for he wounded their cheife Commander sorely, and others; besides three of them that he slew.

Ensigne *Smith* the Bishop of Glocesters sonne, was taken as a spye on Friday last, and sent to Newgate by Order from the Committees for Examinations, where was found about him, a Petition to the Kings most excellent Majesty, shewing, that he had spent so many hundreds of pounds in his Majesties service, besides so much land sold to supply his Majesty with mony; by reason whereof he had run himselfe out of all, and never could receive any pay, and therefore desired his Majesty to consider of a way to releive him; to which Petition it was subscribed, that there should be a way found to releive him.

There was also found about him his Commission for his Ensignes place.

He was found out lurking about Westminster, and being discovered, was brought before the Committee, and there examined; and committed as aforesaid.

That



That the Scots have taken Newcastle, there is no such message yet from thence (though very probable by this time it is) yet, thus much Letters to the Parliament do certifie; That some of their Works are taken, some of the Cole-pits, and that they have laid close Siege to it, and made severall onsets, *Feb. 14.* Generall *Lesley* expected his battering Peeces, and then to storm it to the purpose.

The Enemy faced our Garrison of Windsor on Munday last, with about 1500. men, what the designe was is not certain, but our men issued out of the Towne, and caused them to retreat back again, which occasioned a short skirmish. our forces having pursued the Enemy to their own quarters, rescued divers horses and kine, out of their hands, and restored them to their proper owners, except 12. Oxen, and that with the losse of 3. men, one of which brake away from them, and is since returned, one remains prisoner still, and the other is supposed to be dead: what losse the Enemy sustained is not yet known.

*His Majesties Speech to his Councell at Oxford concerning Peace.*

**M***Y Lords and Gentlemen,* I have hardly thus long forbore to give you thanks for the publike safety since your coming together, and first I thank you for your inclination to *Peace*, to which as my willingnesse or complying shewed the constancy of my endeavours in the best way for the publike good, so the *Rebels* by their scornfull rejecting your *Overtures* (as they have heretofore mine) have shewed their constancy in their way. Next, I must thank every one of you, for so cheerfully applying your selves to the maintainance and recruiting of my Army, which I hope God will so blesse, that thereby those *Enemies of Peace* shall have their due reward: And truly my Lords and Gentlemen, this alacrity of yours for providing for my Armie, doth please me in no consideration so much, as that it is the best way for *Peace*. But it is your prudent honour, and will be more to Posterity, that God hath made you instruments to defend your Sovereign and to preserve your Country, to see that Religion and Law to flourish, which you have rescued from the violence of *Rebels*; for which I hope in time to recompence every one of you: But if I shall not, here is one I hope will, in which he shall but perform my Commands, for I have no greater sadness for those who are my ill Subjects, then I have joy and comfort in your affections and fidelity. And so God prosper your Proceedings.

*FINIS.*



THE  
KINGDOMES  
Weekly Intelligencer.

SENT ABROAD  
To prevent mis-information.

From Wednesday the 14. of Febr. to Tuesday the 20. of Febr. 1644.

**I**Told you the last weeke, that the Rock upon which the Malignants here, and at Oxford endeavoured to split us, is since made firme, and maugre the opposition of Ladies and other persons of quality under hand, the honourable house of Peeres, have in a Parliamentary way approved of the reasons of the house of Commons, and concurred in all things in the setting of a Councell of State, consisting of the persons named in the last Intelligencer.

Who are to limit concerning their Treaties of Warre and Peace, as that (without the consent of both houses they are not to do it, though to order and direct the managing of the war they may, leaving the manner of the active party to my Lord Generall) if the Parliament gave any wayes have taken notice of the paper from Oxford: about Propositions of Peace, in regard it was directed to come to Westminister, but mentioning not to whom they would perhaps have given power to this Committee, in consideration of it



and present to the House their opinions.

But the result of that paper sent to my Lord Generall, was to desire his Excellency to acquaint the Scots Commissioners (without whose advice and knowledge the Parliament will not Treat of Peace with the Letter received from the Earle of *Forth*, dated at *Oxford* the 15. of *Febr.* 1643. which was to this purpose: viz.

That His Majestie is very sensible of the blood spilt, and the rather that it is done by persons of one and the same Religion (herein his Lordship is mistaken for the Parliament imployes no English Papists nor Irish Rebels) and therefore desires his Excellency to grant a safe conduct, to Master *Offley* and Master *Fansham* to come to Westminster (perhaps to *Purgatory* there) with propositions from His Majestie for Peace, still declining to acknowledge a Parliament at Westminster, which they shall do, or never have Peace with my content.

Informations being given to the house of Commons, that the Marquise of *Ormond* did still persist in his countenancing and employing the Irish Rebels, against the Parliament of England, and that he had also sent Letters to the Commanders of the British forces in *Wilt*, to oppose the National Covenant, as a seditious thing; thereupon the house of Commons in the name of the Commons of England accused this great person of high Treason, whose Apostacie makes him more odious, then any of his actions ever made him famous, for those very persons whom he fought against, as odious Irish Rebels and Papists he now esteems them his bolome friends, so they will joyne with him to destroy the true Protestants and Parliament of England, that for his former services sent him a Jewell, and now a Rope, and that justly, since he degenerates from mankind, and



and turnes sayage. a wilde Irish Rebells.

The Lord *Dungarvan*, that effeminate spirited Gentleman, who hath brought 700. naturall Irish and bloody Rebells over with him to *Bristol*, isto follow in the next place, to receive the like accusation, and (in time) a judgement for his base and unworthy deserting the Parliament, and adhering to the bloody Irish Rebells.

In regard the Malignants do give out that Sir *Tho. Fairfax* and Sir *William Brereton* are at variance, which they pretend to be the occasion of his coming up. I shall give you this account from a good hand, that Sir *William Brereton*, hath lately represented to the House of Commons the great and faithfull service Sir *Thomas Fairfax* hath done, and how reasonable he came to the reliefe of *Cheshire* and *Nantwich*, and how happy that County was in his advance thither. And that he further informed the house, that the Kings eye was more upon the subduing of that County, then of any other County in the Kingdom. First, he sent the Lord *Capell* (that great Cow stealer) against that County, who for want of Courage being unsuccessfull, then he sent Serjeant Major *Will.*, who being surprized by Colonell *Mitten*, sent the Lord *Byron* (to whom such a defeat was given, that he as also the Irish forces were utterly routed, and 1500. taken prisoners) That his Maestie is so sensible of that Countie advantage to him, that Prince *Rupert*, is gone in person by his Maesties commands to assist defeated *Byron*, that mercilesse villaine, that denied Quarter to the Lancashire men; But in his way he summoned, or rather (under penalty of enduring fire and sword) compelle the Countrey in *Worcestershire* to come in person, to march into *Shropshire*, he would faine gaine *Gloucester* to have *Severn* cleere that the ignorant Welch, and bloody Irish may ioyne together with more conveniency.

Now that you may discern, that this is sent out of a designe, not with a reall desire of Peace, for it came too late, the day after the Councell of State was seised, which they at *Oxford* hoped, by the seeming division about that, to enforce Propositions of Peace to increase the home distractions they fancied to be here.



I will give you *verbatim* a Copy of the Kings Speech, at Oxford few dayes before this Message, where he calls the Parliament Rebels, (and may that man be used as a Traitor and Rebelle that ever Treates for Peace with his Maiestie, till he recall those Spanish Declarations and Proclamations.) The Speech was as followeth:

His Majesties Speech to the Members of both Houses of Parliament at Oxford the 7. of February, 1643.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have hardly shud long forborne to give you thanks for the publique safety since your coming together, and first I thanke you for your inclination to Peace, to which as my willingness of complying shewed the constancy of my endeavours in the best way for the publique good, so the Rebels by their scornfull rejecting your Overtures (as they have heretofore mine) have shewed their constancy in their way: Next I must thanke every one of you, for so cheerfully applying your selves to the maintenance and recruiting of my Army, which I hope God will so blesse that thereby those Enemies of Peace shall have their due reward: And truly my Lords and Gentlemen this alacrity of yours in providing for my Army, doth please me in no consideration so much, as that it is the best way for Peace: But it is your prudent honour, and will be more to Posterity; that God hath made you instruments to defend your Sovereigne and to preserve your Country, so see that Religion and Law flourish, which you have rescued from the violence of Foes; for which I hope in time to recompence every one of you: But if I shall not, here is one I hope will, in which he shall but performe my Commands: for I have no greater sadnesse for those who are my ill Subiects, then I have joy and comfort in your affections and Fidelity.

The  
Prince.

And so God prosper your proceedings.

Suppose the King send Propositions for Peace, address'd to the houses of Parliament at Westminster, yet he will still have that to be a Parliament at Oxford (though a demy Parliament) in regard of the number; which the Parliament here must insist on, as no Parliament at Oxford, otherwise they must acknowledge themselves to be but a demy Parliament here. And this appears by his Majesties Message of the 24. of Jan. 1643. To the Members of the house of Commons Assembled at Oxford, upon occasion of a motion made by them to his Maiestie concerning their Priviledges.

His



His Maiestie alwayes intended, when he summoned the Members of both houses of Parliament to convene at *Oxford*, that they should enjoy all Priviledges due to them; And doth therefore declare. That he will to the utmost of his power, maintaine and defend those Priviledges, as Liberty of Speech, freedom from Arrests, and all other Liberties and Priviledges justly due to them, as Members of Parliament.

Munday the 14. of *Feb.* Letters came to the Parliament of the proceedings of the Scots Army, who have gained a Sconce, and the maine Outworks, with the losse of fourteen men, whereof a Captaine, Lejutenant, and a Serjeant of Col. the Lord *Lindsays* Regiment were slaine: Generall *Lesleys* son beat in fourteen Troopes of the Popish Army, into the Town againe: without the losse of a man, and took two of their men prisoners, who confessed the Marquisse of *Newcastle* was in Town, and that the Lord *Widdrington*, and Generall *King*, and Sir *Thomas Glemham* were there also, which will in part appeare by the Answer returned from the Towne: The Symmons and Answer being as followeth:

The Letter of the Committee of both Kingdomes, to the  
Towne of Newcastle,

To the Right Worshipfull, the Major, Aldermen, and Common Councell, and other the inhabitants of the Towne of Newcastle.

Right Worshipfull and loving friends,

Our appearance here in this posture, through mis-informations, and misunderstandings, may occasion strange thoughts in you. If we had opportunity of speaking together (which hereby we offer and desire) it is not impossible, that as we hold forth the same Ends, *The preservation of Religion, The Kings true honour and happin-esse, The pnblique Peace and Liberty of his Dominions*; so we might agree upon the same way to promote them: If you yeeld to this Motion, you shall finde us ready to do our parts therein; but if worse Councell take place with you, and all Parley be rejected, although thereby you will be unjust to your selves, yet we have reason to expect you should be so just to us, as to acquit us of the guilt of those manifold Inconveniencies and Calamities that may be the fruits of those forceable wayes you will thereby constraine us to. We desire your present Answer.

Subscribed the 3. of *Febr.* 1643. by the Warrant, and in the name of the Committees and Commissioners of both Kingdomes, by us

Your friends,

*Argyll, W. Argyne.*

The



The Answer of the Town of Newcastle to the Committee of both Kingdoms.

My Lord,

**W**E have received a Letter of such a nature from you, that we cannot give you any Answer to it more then this, that the Maiesties Generall being at this instant in the Town, we conceive all the power of Government to be in them. And were he not here, you cannot sure conceive us to be read in these Proceedings of yours, as to Treat with you for your satisfaction in these Particulars you write of, nor by any Treaty to betray a trust reposed in us, or forfett our Allegiance to His Maiesty, for whose honour and preservation, together with the Religion and Laws of this Kingdome, we intend to hazard our Lives and Fortunes, and so we rest,

Your servants,

John Morley, Mayor, a Projector in graine. Nicholas Cole, a fat Butcher son worth 1500. pounds per annum. Thomas Lyddell, a fat gut worth 1000. li. per annum. Lionell Maddison, an honest Roundhead, but maled. Alexander Davison, a crabbed Malignant worth 2000. pounds per annum. Henry Maddison, Robert Shaftoe, Ralph Grey, John Emerson, enforced to subscribe by threat. Marke Milbank, Francis Bowes, Francis Anderson, Ralph Cocke, Leonard Carr, Cutb. Carr, Vic. Henry Rowcastle, a Barber. Charles Clerk, a Brewer.

Subscribed by us the 2. of Febr. 1643. in the names of the Common Councell and the rest of the inhabitants of the Town of Newcastle.

If these Maiesties of Newcastle, had concluded their Letter with the first part of their Answer, that the Marquiss of Newcastle their Generall was there, and therefore they could give no positive Answer: it had been well.

But they desiring to forfeit their lives and estates, must needs engage all, by the second part of their Answer: a company of Cockscombes, all of Ralph Cockes Regiment.

After the valiant Scotch had gained the Sconee and out-works, they rested not there, but sent out a strong party and gained the Keeler or Lighters, and small boates, between Drilla and Newcastle, and made a bridge three miles above Newcastle towards Newburn over Tyne, and the 8. of this moneth, the grand Brigade of the Scotch Army were marching over to besiege Newcastle of the Southside, and as also to cut off all supplies from his Maiestie and the Irish Rebels his best beloved Subjects: so at this houre you have the invincible Popish Army of the North of England beleaguered in a small compasse, and cut off from all manner of reliefe: When this Atheistical Marquiss see the Scots so resolute, as when their pieces of battery were not damaged at Blinck Wooke, they stormed their workes and gained them, he

causer



hanged to be borne to the ground, and to other liues: wherein  
 a thousand of his liues; which distressed such crying and howling of  
 the poor inhabitants; that they were altogether by the eares in the Towne:  
 Then the Marquisse proceeded to the Town to sink five ships in the har-  
 bour, in regard there was no possibility to send to sea the ships laden with  
 the treasure and goods in the Towne, in regard seven Parliament ships lay at  
 the harbour mouth, but the Townsmen protested against it; as destructive  
 to all trade, which sate forever in the Towne.

Then this Marquisse proceeded to fire the Cole pits, which are Coun-  
 trol of warre on the Island on, and surrounded by the seas, the full of the  
 Boats the night before: There are 4000. foot in the Towne, and 1500.  
 horse, who in ten dayes will serve for hay and bates: They have beene be-  
 sieged from the 8. to the 20. of February dayes, so by the next doubt not,  
 to hear *Newcastle* and *Bathoricks*, is our own, I mean the Parliaments  
 and by consequence the North of England.

You may the better conceive the North is almost regained by the won-  
 derfull successe of the Lord of *Fairfax*, who hath enlarged his quarters twen-  
 ty miles towards *Doncaster*, and by a Party of horse commanded by that va-  
 liant Gentleman, Colonell, Sir *William Constable*, hath driven Sir *Hugh*  
*Clunbury* out of *Sturton* Towne, into the Castle, which caused such an o-  
 peration with the inhabitants of the Port of *Whitby*, as that they revolted to  
 the Parliament, and seized of Sir *Hughes* great house and Fort on the high  
 Cliffe, disarmed his Garrison, and keeps it for the Lord *Fairfax*, who hath  
 sent two hundred horse to keep that place.

This Gallant Colonell, Sir *William Constable*, retired not here, but ad-  
 vanced towards *Fairfax*, and took up one of the greatest quarters horse *Mal-*  
*ton*, who hath a house of 1500. foot, and a hundred horse, and a herd Quar-  
 ters, where there was little hundred foot, and fifteen Troops of horse, all  
 put in order to charge: Sir *William Constable* with twelve Troops of horse,  
 charged them, routed them, and took these prisoners following, on the tenth  
 of Feb. 1643, Lieutenant Colonell *Washington*, Maior *Gray*, Capitaine *Jo-*  
*Vauasor*, Capitaine *Newstead*, Capitaine *Witnoll*, Capitaine *Corsefield*, Cap-  
 itaine Lieutenant *Tuffin*, three Lieutenants of horse, five Cornets, three  
 Quartermasters, and two Corporalls, two Tonnages, and Minder, one hun-  
 dred seventy five Troopers, and three hundred horses.

So you see how the Lord *Fairfax* is almost Master of the East riding of  
 Yorkshire, If Sir *Thomas Fairfax* were disingaged of the preserving of  
 Cheshire, all Yorkshire would submit to him, or he in a short time com-  
 pell them, for the great Marquisse is so besieged as past helpe.

There



The Answer of the Town of Newcastle to the Communes of both Kingdoms.

My Lord,

**W**E have received a Letter of such a nature from you, that we cannot give you any Answer to it more then this, that the Maiestie General being at this instant in the Town, we conceive all the power of Government to be in him. And were he not here, you cannot surely conceive us to sit read in these Proceedings of yours, as to Treat with you for your satisfaction in these Particulars you write of, nor by any Treaty to betray a trust reposed in us, or forfeit our Allegiance to His Maiesty, for whose honour and preservation, together with the Religion and Laws of this Kingdom, we intend to hazard our Lives and Fortunes, and so we rest,

Your servants,  
John Morlay, Mayor, a Proiecter in graine. Nicholas Cole, a fat Butchers son worth 1500. pounds per annum. Thomas Lyddell, a fat pig worth 2000. li. per annum. Lionell Maddison, an honest Roundhead, but maled. Alexander Davison, a crabbed Malignant worth 2000. pounds per annum. Henry Maddison, Robert Shaftoe, Ralph Grey, John Emerson, enforced to subscribe by threat. Marke Milbank, Francis Bowes, Francis Anderson, Ralph Cocke, Leonard Carr, Cutb. Carr, Vis. Henry Rowcastle, a Barber. Charles Clerk, a Brewer.

Subscribed by us the 2. of Febr. 1643. in the names of the Common Councill and the rest of the inhabitants of the Town of Newcastle.

If these Maiesties of Newcastle, had concluded their League with the first part of their Answer, that the Marquisse of Newcastle their Generall was there, and therefore they could give no positive Answer: it had been well.

But they desiring to forfeit their lives and estates, must needs engage all, by the second part of their Answer: a company of Cockscombes, all of Ralph Cockers Regiment.

After the valiant Scotch had gained the Scorne and out-works, they rested nothere, but sent out a strong party and gained the Keels of Lighters, and small boates, between Brills and Newcastle, and made a bridge three miles above Newcastle towards Newburne over Tyne, and the 8. of this month, the grand Brigade of the Scotch Army were marching over to besiege Newcastle of the Southside, and as also to cut off all supplies from his Maiestie and the Irish Rebels his best beloved Subjects: so at this houre you have the invincible Popish Army of the North of England beleaguered in a small compasse, and cut off from all manner of reliefe: When this Atheisticall Marquisse see the Scots so resolute, as when their pieces of battery were not aimed at Blinck Wooke, they stormed their workes and gained them, he

causer



raised to be burnt to the ground, and gate, and two other houses: wherein  
 a hundred and twenty killed, which occasioned such crying and howling of  
 the poor inhabitants, that they were altogether by the eares in the Towne:  
 Then the Marquisse proposed to the Town to sink five ships in the har-  
 bour, in regard there was no possibility to send to sea the ships laden with  
 the treasure and goods in the Towne, in regard seven Parliament ships lay at  
 the harbour mouth, but the Townsmen protested against it, as destructive  
 to all trade, which till forever had the Towne.

Then the Marquisse proposed to fire the Cole pits, which at a Coun-  
 cill of warre was refused on, but performed by the Boats full of the  
 Boats the night before: There are 4000. foot in the Towne, and 1500.  
 horse, who in ten dayes will serve for hay and hares: They have beene be-  
 sieged from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 20. of Feb. 12. dayes, so by the best doubt not,  
 to hear *Newcastle*, and *Bathorpricks*, is our own, I mean the Parliaments  
 and by consequence the North of England.

You may the rather conceive the North is almost regained by the won-  
 derfull success of the Lord of *Fairfax*, who hath enlarged his quarters twen-  
 ty miles towards *Doncaster*, and by a party of hisse commanded by that va-  
 liant Gentleman, Colonell, *Sir William Constable*, hath sent Sir *High*  
*Chibley* out of *Doncaster* Towne into the Castle, which was full in o-  
 peration with the inhabitants of the Port of *Whitby*, at that they revolted to  
 the Parliament, and seized of Sir *Hughes* great house and Port on the high  
 Clift, disarmed his Garrison, and keeps it for the Lord *Fairfax*, who hath  
 sent two hundred horse to keep that place.

This Colonell *Constable*, *Sir William Constable*, retired not here, but ad-  
 vanced towards *Doncaster*, and put a party of his enemies quarters there *Mil-*  
*ton*, where there was a little hundred foot, and some Troopes of horse, all  
 put in order to charge: *Sir William Constable* with twelve Troops of horse,  
 charged them, routed them, and took these prisoners following, on the tenth  
 of Feb. 1643, Lieutenant Colonell *Washington*, Major *Gray*, Capitaine *Jo:*  
*Vavafer*, Capitaine *Newsham*, Capitaine *Winnell*, Capitaine *Corsefield*, Cap-  
 itaine *Leintenant Tiffin*, three Lieutenants of horse, five Cornets, three  
 Quartermasters, three Corporalls, two Trumpeters, two Minors, one hun-  
 dred seventy five Troopers, and three hundred horses.

So you see how the Lord *Fairfax* is almost Master of the East riding of  
 Yorkshire, If *Sir Thomas Fairfax* were disingaged of the preserving of  
 Cheshire, all Yorkshire would submit to him; or he in a short time com-  
 pell them, for the great Marquisse is so besieged as past helpe.

There



There is also more good news come to Towne for ever since his Majestie called the Irish Rebels that publickly proclaimed they had his Commission to begin the Rebellion and for which to this day never he reproved them, loving Subjects hath never prospered, nor ever shall so long as his Majesties Rebels, in his bosome, at his Table, and in his Armes.

Captaine *Swanley* hath regained *Milford Haven*, and beaten back six of the twelve ships that were coming over with Rebels from Ireland, who have landed a part of two Regiments at *Beaumarise*.

For whose safe conduct a Regiment of horse was sent from *Rupert*, but Colonell *Mitton* fell on them, routed them, and took sixty horse, besides men and Armes, besides two of Sir *Richard Fleetwoods* sons, Commanders in that Regiment.

The taking of the Lord *Breereton* and 100. Souldiers, and another Garrison by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and Colonell *Kudgley*, I leave to better Relations.

For the Answer by the Trumpeter, the Parliament takes no notice of it, in regard they were not mentioned in it, neither do the Scots Commissioners for they Treat with none but the Parliament, his Excellency therefore (as it is conceived) intends to send this Answer, that if the persons designed to come with Propositions addressed to the two houses of Parliament at Westminster, they shall have a safe conduct for his Excellency (as all Christians is desirous of peace with truth) is otherwise to be taken as Spies.

Printed according to Order for

G. B. and R. W.

A B

The S

Also, t

100. Office  
1000. Sail  
40. Ships  
Good store

Feb. 2



London



# A FULL RELATION<sup>25</sup>

*By* *Scottish* *Army* *of* *the* *North*  
The Scots besieging Newcastle, and their  
taking the Glasse houles, and other Forts,  
With a List of the chief Malignants in the Town.

Also, the Victorious Lord Fairfax his taking of  
Whitby, where he surprized;

500. Officers and Soldiers.  
1000. Sailors and Inhabitants.  
40. Ships in the Channell.  
Good store of Powder.

500. Armes.  
20. Commissioners of Array.  
All their traine of Artillery.  
100. Peece of Ordnance.

1643. The Town and Forts of Newcastle. 1643.



London, Printed by Bernard Alsop, according to Order. 1644



# A FULL RELATION

The Court of the City of London, and the

Commons of the City of London, in

Parliament assembled, have

Resolved, That the

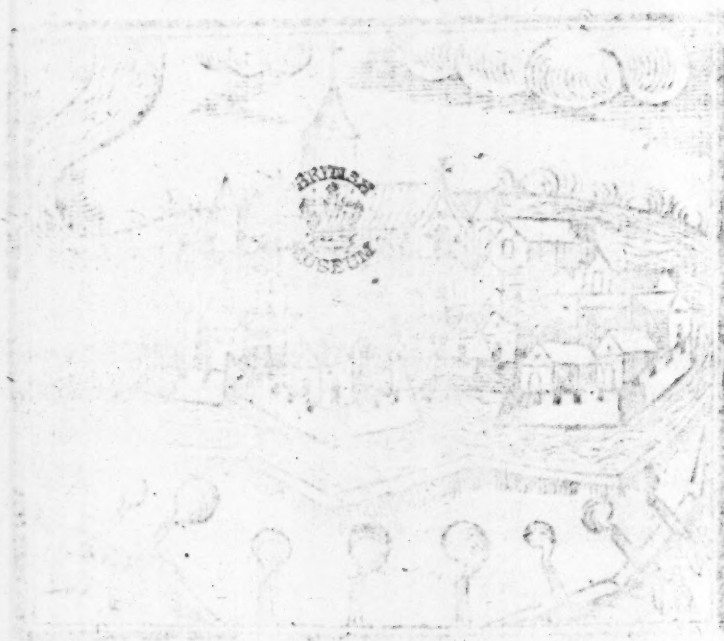
Sum of

£100,000 be

applied to

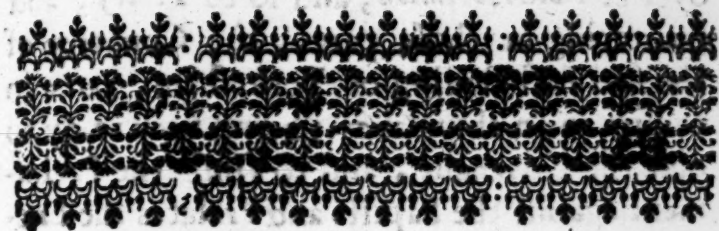
the purchase

of the



Printed by James Johnson, Stationer, in the Strand.





THE  
VICTORIOUS  
LORD  
FAIRFAX

HIS

Surprizing of *Whitby* in *Tork shire*, with the  
men, Armes, Ammunition, Ships and Ordnance;  
*with divers other particulars thereof.*



Y Lord *Fairfax* having taken  
*Burlington Bay*, the farthest Ha-  
ven Towne in the East-Riding  
of *Yorkeshire*, and placed a  
Garrison for the Parliament in  
it; he marched from thence  
into the North-Riding, and having passed  
A 2 over



over at *Pottersbrimton*, and so to *Terley*, and quartering in those parts, the Countrey of the said East-Riding of *Yorkeshire*, came in to him in an abundance; being very ready to take the Covenant, and to assist the Parliament against the Papists and Prelates the Enemies thereof.

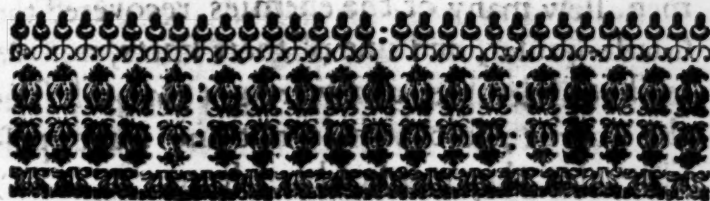
So that the Lord *Fairfax* marched toward *Whitby*, a Haven Town in the farthest part of *Yorkeshire*, with a very considerable Army; intending that if the Enemy would not deliver up the Town, to storm it; for *Whitby* was a very strong Garrison of the Earle of *Newcastles*.

But the Enemy considering in what condition they were, surrendered up the Towne to the Lord *Fairfax*, wherein were above five hundred Captaines, Lieutenants, Commanders, Officers, and common Soldiers; besides (at the least) twenty of the Commission of Aray, and almost a thousand Sailers and inhabitants of the Town; all which have delivered up the Town, and joyned themselves with the Lord *Fairfax*; besides forty ships which were then in the Channell.

Also the North Riding of *Yorkeshire* was



Also the Lord *Fairfax* seized on all their Works, Ships, Powder, Ammunition, five hundred Armes, many Barrells of Powder, match, and other Ammunition, and traine of Artillery; and it is supposed, at the least a hundred Peece of Ordnance in the Ships and upon the Workes; all which the Lord *Fairfax* hath seized on for the use of the Parliament.



*A Relation of the taking of the Workes at Newcastle by the Scots; with divers other Passages concerning the Siedge, and an onset by them made upon the Town.*

**T**He Earle of Newcastle (it seemes.) foresaw the danger he was in; and how probable it was that he might by all likelihood lose, since not onely the Lord *Fairfax* increased his strength; but our Brethren of  
Scot-



*Scotland* also were so near him : and therefore the Earle of *Newcastle*, Generall King, and divers others of the chiefeſt Commanders went into *Newcastle*, it is ſuppoſed, to try if they can eſcape away by Sea ; but our Brethren of *Scotland* are very glad to hear that they are there, for they have layd cloſe Siedge to it ; and making an onſet upon them, beat upon their Workes, and with the loſſe of onely 14. men. ſlew many of the enemies, recovered the Glaſſe-houſes, and one of their Forts, not the leaſt conſiderable, and were got on both ſides the Towne ; ſo that it is not any wayes poſſible, that they can hold out long.

Our Brethren of *Scotland* are quartered about *Morpeth*, *Ogle-Caſtle*, *Seton*, *Prude* ; and as many as well can, lye before *Newcaſtle*.

The Scots ſent forth a party, which with ſome Boates made as a Bridge over the River at *Newcaſtle*.

One Brigade of Horſe and Foot, and Dragoons, with ſome Ordnance, are marching towards *Durham*, and a party of them are to ſtay on the South ſide of *Newcaſtle*, in the  
Biſho-



Bishopricke, to secure the Coale Pits on that side, and to keep the Enemy from firing them.

In the taking of the *Shelds* there is no great difficulty, and *Tinmouth* Castle will be forced to yeild up, when *Newcastle* is taken. The Earle of *Warwicks* Ships lye before *Tinmouth*, to keep in the malignant Ships.

So that now we may see a plaine demonstration of Gods blessing, since the taking of the Covenant; there is no more now between the Lord *Fairfax* and our Brethren of *Scotland*, save only the Bishopricke of *Durham*; for *Whitby*, which the Lord *Fairfax* hath taken, is adjacent to the hithermost part of the Bishoprick, and *Newcastle* at the further part adjacent to the Country of *Northumberland*: so that between them it is not forty miles. The City of *Durham* it selfe being just in the mid way: which when they hear that *Newcastle* is taken, can have little hopes to build upon to stand out against the two Armies.

By this time there is no doubt but *Newcastle* is in the hands of the Scots, it being a fortnight since the Messenger that brought this Message left them in this condition.

The



The Earle of Newcastle Ieing that how he  
can do no more mischief in that Country,  
hath fired and burnt down (as it is supposed)  
nigh an hundred houses, and all the goods of  
so many poor families in the Suburbs of New-  
castle; notwithstanding the cryes of many  
poor widowes and fatherlesse children, that  
begged of him with teares, to refrain from  
the doing thereof.



A List of the Names of the chiefe Ma-  
lignants in Newcastle.

Earle Newcastle.  
Lord Widdrington.  
Vic. Carre.  
L. Gray.  
Sir Thomas Glenham.  
Major Morlay.  
John Emerson.  
Henry Rowcastle.  
Charles Clarke.  
Ralph Cocke.

Robert Sherston.  
Nicholau Coole.  
Thomas Lyddell.  
Lionel Madison.  
Alexander Davison.  
Marke Milbanke.  
Francis Bower.  
Francis Anderson.  
Henry Maddison.  
Leonard Carre.

FINIS.



## Mercurius Anglicus.

OR,

## A Post from the North:

Communicating his In-  
telligence to the Kingdome  
for the satisfaction of the  
PEOPLE.

From Tuesday the 13. of February, till Tuesday the 20. 1643.

Tuesday the 13. of Feb.

Gentlemen,

**O**Nce more the Post salutes you in a tumultuary discourse, for he is not afraid of your acceptance: at his first arrivall, though by reason of some interruption at certaine Stages, you were prevented of his last weekes Novelties, and Newcastle. least through uncertaine Information, his absence in this kinde would prove prejudiciall; he hath thought good to make use of this improper fraction of time, to let you know what our advertizements are from severall places of choicest concernment; In declaring whereof, hee vowes to be so cleare from partiality, that hee will impart nothing in this nature, but that which comes from sure hands, and so farre from wronging you, or the parties from whom he hath his dispatches, (by wresting the sence of the matter in a sophisticall discourse) that hee will not stay to fort his letters, but rather chuse promixtiously to impart them as they offer themselves to his hands, which being now in the packet, presents to his eye as an Imprimis to this weeks Intelligence. The last newes out of his

A true rela-

tion of taking

of one of the

bulworkes at

Newcastle.

The Earle of

Newcastle,

Gen. King, &

Sir Thomas

Glenham be-

ing besieged

in the Town,

the number of

men that hath

bin slaine, &

what strength

Torke is in the town.

B



*Yorke*, from whence we are certainly informed, that this weeke, that valiant and religious Gentleman, *Sir William Constable* with a party of horse beate up the enemies Quarters neare *Scarborough*, where was a Regiment of their horse, and after about halfe an houres fight *Sir William Constable* tooke

tooke	}	1. Collonell.	}	30. Inferiour Officers.
		1. Lieutenant Colonel,		300. Horse & furniture.
		5. Capitaines.		165. Souldiers.

One thing more is remarkeable in this businesse, that another Regiment of the enemies horse being quartered within two or three miles, haſt-  
ned to give reliefe to the first, and were valiantly encountred by *Sir William*, who slew ten of them, and tooke 12. of them prisoners, forcing the residue of them to retreat, with the losse of many of their armes which they threw away, that their flight might be performed with the more dexterity and speed, the prisoners and horse taken, as aforesaid, were carried to *Hull*, where the horse and furniture will be a Seasonable benefit to the King and Parliament, and the Earl of *Newcastle*, though deeply possessed with an Idolatrous, Jesuiticall, blind, Diabolicall, and Blood-thirsty zeale, beginning to discern by the neare conjunction of the Northern Planners, and their present aspect, that his day begins to decline, and fearing that ere long his Popish army should with terror cry out with the *Caldeans*, (in another case) in their battell march, that the shadows of the night is spread over them,) hath drawne his forces together neare *Yorke*, and is himselfe gone to *Newcastle*, and the Parliament hath very lately received intell gence from the Lord *Fairfax*, signifying that hee is in a good condition, and hath considerable forces, the Countrey adhering so well to him, that his greatest want is of armes, which no doubt but he shall be supplied with, and that he will give as good an account of his actions as formerly he hath done, when by his valour and courageous acts hee proclaimed his fidelity to the world.

Here should I unfold unto you the effect of our intelligence concerning the Scots proceeding in the North, but because some remarkable passages from other places, first crave your attention, I shall refer that to Mondayes discourse.

*Wednesday the 21.*

**I**T is said of the ancient *Romans*, that they had so long accustomed themselves to a fordid kind of living, that they thought it not any shame, the



the papists and popish faction in armes against the Parliament, have so long accustomed themselves in plundering, pillaging, killing and destroying his Majesties good Subjects, that they are not ashamed now to bring over hither to aide them in their wicked enterprizes, the blood-thirsty Rebels of Ireland, and they like the Lord *Danes* must be made governors of the free borne Subjects of *England*, for we are informed that the English garrison that was in *Bristol*, and other places where the *Irish* rebels are come in, are to be drawn out into the field, and the *Irish* are thought the fittest persons to keep places of greatest importance, but as it is observed that the enemy never had any successe in any thing since their coming over, so in all probability it will be a principall meanes to unite the hearts and affections of all *English* men that are not obstinately blinded, as it hath already been an occasion to unite and draw together a very considerable army of *English* and *Scots*, to the number of about 30000. in *Ireland*, for the remnant of the Protestants that were left, truly weighing & considering how prejudiciall both to their estates, liberties, and religion, the cessation of armes is not only to that Kingdom, but to the Subjects of *England*, and that the Rebels having gotten the possession of their Lards and goods, burnt their houses, and killed their wives and children, must by this cessation enjoy all their estates, and the Protestants left remediless.

It was this weeke informed to the Honourable house of *Parliament*, by a gentleman of quality that came out of *Ireland*, that there be of *English* and *Scots* at least 30000. which have entered into a Covenant together to withstand the rebels, and if they can be but furnished with necessaries for three months, they will all sacrifice their lives in that just and law-



full warre, which businesse being well accepted of by the house, and taken into further consideration, for their better ayde and assistance it is probable that this army will be ready to draw into the field, and the Rebels thereby prevented for comming over into *England*, and if upon an impeachment of high Treason drawne up by the *Parliament* against the Earle of *Ormond*, he be found guilty, a time may come to bring him to condigne punishment.

*Thursday the 15.*

How the proceedings at *Oxford* tends to the Liberty of the Subject, and the Promotion of the Protestant Religion, appears by the calling of an *Anti-Parliament* ( the *Parliament* which his Majesty hath given his Hand and Seale to sitting and undissolved ) the late *Proclamation* to prohibit all persons upon paine of death for comming away from *Oxford* ( whereby the whole City is become worse than a prison ) the comming over of the Irish, and Prince *Rupert's* bringing 7 men prisoners at one time from *Broadway* to *Oxford* ( of which, mention was made at my first writing ) where they are deteyned without any cause shewed, until they pay 20. li. apiece, which is thought to bee more than some of them are worth, which actions are likely to take the better rooting, for that one of the Popish Faction ( having a place of chiefest trust in the Kingdom ) delivered a Speech saying, that such was his Majesties Right and Prerogative over the Estates and persons of the Subject, that they were merely at the Kings wil and pleasure, and for his owne part, he was so deeply possitised with this opinion, that he conceived if his Majesty commanded that he had, even to the very stick in his hand, he was bound to part with it, which words were delivered upon some default of payment of some heavy Taxes laid upon the people, farre greater than they were able to bear,

For the maintaining of these and the like Liberties, the Conventicle at *Oxford* are not yet agreed what course to take, but the moderate Faction have often moved, that a Message might be sent to the *Parliament* for an Accommodation, which those of the Spanish Faction would not heare of, and thus being in a Dilemma, we heare Prince *Rupert* is marched from Court



Court with his blade new scoured, and doubtlesse if his hap be to ingage his Forces, he wil shew himselfe no lesse valourous then the Lord *Craford* did at *Alton*.

The newes out of *Warwickshire* is, that a partie of horse went from *Warwick* to *Ston* of the old, and tooke one Colonel, and some other prisoners, and many horse, amongst which were two of more than ordinary stature and goodnesse, being valued at a hundred pounds apiece.

*Fryday.*

This day was a Conference of both Houses of *Parliament* in the painted Chamber, which was managed by the Earle of *Manchester*, the substance whereof was this. The Honourable House of Peeres taking into consideration the many differences and opinions that are in points of Religion, desired that both Houses might joyn together in sending to the Assembly of Divines to hasten them in the settling of the Church Government, with all the convenient speed that may be. And in the meane time the Lord Major of the City of *London* should be desired that special care may be taken that none doe preach either publicly or privately, but such as are Licensed and Authorized thereunto. Another motion was for the joyning in an Ordinance for the Recruiting of his Excellencies, the Lord Generals Army.

From *Alisbury* in the County of *Buckingham*, wee are informed that since the late treacherous designe for the betraying that Towne into the hands of the Enemy, they have not approached neere unto it, there is in the Towne two Regiments of Foot, and two Troopes of Horse, and about 500 horse and dragoners are at *Admondsham*, 9 miles on this side *Alisbury*, so that now they are settling a course for sending forth a strong partie of horse every day to scoure the Country, and keep the Enemies Scouts in their owne quarters, which wil be a great easeto the County, which hath been often plundered and robbed by them.

This day 6 Waggon's laden with Ammunition went from *London* to *Cambridge* for provision for the Earle of *Manchester's* Forces, and it is thought that the Earle of *Manchester* ( who is now in *London* ) goes downe in his owne person within these few daies.

A 3

*Saterday*



Saturday the 17.

A Letter was this day communicated to the *Parliament* by his Excellency the Earle of *Essex* (which came from *Oxford*) Signed by the Earle of *Forth*, and sent to his Excellency) in pursuance of the former letter which was signed by the *Prince* and Duke of *Yorke*, &c. but no notice taken of the *Parliament* therein, yet a clause was added to this effect. That a safe Conduct may be granted to Mr. *Offley* and Mr. *Fanshaw*, to come with propositions from his Majesty concerning an Accommodation; wherupon the *Parliament* could not take any particular knowledge thereof any further than was imparted to them by his Excellency, and therefore the said Business was referred to the State Committee to consult of the same on Munday following, and if that Honourable Assembly thinke fit that a safe Conduct shal be sent, no doubt, but the *Parliament* wil condescend thereunto.

Sir *Willim Waller's* Forces are as yet in their quarters about *Arundel* and *Chichester*, and the Trained Bands that went from *London*, at *Petworth*, a Garrison of Colonel *Norton's* men are likewise in *Comdrey House* neere *Medhurst*, five miles from *Petworth*, wee are informed also that the *Hoptonians*, because they would not be thought to be in so weake a condition (as indeed they are) have made some approaches againe (from *Winchester*) neere *Alton*, and have given some Alarmes to *Medhurst* and *Petworth*, but dare not make any attempt upon our Quarters, which makes our men think this the longest quarter in the year, because the unseasonableness of the weather doth as yet prevent the accomplishment of their desires to encounter with the Enemy.

Monday



*Munday the 19.*

BY expresse from the Scots Army, wee are certified that General *Lesly* hath made an onser upon the Enemies workes at *Newcastle*, and that he hath taken one of their workes on the West-side of the Towne where the Mil stood, and made a Bridge over the River with boates, whereby (as wee are informed) they have girt the Towne about, and stopped al passages out and in to the same, the skirts or out-houles were burnt by the Enemy, who lost at this assault 12. men, and notwithstanding the false reports of the malignants, who have given out a report that the Scots had a far greater losse, we are certainly informed that they lost not above 4 men, and in the Towne is the Earle of *Newcastle*, General *King*, and Sir *Thomas Glemham*, the strength that they have in the Towne (as we are credibly informed) is 14 Troopes of Horse, and 3 Regiments of Foot, which it is thought by this time are al prisoners to the Scots.

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*Printed for T. B. according to Order.*

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# The Spie,

## Communicating Intelligence

### from Oxford.

From Tuesday the 13. of February, to the 20. of February.

**A**Ulicus hath the impudence to say our *Spie* was hanged last week. I must confesse, I cannot much blame him, if he spit up all his venome against such a vexatious *Wagge*: For the *Toade* is much troubled, and this week he swels full of lying revenge, into the tedious dimension of two whole sheets, to the great expence of *Small-Beer-invention*. But this *Rebell in print*, speaks as he and his Clergie Copelmates would have it: For our *Spie* was faine to keep very close this last voyage, and sneak out now and then in the twilight, because that a Trumpeter had made proclamation, That if any man or Woman could bring any tale or tidings of a *Spie* in a blew coat, &c. Indeed, at my first journey, I was in a blew coat, like a fool as I was, which coloured habit of all others, they gaze at with seorne, and so every mans eye being upon mee, I came at last to be suspected, and hated: For you must know, that in *Oxford*, their *Founders* at first, meant that they should alwayes go in blew gownes, like honest, meek *Almes-men*; then humility was the badge of an *University*: But since they corrupted themselves into competition with Silks, and Wenches, and *Ld. Keepers sonnes* came to *Fellowships*, which first were in being for education of poore Schollers, *Aulicus Berkenhead*, and the rest of his Brethren of *All-Soules*, cry out,

D

Heresie,



*Heresie and Treachery in blew; persecution, fire, and faggot against blew.* I could wish that the Honorable Parliament would consider this abuse of the severall Colledges, and bring them down when occasion serves, though not into *Blow*, yet plain coats; and hereafter place such in a: would be contented to live according to the true intention of their Statutes.

Notwithstanding this Proclamation, I resolved to change my blew coat into such a habit as I thought would render me least suspected: And first I got me a cast-cloak for money of a fat Parsons serving-man, a black one of the largest size, exceeding heavy; but the fellow told me it was his Master's Summer-cloak, and but a light weare to him, for he had for above these twenty yeers carried three Steeples upon his shoulders: To this I added a Cassock, and a Pillow underneath that I might belly for my profession, and to blesse my selfe, and designe the better, I most devoutly fastned my Leviticall Belt, with a most Canonically, superstitious knot: Next, on goes my *Damnee* band, and afterwards I to the Barbers, where I most happily met with a fellow which had served an apprenticeship to the Cardinals Cut, who most officiously innovated my beard according to *Canterbury* his Canon for the regulating of *Excrementals*, derived from the Picture of *Poule*; a most reverend, antique cut, according to the fashion of old *Rome* as well as new *Rome*: Thus commodated, I ventured (as well I might) to the Court, and entered there as bold as a Lion, and wanted nothing now but *Popey* to be a Privy-counsellor among the Jesuites, and so come to know all: But I beleieve I shall tell you enough by and by, in the meane time I must awhile chastise *Aulicus* for his impudence.

*Sirrah, you Reboll!* Is it not as fitting that *Jack Cade* should make Lords and Knights; as that now some *Jacks* should be made Lords and Knights? But we will pardon you, the Court is somewhat unfurnished with Hangings: Let them stand to dresse it up for awhile: Pretty Court-Arras! Well, when the height is worne away, *Gregory* shall mine *Broker*.

*Aulicus* hath Strange Intelligence; He tells us that *Sir William Waller*, *Sir Thomas Barrington*, and *Sir Walter Earle* are voted to be *Barons* for their good service done to the Common-wealth, but saies, they will be ridiculous to posterity, who shall see them acted on the Stage: I hope *Aulicus*, one day to see them *Barons*, and then I suppose their *Baronries* will be more lasting, and precious in the eyes of posterity, than some of your *Earldomes* bestowed in lieu of preposterous Knight-service, and one more particularly, for night—

And



And if the Stage, *Aulicus*, be revive'd againe, I make no question but some body will, to make your worship pleasant, second *Ben. Johnson*, and perfect his imperfect play of *Isabell* and *Mortimer*. A pretty story for a *Paralel*! Great pity it is not finished.

He tells us of our praising of men, They had better be prest by us, *Aulicus*, then have their *Estates* prest by *Preogative*, and their *Consciences* with *Popery*.

In every Pamphlet he hath about at the *French Ambassadors Packets*, and now he mentions the *Mauvaisers* second complaint, and that he expressed great sence of injury—. So he did in my hearing, against that *Samaritan Gallimafric*, *Goring*, that medley of *English*, *French*, and *Spanish* Iniquity: The last week, *Aulicus*, hee went for *France* to cast out the Devil. But what witty Varkets are your Schollers to make *Latin Songs* upon him! I wonder so much Wit could be spared out of thy Pamphlet: It would have filled a page better than *Master Marshalls Sermon*, and have saved thee a great deale of labour, and done us a pleasure: But because thou shalt see we have some Intelligence, I will set downe part of the learned Carch as it came to my hands.

*Abi ab Oxonio tu Mounfier, tu Mounfier,*

*Abi ab Oxonio tu Mounfier,*

*Nam Dominus Goringus*

*In spight of thee will bring us*

*More money for the Jewels of the Crown Sir.*

I have no more of it *Aulicus*, prethee do us the contrarie to give us the whole next week: for I like the concerted mixture of *Latin* and *English* extremely.

He tells us, our Souldiers in *Seafford* got the figure of our Saviours body carved in wood, and makes a pittifull story how it was used with bobbing it on the nose, and mocking—. Alas poore thing, did they wrong it, and misuse it! *Salomon* found out the true mother of the child by the yerning of her bodiels when it was to be divided. So may we perceive that the *Fathers* and *Mothers*, and *favourers* of *Idolatri* are now at *Oxford*, when they thus pay the destruction of an *Idoll*.

He saies that this done to the Image was in open defiance of the Sonne of God. This indeed is true *Popes Divinity*, a branch of *Bellarmines Rock*, an *Italian Ship* which was coming sairely on the whole Kingdome, being translated by the Reverend Gardiner of *Canterbury* into *Oxford* loyle, where it thrived wonderfully, and as you may perceive by this, took deep rooting; and of late since



the Iesuites sell to planting and watering, it flourisheth exceedingly.

He is much troubled that Mr. *Cornelius Holland* should enjoy the chief place about the young Princes at *St. Iames*. Thus *Aulicus* envies every one that is not of his religion: But who hath the chief place about the Princes at *Oxford*? Does not *Duppa* the Old *Negro-mancer*, enchant their young braines with his smooth Exorcismes, and teach them to spell and read nothing but prerogative, and pray altogether tyranny; that *Crownes*, and *Miters* are coordinate by mutuall dependance, that *Episcopacie*, *Altars*, *Organs*, are all Principles of Religion? And that of all Religions *Round-headisme* is the worst? Were it not better then, they were at *St. Iames* too, where they might be tutoured to a little more possibility of Salvation?

He tells us of another man which should say *he would kill the King*, and sayes, *this is the 16. man who hath been publickly noted for saying so*. Sure, 15. of them were *Irish*: Search the Villaines Port-mantles and Knap-sackes. They are not so carelesse of their own Salvation, as to bee without the Popes broad seal for their warrant. I pity our Royall Sovereign, and the sad fate-*hee* is like to undergoe by those Miscreants, if it should please God to worke a returne in his noble heart.

He comfort his dying frieds with the Declaration of *Cornwall*, made lately at *Bodmin* in that County, and sayes they have given a faire example. The *Scots*, *Aulicus*, have given as fair a one in theirs: Doe not prefer a dust in the Ballance, when the Scale weighs so heavie on the other side: Hath not the Earle of *Holland* given as fair a one in his Declaration? Doe not the Earle of *Bedford*, Earle of *Westmerland*, Sir *Edward Deering*, Colonell *Gray* in the *North* give a very fair example? And I question not, but they will be followed by all that have any sence of honour, or loyalty.

He says the *Cornish* are sure to be a famous patterne to posterity: Yes, as the *Welsh* are, for *Paganisme*. When posterity shall see the Gospel shine cleere there, they will know what *Turkes* their Ancestors were, and what advantage this Rebellion against the Parliament had from thence by their forefathers ignorance.

He tells of one of our men that was hanged at *Shrewsbury* for buggering a Mare. He had worse fortune than some of your *Spanish Iennets* at *Oxford* that can sing their Pages, and passe Scotfree; But there is great hope they will turne, off their *Catamites* now, and fall to a more naturall course, since their Coached Female-cattell became free of their flesh. Do not wonder at this Reader; for all is *Italian* at *Oxford*. And their Madams love the old Primitive way best.

Next



Next of all he tells of Buggerie upon *Arithmetick*, committed before the *House of Lords*, by the Messenger which came from the *Scotts*, who, as he sayes, made their Lordships wonder how 18. thousand foot were begotten of 13. Regiments of 6. or 700. a piece. This Buggerie, *Aulicus*, never had any being but in thy Sodomiticke brains: yet such Buggerie as this is very frequent at *Oxford*, and in other parts of your land of *Gomorrah*, where you can beget three or four Regiments upon a broken thousand of *Welch Brutes*, and *Irish Tiges*.

*Aulicus* hath set down an answer, in *Glemham*s behalfe, to the Marquesse of *Argiles* Letter: We cannot beleieve it to be *Glemham*s own, for every line speakes so truly the rebellious sence of *Oxford*, that it may very well be reserved as a Monumentall Stratagem to instruct Incendiaries to all Posterity. I could wish it were more published, for it is the sum of all that they can say for themselves.

He sayes that his Excellencies answer to the Letter sent from their Members was full of Insolencie, and Scorne, being dictated by that Spirit which rules at *Westminster*. But what Spirit *Aulicus*, rules at *Oxford*: There is a whole Legion of Spirits: A *Spanish* Spirit, A *French* Spirit, A *Prelaticall* Spirit, & the Devil there is a *Pragmaticall* Spirit, and all these together by the eares; *Jermyn* hath a Familiar, and that Familiar hath a notable Spirit against Prince *Ruperts* Spirit. *Windbanke* he hath a Spirit too, a *Jesuiticall* Spirit, and he commenced Conjurer beyond-sea in hope of a Cardinalship: His Spirit raised a great part of these Stormes. *Porter*, he hath a Spirit, an earthie spirit, a Spirit *Mendicant*; For in time of peace he was the onely Court-beggar, and now in time of war the Lumpish Dull *Kidney-Face* could never rise higher than the door of the Cabinet-Counsell. *Cottington* hath the Prime Spirit, his Devill is the greatest, for it is the Spirit which keepes up all their Spirits, and digs up the *Indies* for them, and brings them in thousands of yellow Divells which do all the mischief. I could reckon up a Multitude of other Spirits, but we finde these are enough to make a Hel upon earth, unlesse we take some speedy course to cast them out.

*Aulicus*, as his usuall custome is upon all losses, makes a plausible story of the businesse of *Nampwich* to delude the people, and followes the old way of keeping them in ignorance, and after he had belied it sufficiently, to make his Partee amends, he heastens them up with a supposed number of 24 Troopes, and 1600. foote, under the command of Sir *John Preston*, and Sir *John Girlington*, which he saith, frighted ours back again into *Lancashire*. I wonder he said not that their very haire stood on end. A shrewd fright! Pray you mark the Success.

He



He saies there are no divisions among the Lords and Commons there. Nor difference neither *Aulicus*, for they are all *Haile fellows well met for Popery*. But I beleeve, we shall heare of division, when the sword hath made way for the Axe: when Lawes come to be in force, Judges must do right.

He tels us that their Members have undertaken to raise one hundred thousand pounds for defence of their righteous cause. The money and the cause, *Aulicus*, will be made good together. I hope ye have not voted into Nature the *Philosophers Stone*; I dare sweare all the *Magicians in Oxford* cannot raise me up such an Arithmetical Devil, as one hundred thousand pound; no not with plundering, for that is the likeliest way.

He saies that divers no sooner take our League and Covenant, but they hang themselves, or cut their own throats. This sacred Covenant *Aulicus*, is a preservative to keepe us from hanging, and our estates from plundering, by such *Cut-throats* as you are. Self-murther is the dire effect of your precious Oath, and the old *Apostate Armagh's* Rhetorick, whose smooth tongue hath proved in the end a torture to many troubled Consciences.

*Aulicus* is angry that the *Scotch Commissioners* should be entertained at *Worcester House*. Thus you see, that as by their good will they would not let us enjoy the Law of Nature and Hospitality, to those which take paines for the preservation of the Kingdom. He tels us that want of money makes recruits go on but slowly. So it seemes by *Byrons*, and *Newcastles* threatening and forcing able Farmers to do Service upon their own charges.

He saies that Sir *William Waller* is but a small gainer by *Arundell Castle*. No matter, he hath saved more than he gained: but prethee with *Hopton* to try him a little, what improvement he can make of *Winchester*; yet now I remember my self it lies in his road, and he must call there.

He saies that his *Byronship* hath a supply of more *Rebell-Irish* come to him. Then there is more worke for the late Conquerour: and a new supply of honour to be gotten by those valiant Worthies.

He tels us that the Traiterous Marquesse of *Ormond* is settled Lord Lieutenant Generall of Ireland in his Majesties Castle of *Dublin*, and received the sword on Sunday the 21. of *January* last. So it seems, he that lately wielded a sword Martiall for the Challenging of his Country Rebels, and in defence of the Protestant Religion, now grasps the sword Imperiall there, for the maintenance of a cursed cessation with them, to the destruction of Protestants; when all know  
that



that it is utterly inconsistent with Law, that any Native Irish man should undergo that place and dignity.

And that you may perceive how carefull *Aulicus* is, lest his partee should be disheartened with the late renowned blow given them at *Nampwich*, he would needs invent somewhat that might be plausible against Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and so when he hath done the relation of nothing, saies it was in part of payment to Sir *Thomas* his own Regiment. Will this trick never be lest *Aulicus*?

Now I pray you take notice of a wonder: *Aulicus* corrects himself for lying, and saies that *Colt Sydenham* is not dead, but was knocked down for dead, and escaped away in the crowd. Every Schoole-boy will make a fairer excuse.

He tells us that the Gentry of *Dorset-shire* have agreed to raise 200. Dragoones; and that letters from *Weymouth* speak of 2. great ships newly come into the Rode, laden with Armes and Ammunition, the particulars whereof we shall heare next week. I charge thee *Aulicus*, to make a better excuse the next week, for this lye than thou didst for the former.

#### *The Intelligence.*

**T**He desperate Rebels at *Oxford* are much troubled that so many of late have deserted them and given so forward an example to the Moderate sort there, who do much dis-relish their proceedings, and only wait an opportunity to get out of their clutches: if I thought it might not be prejudiciall to the Gentlemen, I could give thee a Catalogue of their names which our Spie brought me: I beleve you will heare further ere long, it is but a short time to the first of *March*, there are waies enough to come and escape the fatall Proclamations, and yet our Spie tells me some of their trusty Commanders do keepe the roades very carefully for 8. or 9. miles about. Which course *Hopton* takes likewise, and hath lately hanged some which were found straggling.

There were abundance of Cattel came this week into *Oxford*, sent thither by *M. Dutton* that little active, crooked Squire of the Progenie of *Mab*, out of *Gloucestershire*, he having plundred them very likely for part of the quarter of a yeers provision against the expected Siege.

Their Members at *Oxford* have Voted the Parliament here at *Westminster* to be the true Parliament, and it is thought that his Majestie will refer himself wholly to their Votes, and determinations. They may chance then to Vote away the Cabinet Conncell, perhaps too Vote his Majesties returne to his Parliament, and so in time gaine themselves the name of a good honest Conventicle: But the question is, whether that which they Vote by day in the *Convocation house*, be not sentenced to a nullity in the *Privy-chamber* by night.

And



And that you may the better perceive how this vote was immediately thwarted, be pleased to take notice of the Earl of *Forths* letter, which was brought by a Trumpeter to his Excellencie the Earle of *Essex* on *Saturday* last, as a second invitation to a new overture of Peace, desiring safe conduct may be given to one Mr. *Faulshaw*, and Mr. *Offley*, to bring Propositions of Peace from his Majesty, to *Westminster*. Thus, rather then they will acknowledge a Parliament, they make use of a *synecdoche*, a Rhetoricall Figure, and say, to *Westminster* in stead of to the Parliament at *Westminster*. A pretty shift, I thought old *Bristoll* had been a better Conjuror, then to cast so slight a Figure to delude the world, believe mee it is a piece of his witchcraft.

I could have furnished you with other intelligence, which our *Spie* brought me, which being but of small consequence, I forbear; and yet to say the truth, I must fall upon a businesse of as small consequence, but that in civill matters, as well as divine, the old *Maxime* holds good; To answer *Simpletons*, lest they grow witty in their own conceits. And for this once, Readers, you must pardon mee, that I make not my word good, in setting down the List I promised you last week: For I have hardly room enough to bait *Britanicus* with my *Beagle*? 'Tis a pretty Cur; and *Britanicus* shall finde he can bite, before the sport is over.

I pray take notice, that *Britanicus* was wrapped up the last week in abundance of sheets, and unawares stifled in the sale; so that he was almost quite condemned to *Grocery*, and *Tobacco shops*, which made the *Printers* neither pay him, nor feast him so cordially as they were wont; this puts him in a rage against our *Spie*, and to vent his spleen in any language, with unmesurable bug-berr, threatening impudence, which if any man will say is Wit, to my thinking, he utters a greater jest then ever this *Squib-cracker* was guilty of; but in this weekes labour I will allow him one, and it is the greatest jest that ever I met with: He is infinitely copious in commending himself: But I will unmask the monstrous quibble-monger for you. It is a Prodigie of Wit, A speckled *Chameleon* with four or five heads, (for so many invent and compose) and half a Brain (hence come so many half jests, which tickling through the ear, are lost to the understanding) changing his stile every week, and takes in and lets out nothing but *Airy-vanities*; There are four or five, at least a *Cinque* or a *Quaternion* of Conspirators in wit, which aim at the destruction of *Anticus*, and so have set on wheels this grand Engine, called *Britanicus*, which having mannaged for these 23. weeks, with reasonable successe among the empty vulgar, they are growne monstrous proud, and would insult over our *Spie*, who, perhaps, may teach them a little more modesty, then to rail against him who is a friend to the same Designe they have in hand. But what is the reason then that this *Gefferey*, *James*, *Giles* and *Iack*, *Britanicus*, hath thus misused our *Spie*? Oh, the dull *Ephesian* is like to lose his *Diana*: hee is not like to have so much gains as formerly, and fears our *Spie* will have so much wit, as to carry away the money. This is it makes him baule so loud in the streets against the *Spie*, and cry up himself in the Market-place: I am *Britanicus*, Here is *Britanicus*. But ere long you shall have this *Motley Cur* of *Woodstreet*, choaked with the bones I shall throw him to pick. Sirrah, leaye thy snarling, or every page hereafter shall be a *Britanico mastix*, and every line of conceits shall be a whip and a bell to lash and gingle thee out of thy (wits, I would have said, but I mean) impudence. Fare well.



# IRELANDS INGRATITUDE

TO THE  
Parliament of England.

OR,  
A REMONSTRANCE  
of Colonell CRAWFORDS, shewing  
the Jewiticall plots against the Parliament,  
which was the onely cause he left his  
imploymment there.

Die Sabbathi, Feb. 3. 1643.

**O** Rdered by the Commons assembled in Parlia-  
ment, that Colonell Crawfords Remonstrance  
be printed and published.

H. Elsinge Cler. Parl. D. Com.

fe: 20<sup>12</sup> LONDON,  
Printed by E. Griffin. 1643.



IRELAND  
IN GRANT

TO THE

Parliament of England.

A REMONSTRANCE  
of Colonel Crawford, Sheriff

the Judicial Place against the Parliament  
which was the only one to be held in  
Ireland since 1643.

Die Sabbathi, Feb. 3. 1643.

Printed by the Council of the County of  
Down, at the College of the Holy Trinity,  
be printed and published  
H. Elling, Cler. Parl. D. C.

LONDON

Printed by B. G. 1643.





Colonell Crawford

<sup>HIS</sup> REMONSTRANCE,

DECLARING

Why he deserted his employment

I in IRELAND.

**I** Should not have thought my private sufferings so much worthy of publique consideration, as to engage the Presse to a mention of them, if I had not looked upon them as involved, not onely in the publique sufferings of calamitous *Ireland*, but in the more publique endangerment of Religion, Lawes, and Liberties of the three Kingdomes; and besides that, that the most honourable Houses of Parliament, the



best and highest Judges of such conornes, had not authorized me to right my selfe in this kinde. This authority therefore, which I truly honour, shall as much vindicate me from vaine-glory or ambition in making this relation, as the truth of this relation shall cleare me from any aspersions which are or shall be cast upon me by mine and their enemies. To use therefore no long preambles, the brieve of my sufferings, when I was forced to make an escape from *Ireland*, were these: besides the losse of my command and fortunes there, being robbed (as shall afterward appeare) of all my Money, Cloathes, Horses, and whatsoever I possessed, and so extreame an hazzard of my life; I have beene unjustly traduced by the *Marquesse Ormond*, and the rest of that Councell, as a deserter of that imployment, which I had undertaken, and a forsaker of His Majesties service. To these unjust aspersions I shall plainly answer, by setting downe not onely the reasons why I came away, but the manner of it. Which I had sooner done, if, since I arrived in my native Kingdome of *Scotland*, I had not been hindred by crosse windes from making my repaire to this hononourable Parliament; not onely



onely to justifie here my former actions, but  
tender my future service in that cause, to which  
I have been ever most heartily devoted; in which  
I have already spent some of my blood, and  
will never be sparing to venture the remain-  
der of it.

When first I undertooke the service against  
those barbarous and bloody rebels of Ireland,  
authorised by Commission from His Majesty,  
and the honourable Houses of Parliament; as  
it was my earnest desire, so it was my confident  
hope to have given an account more accepta-  
ble to them, then either my selfe, or any other  
joynd with me in that undertaking can pro-  
mise at this time. Nor were my most hearty  
endeavours ever wanting, as God and my owne  
conscience beare me record, and all true Pro-  
testants, who have beene witnesses of my acti-  
ons will beleeve. For shortly after my engage-  
ments in that service, I found in those who had  
the greatest command, such backwardnes from  
all counsels tending to the advancement of  
the great Cause in hand; such complying with  
the barbarous Rebels; such subtile waies to  
retard the zealous endeavours of all who stu-  
died to be faithfull, and frowning upon them  
that



that were most forward in action; that I found no lesse difficulty to acquit my selfe against the treacherous policy of seeming friends, then to withstand the power of professed enemies. Yet against both I ever confirmed my resolution to farre upon the just and Honourable Cause; that I am perswaded no man can convince me of yeelding either to the one or other in any jot, to the prejudice of the service. Neither should any discontents have diverted me from my injoyment; nor the ruine of my fortunes; nor the hard and cruell usage of my friends have beene able to draw me from that station wherein His Majesty and the honourable Houses of Parliament had placed me: if I had not evidently found that I could stay no longer there, without, either making shipwracke of a good conscience, and taking courses destructive to the intentions of the Parliament, or else to suffer imprisonment, and so be made unprofitable to that Cause, to which I was addicted. Upon these reasons I resolved, with what perill soever, to endeavour an escape from thence, that so I might be able in another place to doe better service to the true Cause, then I could possibly have performed there.



there. And it pleased Almighty God, though with the losse of all my fortunes (as aforesaid) and danger of my life from pursuing enemies, to bring me safely hither. The reasons which necessitated my coming away are these:

First, I saw by sad experience the Marquesse Ormonds designe in concluding a Cessation with the bloody Rebels of *Ireland*; which seemed to me a second plot, agreeing to the former, which in *October 1641* was put into act by those mercilesse Rebels, to deliver the remainder of His Majesties true Subjects into their hands; and so to root out the Protestant Religion, and destroy both English and Scots from that Kingdom.

Secondly, he would have forced me to goe for *England* with my Regiment in a most unjust warre against the Parliament there, who have sustained me and my Regiment since the beginning of that Irish Rebellion. And most illegally he sent two Companies of my Regiment under the command of another into *England*, without my knowledge; which is without precedent or discipline.

Thirdly, the said Marquesse formed a most unjust and illegall Oath, and imposed it upon  
every



every Officer and Souldier to take, as appears  
by that Oath, here annexed :

**I** Resting fully assured of his Majesties  
most princely truth and goodnesse, doe  
freely and from my heart promise, vow, and  
protest, in the presence of Almighty God, that  
I will to the utmost of my power and with  
the hazard of my life, maintain and defend  
the true Protestant Religion established in  
the Church of England, his Majesties sacred  
Person, his Heires and lawfull Successours,  
and his Majesties full powers and Preroga-  
tives; against the forces now under the  
conduct of the Earle of Essex, and against all  
other forces whatsoever, that are or shall be  
raised contrary to his Majesties commands  
and Authority.

And I will doe my best endeavour to pro-  
cure and re-establish the peace and quietnesse  
of the Kingdome of England.

And I will neither directly nor indirectly  
divulge or communicate any thing to the said  
E. of Essex, his Officers, or any other, to hin-  
der or prejudice the Designes of his Majesty in  
the conduct or employment of his Army.

By



By the Lieutenant-Generall of his  
Majesties Army.

**W**Hereas his Majestie hath beene pleased to  
command the present transportation of a  
part of his Army hère into England, I doe thinke  
fit, and hereby order, that every Officer and Souldier  
to be transported hence do take the Oath above writ-  
ten before they depart this Harbour. Given at his  
Majesties Castle of Dublin the 13. of October 1643.

Ormond.

To which he pressed me extremely, telling  
me, that if I would not take it, he would ca-  
shiere and imprison me. Upon this I feared a  
restraint of my Liberty, and besides saw the  
unwillingnesse of my Officers and Souldiers to  
goe into England to fight against the Parlia-  
ment, which might have beene imputed to me,  
as counselling them so to doe.

Fourthly, I saw the illegall proceedings of  
that Ormond and the Councell, in imprisoning  
of reall honest men, for not submitting to their  
fraudulent wayes; and inlarging of detestable  
Rebels, who had beene murderers of many  
thousand good Protestants. And Colonell



*Monkes* obtaining leave to passe for *England* of *Marquesse Ormond*, who by a private Letter from the said *Marquesse*, was afterwards imprisoned at *Brissell*.

Fifthly, the extravagancies of the said *Marquesse* in complying with the bloody Rebels; his frowning upon me for willingnesse to doe service upon them, and withstanding the Celsation; his calling the Parliament of *England* inhumane Rebels, and hatchers of all the mischiefes that is befallen *Ireland*; his frequent consultations how to invade the Parliaments Forces residing there; to send the Army out of *Ireland* to possesse the Rebels of their lands; in suffering so great numbers of the Rebels to frequent *Dublin*, as with the assistance of Papists therein, should be able to destroy both the English and Scots there residing. I cannot forget that in the Treaty betwixt the *Marquesse Ormond* and the Irish Rebels, it is included, that the Rebels shall have leave to send at all times such numbers of their owne, as they shall thinke fitting, unto his Majesty. Whereupon the Protestants, fearing lest the Rebels might by this meanes unjustly incense his Majesty against his good Subjects of the

By  
Rjrrrh



British Nation, intreated that they might have leave also to send as many of their numbers over, to informe his Majesty concerning the proceedings and behaviour of the Rebels: which was refused them by the Marquesse Ormond and the Councell then in Ireland. And to that purpose two privy Councillors, the Earle of Roscommon, and Sir James Ware came downe from the Councell Table, to desire those whom they knew to be of their faction, to withdraw their hands from the Petition, obtaining none but one Major Morris.

As also that in November 1643. the Parliament in Ireland sitting, the House of Commons had in debate that there might be a Remonstrance set out, declaring the inhumanity of the Irish Rebels, and a Committee sent to the Lords Justices and Councell with it, desiring it might be recommended to his Majesty; whereupon there was a Message sent down from the House of the Lords, no man sitting there but the Marquesse Ormond and foure of his great Favourites, and among the rest an Arch-Papist, my Lord Viscount of Meriennig, in which Message it was delivered, That there were greater matters of state to be considered, which was nothing



thing else but the sending over the English Army then in *Ireland* to fight against the Parliament.

One particular more horrid then the rest I was informed of about that time, that had been intended against Master Reynolds and Master Goodwine, who were then sent over with Money (which was more acceptable there then themselves) the day before their coming away, there was a Plot to have dragged them to prison, the prime Actors thereof are in this last blessed victory of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Sir William Brereton taken prisoners. Upon these Reasons I withdrew my selfe to *Newery*, from whence I wrote a Letter (too much to be here inserted) to my Lord Marquesse, full of humility (as by the true Copy I can prove) entreating him to vouchsafe me a line in answer to my just and humble requests, which were, that I might not be pressed to that Oath too burdensome for my Conscience, nor inforced over to serve against the Parliament of *England*; which if his Lordship would grant, I would with all alacrity continue in service under him, according to the first intention of my Commission, against those barbarous and bloody



bloody Rebels of *Ireland*, to which service I was so heartily devoted, that (as I expressed to him) though I had beene invited home with hopes of better preferment, yet I had still refused it; that to avoyd his indignation I had withdrawn my selfe towards *Caregfergon*, where if I heard not from him, I should bee enforced to resolve on a further journey, as God should enable me. To which Letter receiving no answer, I soon after wrote him another from the *Newery*, with the same humble requests, as also expressing to him my former services, which he might well remember, and that they might deserve so far, as that he might trust my fidelity without any new Oath. I desired also that his Lordship would make a repaire to me of the inhumane proceedings of my Lord *Moore* against me, who endeavoured by all means he could to take away my life upon bare suspition, without reason, and afterwards robbed me of all my goods, leaving mee not a peny. Which barbarous usage I humbly referred to his Lordships consideration, desiring a restitution of my goods, horses, and money; but found no answer to any of my just requests. Immediately after I wrote another Letter from



the *Nemery* also to my Lord *Moore*, desiring redresse from him, with more civility and respect then his cruell usage of me had deserved; but found no satisfaction at his hands. Upon these occasions I plainly understood, there was no staying for me with a good Conscience, nor any possibility of continuing to do that service which I came to doe against those bloody Rebels, in revenge of so many thousand of my brethren murdered, and vindication of that Religion which is farre dearer to me then my life, and for which I defie the tongue of any man to accuse me of any slacknesse in service at all. I confesse I was stricken with admiration to see so great a Master-piece of the Devill wrought in *Ireland*, exceeding (in mine opinion) all the rest; which have of late, by the same Councell, been hatched in *England* and in *Scotland*, not only in the subtilty and horridnesse of the continuance, but in the miraculous blinding of those men who call themselves Protestants, to bee made actors in it; that he could first finde a meanes to make so generall an insurrection of those bloody Rebels, to the massacring of above an hundred and sixty thousand Protestants; then raise an Army of English and Scots to fight  
 against



against those Rebels so long, untill (besides the losse of much blood more) the Protestants in so hot an Academy of Warre, were made excellent Souldiers (for that cannot be denied) and fit to do service in the behalfe of those Rebels against whom they had been raised; so that those English Protestant Regiments which come out of *Ireland* do a double service to Popery (and as the Proverbe is) stop two gaps with one bush; not onely wounding the Parliament, from whence the onely reliefe should come to the cause of Religion in *Ireland*: but by withdrawing themselves from thence, expose the residue of Protestants there to the mercy of those inhumane Rebels. But I hope this extream raging of the Devill does but foreshew that his time is short; and God Almighty, to the reliefe of his Church and people, will chaine him up. These considerations have drawne from mee a Remonstrance, not to vindicate my selfe in any point of Honour, for I conceive I never lost any, but to informe others by what wicked meanes that Kingdome of *Ireland* is betrayed, and to open the eyes of those who are not wilfully blind.

FINIS.



fully paid.

against those Rebels to long until (besides the  
loss of much blood more) the Protestants in  
last an Academy of Warre, were made ex-  
cellent Soldiers (for that cannot be denied)  
and fit to do service in the behalf of those Re-  
bels against whom they had been raised; so that  
those English Protestant Regiments which  
came out of England do a double service to the  
king (and as the Proverbe is) stop two gaps  
with one bush; not only wounding the Parlia-  
ment, from whence the only relief should  
come to the state of Religion in Ireland; but by  
withdrawing themselves from thence, expose  
the residue of Protestants there to the mercy of  
those inhumane Rebels. But I hope this exten-  
ding of the Devil does but forshow that his  
time is short; and God Almighty to the relief  
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means that Kingdom of Ireland is betrayed,  
and to open the eyes of those who are not wil-



A N  
ADDITIONALL  
ORDINANCE

*England* OF  
The Lords and Commons in  
PARLIAMENT:

To enable Sir THOMAS MIDDLETON  
Knight, Serjeant Major Generall for the sixe  
Counties of *North-wales*, to take subscrip-  
tions for the raising of Forces, for reducing  
of the said Counties to their due obedi-  
ence, and prevention of the Ac-  
cesse of Irish Forces into  
those parts.

*And further to enable the said Sir Thomas to put in  
execution all former Ordinances made this present  
PARLIAMENT.*

Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, that this Ordinance  
be forthwith Printed and Published.

*Hen. Elfyng Cler. Parl. Dom. Com.*

London, Printed for *Edward Husbonds*, Feb. 21. 1644.



1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878



## *An additionall Ordinance.*

**T**He Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, taking into their serious consideration the present condition of the Counties of *Salop* and *Cheshire*, and the damage which may accrue to this Kingdome by the frequent landing of Irish forces in the Counties of *North-Wales*, and joyning themselves with such Delinquents and Papists as are now in Armes in those parts against the Parliament, and his Majesties Sovereigne power and Authority therein residing, which tends to the subversion of the fundamentall constitution, Government and tranquility of this Realme, the Liberty and Priviledges of the Subjects and the Protestant Religion, within his Majesties Dominions, have thought fit that a timely course may be taken for prevention of the accessse of any Irish forces into those parts for the future, by the speedy reducing of the six Counties of *North-Wales* to their due obedience to the Parliament.

For the effecting and compleating of which worke it is necessary that fiveteene hundred foote and three hundred horse, be speedily raised and levied with sufficient Armes, Ammunition, and money to pay them for six moneths next ensuing.

To which end and purpose, the said Lords and Commons (being well assured of the fidelity and resolution of Sir *Thomas Middleton* Knight one of the members of the House of Commons and *Sergeant-Major* generall of the parliament forces for the said six Counties of *North-Wales*) Have Ordained, and be it Ordained by



the said Lords and Commons, that the said Sir *Thomas Middleton* shall have, and hereby hath, full power and authority, to take the subscriptions of all such persons as will voluntarily lend or contribute any summe or summes of money towards the raising and maintaining of the said forces, buying of Armes and Ammunition, and for other necessities for the advancement of the said service, upon such tearmes and conditions as the severall lenders shall agree, which summes of money so to be subscribed or lent as aforesaid, the said Sir *Thomas Middleton* and his Assignes are hereby authorized to receive and imploy for the service aforesaid, and to give notes or acquittances for the severall summes foreceived, which said notes or acquittances shall be a sufficient speciality & evidence for the severall persons, that shall lend or contribute any money as aforesaid, to demand repayment thereof, with such increase as shall be agreed upon, so as the same shall not exceed 8l. per cent. And for the better inabling of the said Sir *Thomas Middleton* to make repayment of such moneys as shall be lent for the purposes aforesaid, and to performe such conditions and agreements as the severall subscribers shall agree unto, and for the maintenance of the said forces and advancement of the said service, Be it further ordained by the said Lords and Commons, that the said Sir *Thomas Middleton* shall have and hereby hath, full power and authority to put in execution, within the severall Counties of *Flinke, Denbigh, Montgomery, Merioneth, Carnarvan, and Anglesey*, the severall Ordinances of this present Parliament hereafter mentioned, that is to say, the Ordinances for sequestration of Delinquents and Papists Estates,

the



the Ordinances for the levying of moneys by way of excise or new impost, the Ordinance for the raising of money by taxing such as have not at all contributed or not according to their estates, the Ordinance for the weekly Assessments, and all other Ordinances made this present Parliament for advance of money through the whole Kingdome and Dominion of *Wales*, for the service of the King and Parliament, and for the more speedy raising of money for the repayment of such summes as shall be raised by subscriptions as aforesaid. Be it also ordained by the said Lords and Commons, that the said Sir *Thomas Middleton* shall have and hereby hath, full power and authority to let, and let, the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, of Delinquents, which shall be seized and sequestred within the said six Counties of *North-Wales*, or any of them from yeare to yeare, or by lease, or leases, untill the said moneyes so subscribed and payed be satisfied and discharged, and the conditions and agreements with the severall lenders fully performed; And in case the said lenders, shall not receive full satisfaction of their principall money to be lent as aforesaid with the interest thereof out of the Delinquents Estates, or otherwise before said expressed, that then the said lenders and every of them shall have the publike faith of the Kingdome for the payment of such summes of money as shall be due unto them, and whereas the said Counties of *North-Wales* are wholly subjected to the power and Tyranny of the Commissioners of Array, by reason whereof no Commissioners have been named in any of the said Counties, for the putting in



the said Lords and Commons, that the said Sir *Thomas Middleton* shall have, and hereby hath, full power and authority, to take the subscriptions of all such persons as will voluntarily lend or contribute any summe or summes of money towards the raising and maintaining of the said forces, buying of Armes and Ammunition, and for other necessities for the advancement of the said service, upon such termes and conditions as the severall lenders shall agree, which summes of money so to be subscribed or lent as aforesaid, the said Sir *Thomas Middleton* and his Assignes are hereby authorized to receive and imploy for the service aforesaid, and to give notes or acquittances for the severall summes foreceived, which said notes or acquittances shall be a sufficient speciality & evidence for the severall persons, that shall lend or contribute any money as aforesaid, to demand repayment thereof, with such increase as shall be agreed upon, so as the same shall not exceed 8l. per cent. And for the better inabling of the said Sir *Thomas Middleton* to make repayment of such moneys as shall be lent for the purposes aforesaid, and to performe such conditions and agreements as the severall subscribers shall agree unto, and for the maintenance of the said forces and advancement of the said service. Be it further ordained by the said Lords and Commons, that the said Sir *Thomas Middleton* shall have and hereby hath, full power and authority to put in execution, within the severall Counties of *Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery, Merioneth, Carnarvan, and Anglesey*, the severall Ordinances of this present Parliament hereafter mentioned, that is to say, the Ordinances for sequestration of Delinquents and Papists Estates,

the



the Ordinances for the levying of moneys by way of excise or new impost, the Ordinance for the raising of money by taxing such as have not at all contributed or not according to their estates, the Ordinance for the weekly Assessments, and all other Ordinances made this present Parliament for advance of money through the whole Kingdome and Dominion of *Wales*, for the service of the King and Parliament, and for the more speedy raising of money for the repayment of such summes as shall be raised by subscriptions as aforesaid. Be it also ordained by the said Lords and Commons, that the said Sir *Thomas Middelton* shall have and hereby hath, full power and authority to set, and let, the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, of Delinquents, which shall be seized and sequestred within the said six Counties of *North-Wales*, or any of them from yeare to yeare, or by lease, or leases, untill the said moneyes so subscribed and payed be satisfied and discharged, and the conditions and agreements with the severall lenders fully performed; And in case the said lenders, shall not receive full satisfaction of their principall money to be lent as aforesaid with the interest thereof out of the Delinquents Estates, or otherwise before said expressed, that then the said lenders and every of them shall have the publike faith of the Kingdome for the payment of such summes of money as shall be due unto them, and whereas the said Counties of *North-Wales* are wholly subjected to the power and Tyranny of the Commissioners of Array, by reason whereof no Commissioners have been named in any of the said Counties, for the putting in



executio of any of the said Ordinances of Parliament

Be it also Ordained by the said Lords and Comons that the said Sir *Thomas Middleton* shal have, & hereby hath full power and Authority to name and appoint Commissioners, Treasurers, Receivers, Collectors and Agents within the said Counties of *North-wales*, for the putting in execution of all and every the Ordinances of Parliament, before mentioned, and of all other Ordinances of Parliament, wherein no Commissioners are named for the said Counties, which said Comissioners and other persons so to be named & appointed by the said Sir *Tho: Middleton*, shal by vertue of this present Ordinance, have as full power & Authority to put the said respective Ordinances in execution, as if they were named by the two Houses of Parliament, and their names incerted in the said respective Ordinances. And be it also Ordained by the said Lords & Commons that the severall summs of money which shall be lent for advancement of the said service, and such increase as shall be due for every respective summe so let, according to the true intent and meaning of this Ordinance, shall be satisfied and payed out of the first money that shall be raised within the said Counties of *North-wales* by vertue of the forementioned Ordinances, and of this present Ordinance: And the said Sir *Tho: Middleton* is hereby enabled and authorized to require & take accompts from time to time of the said Commissioners, Treasurers and other persons, of their doings and proceedings therein, and to give such fitting and reasonable allowance unto such persons as shall bee employed in the execution of the Ordinances aforesaid, and of this present Ordinance, or any of them, for their pains and charges



ges therein, as the said Sir *Tho: Middleton* shall thinke fit, provided, that such allowance shall not exceed the respective rates allowed in the City of *London* and other parts of the Kingdome, for the putting of the said Ordinances in execution. And be it further Ordained that the rents and profits of the Waterworke brought to *London* by Sir *Hugh Middleton* Baronet deceased, belonging to his Majesty, or to any delinquent, shall from time to time be paid unto the said Sir *Tho: Middleton* to bee employed in the said service, and that Delinquents personall estates within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Suburbs thereof, not yet sequestred nor discovered, and which shall be discovered by the said Sir *Tho: Middleton*, within one moneth next after the publishing of this Ordinance in print, shall be allowed unto the said Sir *Tho: Middleton* for the advancement of the said service, provided alwayes that the said concealed Estates doe not exceed the summe of 3000 pounds: And that the said Sir *Tho: Middleton* doe not possesse himselfe thereof before hee acquaint the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestrations therewith, to the end they may judge of the delinquencie of the person before his estate be sequestred and taken away.

And the said Sir *Tho: Middleton* is hereby authorised to administer the severall Oathes specified in the foresaid Ordinances unto such Commissioners and persons, as by the true meaning of the said ordinances, of these presents or any of them) ought to take the same. And be it further Ordained, That whatsoever the said Sir *Tho: Middleton*, or any other person shall doe or  
cause :



cause to be done in persuance to this or any other the said Ordinances of Parliament, within the said Counties of *North Wales*; the same is ratified & confirmed by the power and authority of Parliament: And that the said Sir *Tho: Middleton* shall render an accompt of all his doings and proceedings in the said service, to the two Houses of Parliament: And that he, the said Sir *Tho: Middleton* and all other persons whatsoever, imployed in the execution of the said Ordinances; or any of them, shal be saved and kept harmelesse in their persons and Estates, for their doings and proceedings in the premises by the power and authority of Parliament.

FINIS.



Ordered by the Commons Assembled in Parliament that this Ordinance be forthwith Printed and Published.

Hen. Elsyng. Cler. Parl. Dom. Com.





A Conduct given to the Gentlemen  
that come from Oxford with  
Propositions of Peace.

The great probability that Newcastle  
is taken, and the great Malignants  
that were in it.

30

# The weekly Account. } Num. 34. } Febr. 15.

Truly and faithfully communicating the choicest and  
most Remarkable Intelligence, from all parts of the Kingdome;  
From Wednesday the 14. of February to the 24. of the same.

Whereto is contained these Particulars;

1. The coming in of many to the Parliament, and who are they that are to receive the benefit of the Declaration of both Kingdomes.
2. The miserable condition in which the oppressed County of Hampton now is.
3. Sir John Meldrum chosen to be governour of Plymouth, by reason of Colonel Wardlowes sickness.
4. Many troops of horse that lay quartered at Salisbury, and designed for the Lord Hoptons reliefe, run quite away.
5. The Proclamation of the Marquesse of Newcastle; and his summoning the Northern Countie: to appeare in arms from sixteen to sixty, and who are they that are exempted.
6. The regaining of Milford Haven, and the beating back of many ships that were coming over with Rebels from Ireland.
7. A safe conduct granted by his Excellence for those Gentlemen that are to come from Oxford with Propositions of Peace.
8. The late great victory obtained by the Swedes, and Gustavus Horne his entering into Denmarke with a new Army of twenty thousand men.
9. Great store of English malignant ships lying on the coast of France.
10. Prince Rupert his designe to joyn with the Irish Rebels, and his owne warrants in the Countreies which he passeth.
11. The taking of the Lord Breerton, and a Garrison at Crew-horse, &c. By Sir Thomas Fairfax and Colonel Ridgely.
12. The great probability that Newcastle and the great malignants that are in it, are by this time taken, and the Scots advanced further into Durham.
13. A great defeat given to Sir Hugh Cholmeley at Scarborough by Sir William Constable, and of his victorious proceedings since, not far from Yorke.
14. The weak condition in which the Lord Hopton is, and a design in hand for the besieging of Oxford it selfe.
15. A report of Prince Rupert falling upon a party belonging to Captain Fox, and the Cavaliers carrying Captain Shilburn prisoner, with some other from Winchlow unto Oxford.

London, Printed by Bernard Alsop, according to Order, 1644

J. G. 21 1643









# THE WEEKLY ACCOMPT

OF  
Certain Special and Remarkable PASSAGES  
From both Houses of PARLIAMENT, and  
other Parts of the Kingdome.

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*From Wednesday the 13. of February, to the 30. of the same, 1644.*

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*Wednesday the 13. of February.*

**W**E shall now endeavour to leade your expectations to their owne ends, and that by so even and so fair a way, that in the delivering of this Weeks Accompt, you shall neither stick in an uncertainty, nor stumble at an untruth.

It hath been a Question disputed amongst knowing men, whether the miseries of this bleeding kingdom will be ended by War, or no? Some Malignants are of opinion, that it will not; because the great supplies which the malignant Army receives by men from *Wales and Ireland*, and by armes and ammunition from *France and Spain*, will so long protract the War, that either at length a necessitated peace, or a finall destruction must ensue. But the better part are of another minde, in regard of the present weaknesse of the Popish Armies, and the many Victories we have obtained against them, and in regard of the coming in of the Scots to our assistance, and their brave way of marching, at once affrighting the enemy by Arms with War, and perswading them to peace by counsailes.

It hath often come from *Oxford*, that *Newcastle* is taken by the Scots, and it will be the mirth which no doubt ere it be long, we shall make in London, to send them the assurance of it. The Marquesse of Newcastle (as we are informed) is now in it, and the Scots are before it, and have laid a strong battery unto it, and have planted their Ordnance against it which play incessantly upon the Towne. Inasmuch, as we doubt not but in short time to give you a good accompt of that place.



This day the Earl of *Westmerland* presented a Petition to the House of Peers in a very submissive manner, wherein he expressed much sorrow for his former errors in complying with the malignant Armies that endeavoured the utter destruction of this Kingdome, being the grand motive to our Religion, Lawes, and Liberties, desiring to participate of the benefit of the Declaration of both Kingdoms, professing his reall intentions to live and die with the Parliament, and his desires to joyne with them in taking the solemn Oath and Covenant; which Petition being then not fully answered, he presented another Petition to them on Friday following, in the like submissive manner as he did before, desiring some releasement from his long restraint in the Tower, and that the sequestration of his estate may be taken off, freely casting himself upon the mercy of the Houses. Touching this Petition the Commons had some debate, but have not yet accorded on it, it being conceived that by the expresse words of the Declaration, those persons onely are to receive the benefit as do come from any part of the Enemies quarters, and submit themselves unto the Parliament, and not those who are already in custody, as the said Earle a long time hath been. There are divers Knights, Gentlemen, and Ladies, that are come in upon the said Declaration, using all possible meanes to make their Peace with both the Kingdomes.

*Thursday.*

We understand from *Salisbury* that the Lord *Hopton* had fifteen hundred horse quartered there and in the adjacent places, which were designed for some Western service, but a suddain command came unto them to draw into *Hampshire*, and being on their march thither, some five hundred of them run away, and the rest were so poorly armed, that they were not fit to do any service of importance. Neither in this place only but generally throughout the kingdom the Cavaliers are so ill armed, and in such want of ammunition, that they might easily be defeated, if the parliaments Armies were once on foot and in action against them, which the time of the yeare and the seasonableness of the faire wayes will shortly now permit. We understand likewise that the County of *Hampshire* is now miserably oppressed by the Cavaliers, for they force them to send horses for their service, or else to pay forthwith ten pound a man instead of every horse. And they have imposed likewise a taxe of five and twenty shillings to be paid weekly by every man who is but meanly landed, and if they refuse to yeeld to these heauey impositions, their persons are seized on, and their goods plundered.

We told you the last Week that Captain *Sidenham* falling out of the Towne of *Poole* upon the Enemy, was unfortunately hurt. We are now glad to understand the earnest of that report, for we are assured, that since that brave Gentleman hath fallen upon a party of the enemy, and taken *Colonell Windham* and the better part

of



of three Troops of Horse. But the Gentleman that was taken prisoner by the Cavaliers, was Captaine *Haines* of whose fall the enemy having notice, they layed an Ambuscado in the way, and sent a Squadron of their horse to draw them into. The troop of the town of Poole under the command of the said Captaine *Haines* seeing so small a number to face them, did resolutely encounter them, but perceiving by degrees how they were drawne into the Ambuscado, some of the horse began to flye, but Captaine *Haines* while he fought in the head of his troop being too far engaged, was taken prisoner together with thirty of his horse, the rest provided for themselves by flight and got supply into the towne againe; but the same misfortune hath but seldome attended our Armes, and was not only presently revenged by the brave Gentleman Captain *Sydenham*, but at Lyme not far from Poole, a party of Devonshire and Somersetshire, men who kept there the Garrison, fell upon some troops of Sir *John Stowels*, which came to force their passage into that towne, and having routed them, did valiantly secure that town. There was also (as credibly wee are informed) another victory obtained by the Parliaments forces at Wenham, whither Colonel *Ashburnham* and *Oneale* approached with five hundred horse and six hundred foot to surprize the town, and having made their assaults on the North side of it, they were beaten off with some losse of men, and wheeling about towards the South-side they gave another assault, where they received the like entertainment; and finding an impossibility to gaine that place, they were forced with losse and dishonour to retire back into their Garrisons. There is a Proclamation for certaine published at Oxford wherem to deterre men from departing out of the city; it is proclaimed, that if Lords, Gentlemen, or other that shall depart, the city of Oxford without immediate warrant under the hand of the Governour of Oxford, shall be proceeded against (if taken) by Martiall Law as a Treason;

From Kingstene upon Hall we are informed that the Marquesse of Newcastle to strenghten his Army more against the Scots, hath summoned all the inhabitants of Yorkshire from the age of sixteen to threescore that are able to beare armes, to come in to serve their master, yet withall we understand that he dispenceth with such as give him mony to be exempted from the said service. It is thought that he hath no considerable Army to fight with the Scots; neither can it be thought that most of his men will adventure to oppose them in regard that they are forced to beare armes, and to follow him against their wils, for experience of late hath sufficiently instructed us that forced men to do nothing but only help to consume mony and goods, and that it is the valiant and resolute Valentiers, that have performed all the brave services and exploits in the Parliaments side.

Friday.

We were informed that some of the Earl of Warwicks ships going to relieve



*Pembroke* Castle which is now besieged by the Welch, because it stands for the Parliament, did meet with some *Bristol* Ships in *Milford Haven*, and making towards them to seize upon them, the *Bristol* ship did run on ground, and with much ado did land three Pieces of Ordnance upon the shore, which they planted to keep the Lord Admirals ships from relieving the Castle, but the *Bristol* ships by their running on ground are quite spoiled and become unserviceable, and by little and little (especially if we can hold compliance with *Holland*) it is hoped that the numerous Fleet of the Cavaliers will come to nothing before that Summer be expired.

And now we are got to Sea, we cannot land untill we have informed you that some malignant Ships from *Weymouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Falmouth* and *Bristol*, do lye so thick upon the Coasts of *France*, that our Merchants ships cannot passe to and fro to trade thither, and they hinder the coming out of our ships from *Merclais* in *Basse-Brittany*, who dare not stir from thence because they have but one Man of War to convoy them home; whereupon our Merchants have complained to the Lord Admirall of *England*, desiring a stronger Convoy, and his Lordship hath given order that three or four ships shall go thither to open the passage, to drive away the Rovers, and to wait the Merchants ships safe over.

We told you the last Week of Prince *Ruperts* advance Westwards; we are now more fully informed, that his designe was to joyn with the Irish Rebels, but by the way that he would gladly take in *Gloucester*, in regard it hinders his passage into *Wales* and *Cheshire*, and for this purpose he hath bene about *Tewkesbury* and those parts, waiting an advantage to fall upon it, but the vigilant Commander *Collonell Massey* hath alwayes an eye on him, and will be ready to secure the place. We understand likewise that the said Prince *Rupert* intendeth to raise a body in *Wales*, and it is evident that there are great forces expected to land about *Westchester*, and to unite themselves to Prince *Ruperts* Army. He sends forth his cruell Warrants to compell the Country to come in unto him, and bring with them all manner of provision, and this to be observed upon pain of death. Whereupon it is desired that some Forces may be sent into *Staffordshire* for the defence of that place. It was also certified that Prince *Rupert* was sent to from *Oxford* to joyn with the *L. Byron*, and that a powerful Army is expected to land about *Chesler*. Moreover, that there are 1500. Rebels designed to invade *Scotland*, who are suddainly to be backed and seconded with a more considerable Army, that so the *Scots* might be hindered from entring any farther into this Kingdome. Letters were read also from *Dublin*, wherein the Marquesse of *Ormond* forbids all men to take the Nationall Covenant, or to tender it to any, under the severest punishments that the laws can afflikt, calling many foule and unjust aspersions upon the Parliament.

Touch-



Tonching this, the Commons sit upon debate; and they passed a vote to impeach him as Traytor for the said Proclamation, and for being a cheife instrument in all the obstructions which have befallen the Kingdome of Ireland by the late cessation of Armes, and for sending forces to invade this Kingdom with an intention to send forces likewise to invade Scotland. For these offences being all of a high nature, he is voted to be disabled of his Lieutenantry of Ireland, and all command of Protestant forces in that Kingdome. And they have further resolved that their votes shall be forthwith sent unto Ireland, that the whole Kingdome may take notice of it, with expresse order to all Officers and Souldiers of the Protestant party, to obey no more any commands proceeding from the said Marquesse, but to endeavour to bring him to a just trial, for the Treasons and high offences alleaged against him.

The States Embassadors have had their audience, and they are expected this week to return to London, what the event of the negotiation is, you suddenly will know. We told you the last week of Sir *William Constables* taking of Birdlington, since which time, we understand that he proceeds in his wonted successes, and that since that he hath surprised a party of the enemies at a place called Driffle, where he took three hundred of the Marquesse of Newcastle's horse, one Colonell, one Serjeant Major, three Captaines, divers Officers, and about one hundred and fifty common souldiers.

By Letters from Hamburg we understand that the Swedes continue still in their victorious success against the Danes, and since the late defeat given them neare Goldingen, where the Swedes overthrew fifteen hundred of their horse, and foure thousand foot that kept the passage into Jurland, that *Gustavus Horne* is entred into Schoven with an Army of twenty thousand horse and foot, and hath likewise defeated those Danes that guarded the country there.

We told you the last week of Sir *John Meldrum*'s brave exploit in taking the Isle of Axholme in Lincolnshire, since which time we understand, that hee is sent for by the Parliament to be made Governour of Plymouth, because that Colonell *Wardlaw* who is now Governour is much troubled with sicknesse, so that he is much disabled from doing the Kingdome such service which otherwise he would willingly performe. We understand that there came a Trumpet with letters from the Earle of Forth by command from the King, directed to his Excellence the Earle of Essex, for a new overture of Peace, desiring that a safe conduct might be granted to Master *Fanshaw* and Master *Offley* to come to Westminster with Propositions from his Majesty, with this letter his Excellence soone acquainted both Houses, who because the letter was not directed to them, would not owne it, but referred it to the Lord General. It is thought that this day a conduct is granted by his Excellency according to his Majesties desires, that the Kingdome might understand how really are Oxford their

inents



intents for peace, and in what manner they will address themselves unto the Parliament for that effect. We understand that the noble Sir *Thomas Fairfax* hath taken *Crew-houfe*, which was a strong Garrison of the Enemies, and prosecuting his Victory hath taken the Lord *Brereton* prisoner, and done other service of great importance to the State.

Out of the North we have received remarkable good news from the noble Governour of *Hull*, who under the command of Sir *William Constable* hath driven Sir *Hugh Cholmsley* out of *Scarborough Town* into the Castle, which brave work of Chivalry wrought such an impression with the inhabitants of *Whitby* (which is a port not far from *Scarborough*) that finding an opportunity, they seized on Sir *Hugh Cholmsleys* house, and a Fort he had on the Clift, and disarming the garrison they keep it for the parliament of England, and the L. *Fairfax* hath sent thither 200. horse to make good the place. Sir *Hugh Cholmsley* (about this time twelve month) became Governour of this place by revolting from the Parliament to the King, and the Inhabitants now have gained it again by revolting from the King to the Parl. There were some Commanders, armes and ammunition taken, but nothing so much as is commonly reported.

This noble Commander of late hath made the end of one Victory the beginning of another, and from the wals of *Scarborough* he hath brought his victorious forces almost as far as the wals of *Tork*, not far from which, with 12. troops of horse, he charged and routed 400. foot, 16. troops of horse, and (besides well near two hundred troopers) he took many brave Commanders prisoners.

The town of *Newcastle* is in great distresse (if not already taken) there is said to be in it the Marquis of *Newcastle*, Gen. *King*, the L. *Widdrington*, Sir *Thomas Glemham* with some 3. or 4000. foot, and 16. troops of horse, the Towne hath bin besiedged almost this 3. weeks, and they had taken one of the Out-works on the 3. of *Februar*, about which time they gained some small Boats between *Stella* and *Newcastle*, and have with them made a Bridge over the *Tine*, to bring over the great body of their Army, and great artillery to besiedge *Newcastle*. It seems that at the coming of the Scots, the Marquis set on fire some out places and suburbs because they should not be an advantage to the enemy.

We understand that Mr. *Dutton* of *Sherburn* hath sent many head of Cattle unto *Oxford*, which ere it be long may be besiedged by the powers of his Excellence, the Earl of *Manchester*, and Sir *William Waller*; and that Prince *Rupert* hath slain upon a party under the command of Captain *Foxe*, and taken some prisoners, as also that Captain *Shilburn* with some Troopers, was taken last Friday at *Winchlow*, and carried prisoner to *Oxford*, and that some Ships laden with Irish Rebels have beene beaten, and a Regiment of horse that was sent to conduct them, hath beene routed by Collonell *Mitten*, where two Sir *Richard Eleerwoods* Sons were taken prisoners.

FINIS.



Divers remarkable victories on  
the Parliaments side.

(443)

31

Numb. 57.

K 10

# CERTAINE INFORMATIONS

From severall parts of the Kingdome, and  
from other places beyond the Seas, for the better  
satisfaction of all such who desire to be truly  
Informed of every weekes Passage.

From the 15. of February, to the 15. of February, 1644.

**S**ince it hath pleased Almighty God of late to give the Parliaments forces and party, every where in this Kingdom, such admirable good success against their enemies, and for that the Scots are now come into England with a powerfull Army to aide and assist them, the Cavaliers begin to be put to hard shifts to uphold and maintaine their unrighteous cause, and to this purpose General *Hastings*, fearing to be driven out of his Den of Rob. Carriers at *Alby de la Zouch* in Leicestershire, hath framed a new Oath and Protestation to cement his almost ruinous and forlorne hopes, together with such scandalous aspersions upon the Parliament, and their Lord General the most noble Earle of *Essex*, as are insufferable, the tenour whereof followeth:

**I**A. B. Do in the presence of Almighty God, freely and unconstrainedly sweare and Protest, to defend with my life and fortunes the true Protestant Religion as it is established in the Church of England, his Majesties Royall person, the Priviledges of Parliament, the Lawes and Liberties of the Subiect, and particularly will be true to my Sovereigne Lord, King **CHARLES**, his Heirs and Successors, and will be obedient in all things to his Generalls, Lieutenant Generall, Colonell Generalls, and all other His Majesties inferiour Officers, especially as his Majesties Garrison at *Alby*, in opposition to all those that now are or hereafter shall be in Actual Rebellion against his Sacred Majestie, His Heirs and Successors;

M m m



foes; And furthermore, I promise, that if I have, or shall have any tidings, or knowledge of any thing likely to be prejudicial to His Maiesties Garrisons in generall, or in particular to his Maiesties Garrison at Ashby, I will give present notice to the Commander in Chiefe for the same being. I doe also steadfastly believe, that all the Forces raised without Commission from the Kings Majesty, what pretended Power of Parliament soever, are Rebellion and unlawfull, and I will doe my utmost endeavour to suppress the same, nor will I hold any correspondancy with the Earl of Essex, or any other Whom His Maiestie hath declared Traytors, or Authors, Managers, Correspondents, or Abettors from them, or any of them; And this Oath and Prosecution I doe Promise to keep, and observe without any Equivocation, or Mentall Reservation.

So help me G. O. D. and the contents  
of this Gospel.

This abominable Oath and Prosecution, Generall Hastings enforceeth all the Inhabitants of Ashby, and the parts adjacent, within the power of his command, as well men as women to take, upon paine of seizing upon their persons, goods, and estates, for which cause many lie away. VVee call this Oath abominable, upon these firme and evidences, to wit: First, because one thing is therein pretended, and another thing quite contrary thereunto is intended: Generall Hastings pretends to defend the true Reformed Protestant Religion, the Priviledges of Parliament, and the Lawes and Liberties of the Subject, and yet he forceth his Vassalls to swear to suppress the Parliament and their party, who have hitherto endeavored the true defence of these things, and onely fight for the maintenance of them, which is a most palpable contradiction.

Secondly, he pretendeth the defence of the true Protestant Religion, the Priviledges of Parliament, the Lawes and liberties of the Subject, and yet sideth with the Popish and Cavalier Armies, which are now on foot, intending and endeavouring to extinguishe our Religion, subvert our Parliament, and to bring in an Arbitrary and Tyrannicall Government against Law and Liberty.

Thirdly, he endeavourth to maintaine the Prelates and their Hierarchy, under the plausible colour of defending the true Reformed Protestant Religion, as it is established in the Church of England.

Fourthly, he certifieth the Parliaments Power pretended, their Forces rebellious and unlawfull, and his Excellencie, their Lord Generall, Traytor, which are most odious, scandalous, and abominable aspersions, because the Parlia-



Parliaments Power is not pretended, but really established by law, neither is the Lord Generall a Traytor, nor their Forces rebellious, because they never yet took up Armes against the King, but onely to defend themselves from the blood-thirsty Papists and Cavaliers, who keep the King amongst them, to countenance their horrid and wicked actions.

But Generall *Hastings* had need to consider better with himself, for his judgement sleepeth not, and the Lord of Hostes arme is now stretched out against him, and all his complices and partisans, the sword of deepe revenge hangeth over their heads in a small and bristle haire, which will shortly fall upon them, unless with speedy repentance they speedily come in and submit to the Parliament; the first day of *March* approacheth fast, and is now nere at hand, which is the, resolved *ex parte* of mercy and acceptation.

Yet we cannot but admire, that the Foure Counties of *Derby, Leicester, Stafford, and Warwick*, have suffered him and his Rob. Carriers to domineere so long in that place, especially considering the despicable and inconsiderable forces he hath now to maintaine his oppressions, in comparison of the power of those Counties, who might long ere this have levelled his Den with the ground, and have taken him, or driven him to seek for shelter in other remoter places: certainly it a late, dull, and stupid Lethargy had not possessed the same Inhabitants of those Counties, so many honest and good men in them, had not been plundered and undone by that handfull of felloppious Robbers.

Reader, pardon us this Digression, we speake it onely in case of the lives and estates of honest and well-affected men, and in love to our Countrey, lest it should be negligently ruined and inevitably wasted.

*Monsieur de Harcourt* the French Extraordinary Ambassadour, departed from *London* with his traine, upon the 13. of this instant month of *February*, towards *Dever*, to returne into *France*, what his business in this Kingdome was, is not yet openly knowne, that he was purposely sent for over by the *Oxenour*, appeareth by the late intercepted Letter of the Lord *Goring* out of *France*, that he would have made himself a Mediatour between the King and Parliament, without any Commission, either by him shewed or published; and yet would not acknowledge our two Houses a Parliament, is well knowne, what secret contrivances he had at *Oxford*, lies yet concealed in the dark, which time and our good success no doubt will reveale, that he wrote a Letter to the two Speakers of Parliament, from *Oxford*, without those titles and titles, some have attributed to his Secretaries



either ignorance, or negligence, but considering the place he then was in, and the Counsellors which were there about him, it may be probably conjectured, it was done by their advice, purposely to light and vilifie our Parliament. And this is all the present account wee can give of this Ambassadors publike actions, and Embassie in this Realme.

From Sea, wee have received Newes of good successe by two of our ships against their Enemies, the first of them called the *Owner*, returning from *Carickfergus* in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, whether shee had carried Provision for the English and Scots, that withstand the late Cessation of Armes in that Kingdome, met with five Cavalier ships belonging to *Falmonth* and *Dartmouth*, upon the Western coastes, which were so torne and battered by her, that they were glad to leave her with the losse of many of their Cavalier Saylor, and so by Gods deliverance, she is safely arrived here again.

The other ship was bound from hence to *New-England*, but ordered first to carry some Provisions to the said *Carickfergus*, and from thence to passe on her designed voyage; shee coming into *Saint Georges* Channell neere *Milford Haven*, cast Anchor at a Creeke thereabouts, and presently a *Dunkerke* man of War of 22. Peeces of Ordnance, came neer to her within Pistoll shot, she having but 18. Peeces aboard her, gave the *Dunkerke* a broad side, and therewith cut off his maine Mast, and then slipping her Anchor, fought with him some houres, and it is reported, that she hath sunke the *Dunkerke*. Thus God is still gracious to the Parliaments party, as well at Sea, as at Land.

The Parliaments forces have had three considerable victories of late against the Cavalier party: The first was obtained by the a five and well deserving horse of *Poole* in *Dorset-shire*, who, as wee told you the last week, had received some losse by an Ambuscado, but they resolving to cry quittance with them, sallied out, and by an Ambuscado, their enemies own Stratagem, intrapped Col: *Windham*, and about 7. or 8. score of his Horse, and slew his Lieutenant Colonell *Barker*: the Colonell with the rest of his men they have carried prisoners into *Poole*.

The second Victory is another brave exploit of Sir *William Constable*, (since his taking of *Birdlington*) at *Kilham* in *Yorkshire*, where he tooke one Colonell, one Lievtenant Colonell, one Seriant Maior, four Captaines, 300. horse, and many other Prisoners, and some say, that he went as far as *Whisby*, which is a sea Towne in the North part of *Yorkshire*, neere *Moulgrave* Castle, which being too strong for his small forces, he could not force it, and so returned with his prisoners and booty to *Hull*. The



The third Victory was obtained by the *Warwick* forces, at *Stow* on the Would in Gloucestershire, where they took a Cavalier Colonell, and thirty horse. These noble achievements ought not to passe without due observation, and hearty thanks to God the giver of all victories.

It is credibly reported, that Sir *John Meldrum* hath taken opportunity by the forelocke, in besieging *Newark* upon *Trent*, during the Earle of *Newcastles* absence and advance towards the Scots, and that the *Lincolnsire* forces are drawing fast thither to assist his enterprize.

Sir *Thomas Fairfax* prosperous successes in *Cheshire* must not be forgotten, for it hath pleased God to deliver many of the Cavaliers strong holds in that County into his hands, as *Keels-house*, upon the edge of *Staffordshire*, belonging to one Master *Snead*, a Member of the Honourable House of Commons. *Adlington* house belonging to one Master *Lee*. *Duddington* house belonging to Sir *Thomas Dilves*. *Crew* house where he took an 150. of the Cavaliers prisoners, and released divers honest *Cheshire* men, whom they kept prisoners there. And that he hath besieged *Biddle* house; belonging to one *Biddle* a great Papist, neere *Congleton* in that County, where two hundred and fifty Cavaliers, together with the bloody Lord *Brereton*, are inclosed, and it is verily thought, that he hath taken them before this time.

But before we proceed, we must acquaint you with this Lord *Brereton* inhumane blood-shedding: thus; Divers of the *Cheshire* Protestants, after the defeat of the *Lancashire* forces at *Middlewich*, shut themselves into *Bartamley* Church for their refuge against Sir *John Byron* and his Army, who at his summons yeelded upon Quarter granted them, and many of them came out, onely sixteene of them had gotten into the steeple, to whom the Lord *Brereton* would grant no quarter, unlesse they first stripped off their cloaths and threw them downe, which they did, then he commanded them to put off their shirts, and come downe naked, whereunto they also yeelded; and these poore naked creatures were no sooner come downe, but that bloody Lord commanded his souldiers to put them all to the sword, which was most cruely executed & performed; wherefore it is supposed that the *Cheshire* forces will serve him with the like sawce, as soon as they have taken him. And for the Cavaliers that defended *Crew* house, it is credibly reported, that they by force haled in thither fourteene Virgins, that were Yeomens daughters in the County, where they defouled them, and then turned them out againe.

We have received abundance of good newes from *Derby* this week, 27,



that Maior *Sanders* went with his 200 horse to *Winfeld* Manor, and fell upon the enemy in their quarters, and brought to *Derby* 26 prisoners, 40 Muskets, and about twenty horse. Then he went to *Tissington*, two miles from *M. burn* in the *Peak*, where he took 16 men, some Armes and twenty horse and some Malignants, he had brought a greater prize from thence, had he come thither but two houres sooner. That Capitaine *Barton* went to *Foston* within two miles of *Tisbury* house, and brought from thence Master *John Agard*, late high Sheriffe of *Derbyshire*, his Capitaine and servant, with some horse saddles and bridles, and some few Armes. That the affaires go well at *Derby*, but the Countrey hath been miserably plundered by General *King* and his forces.

That the *Derby* forces had been two dayes before King *Oliver*, a strong house of the Earle of *Huntington* near *Wildon* Ferry upon the river of *Trent*, where into General *Hastings* had put a Garrison of Soldiers, who much annoyed that part of the Countrey, but the house being very strong, their Ordnance did not great exaction upon it, whereupon Sir *John Gell* chose five men out of each of his Troopes to storm it, who made such a desperate assault upon it, that they took the house, with the losse onely of three of their men, this was done upon the 7. of this instant Feb. & that night they brought 46. prisoners with their Armes from thence to *Derby*, the Cavalier Capitaine, whose name is *Daniel*, and his Lieutenants, they sent to *Norwich* prison: This house (say they) was a stronger place then most men thought it to be, but the good God hath delivered it into our hands; for this Victory and that at *Norwich*, they have had a solemn thanksgiving to God at *Derby*.

Further they write, that on the 3. of *February* a Messenger came thither from *York*, who certified, that on the 27. of *January* General *King* was marched towards the Scots with all his forces, and that the Tuesday following the Earle of *Newcastle* followed him. That Sir *William Savill* the Governour of *York* deceased about the midst of *January* last. That the Cavaliers have quitted the Town of *Hallifax* in *Yorkshire*, and that all the works there are demolished, and that in halfe a years space there died in that Town, of the new disease, about 1800. persons, and that there are but few Cavaliers left in the Town of *Leeds* in that Countrey.

The Armes and Ammunition that were sent from hence into *Lancashire* by sea, are safely arrived at *Liverpool* in that Countrey.

Upon the 16. of this instant *February*, there was a strong rumour in this City of *London*, that the Scots had taken *Newcastle*, and lost a thousand men



men before it, which was said to be grounded upon a Letter from *Derby*, which letter being since come to our hands, we shall insert it here verbatim: *Wherein* the party that wrote it for certaine, by a *Post* far Carrier; that the *Duke of Newcastle* being imprisoned General *King*, because he would not fight against the *Scots*, and that *Newcastle* forces have had a fore fight against the *Scots*, and that the *Scots* have lost a thousand men, I hope *Newcastle* hath lost none; the *Scots* have taken *Newcastle* of a certaine, the Earle of *Newcastle* hath taken from General *King* 30000. pound besides his imprisonment, and hath taken all the forces to meet the *Scots*.

This Letter was written about the 9. of this instant *February*: The same party wrote another Letter from *Derby*, dated the tenth of this instant *February*, which letter being come to our hands, whose words are these, I do not hear *Newcastle* newes contradicted, but affirmed that the *Scots* are there, and the Earle of *Newcastle* hath taken *Durham* for his refuge.

*Capitaine* *Marston* in the *Park* near *Windsor* taken men by force, and sent to *Windsor* of *County Townes*, as many houses in *Little Wotton*, being a Towne containing many of Roundheads, as also reported, that twelve ships of Irish *Boats* are come, or coming into *England*, &c. This is the entire sum of both these Letters from *Derby*, after which it hath been reported, that the *Scots* and *Newcastle* were eight dayes together, and that on the eighth day, the *Cavaliers* issued out to skirmish with them, whom the *Scots* beat back againe, and entered pell mell with them into the Towne, and that in the *Musket* and *Skirmish* the *Scots* had lost one thousand men, but neither the *Parliament*, nor the *Scottish Commissioners* that reside here, have any Letters, or Messages yet to this purpose, and therefore we can have no certainty untill they come, yet some report, that the newes from *Oxford* is, that the *Scots* had lost 1000. men before *Newcastle*, but a *Post* the next day brought Newes thither, that they had not lost so many, and had taken the Towne, thus far have wee labour'd to give satisfaction in this affaire for the present, and shall impart the truth thereof upon better notice.

At a Conference of both the Houses, the Lords propounded two things to the Commons, First, that the Assembly of *Divines* might proceed to settle Religion. Secondly, that the Lord Maior of *London*, should be desired, to require the Ministers in the City, not to suffer any to Preach in their Churches, but such as they would give an account, or be responsible for.







The Kings coming to Reading, and returne:  
Sir Hutton Farmers sonne, and a Troope of horse  
taken by Northampton Forces. "

Numb. 39

32

A skirmish betweene Captaine Baxter and the Cavaliers.



Mercurius Civicus.  
LONDON  
INTELLIGENCER:

OR,

Truth impartially related from  
thence to the whole Kingdome,  
to prevent mis-information.

From Thursday February 15. to Thursday February. 22. 1643.



E shall begin this weeks intelligence with the last in  
formation from Windsor-castle which I shall the  
rather doe, both in regard of the vicinity of the  
place, and also for that the propinquity of the action  
doth something neerely concerne the City, and  
afford an item unto them no longer to rest in security  
or supinenesse, but to looke about them; lest the enemy whom they

Q9

suppose



suppose is scarce able to prejudice them, doe unawares take an opportunity to doe them an ill turne. For it is no point of policy in time of warre to permit the enemy to advance neere our Garrisons or Frontiers, but rather to take what advantage there may any waies happen to Quarter neere unto theirs. But to the relation on Tuesday last Febr. 20. his Excellency the Parliaments Lord Generall had intelligence by Captaine *Baxter* who came from *Windfor*-castle the same day, to this effect: That the day before, the Commanders in the said Castle having intelligence of severall parties and Troopes of the Cavaliers Horse which had beene drawne forth from their severall Garrisons at *Newbery*, *Oxford*, *Abington* and *Reading*, and designed the Towne of *Maiden-head* for their place of generall Rendezvouz, where being accordingly met, to the number of about a thousand, they divided themselves into severall parties, pillaging and forraging divers of the Countrey-townes and Villages neere *Maidenhead*, a party came over *Stanes*-bridge, and others plundered old *Windfor*, driving away their Cattell and surprising whatsoever was of value, and at last came towards *Windfor*-castle; whereupon the said Captaine *Baxter* was sent forth thence with a party of Horse, who pursuing another party of the enemies as farre as *Hurley* within two miles of *Henley* upon *Thames*, in their retreat at last (although the enemy made haste) he overtook them, and after a short skirmish betweene them tooke some prisoners, whereof one was an Irish man (who justly deserves to be made exemplary to others of that Nation) rescued a great part of the Cattell, and brought them unto *Windfor*-castle, but for the Cavaliers they fled toward *Reading*; to which place they had then intelligence that his Majesty came on Munday last Febr. 19: being conducted from *Oxford* with a party of 100 Horse, and two Regiments of Foote; but what the intent of this designe is, is not yet knowne; but it is hoped, that as his Majesty is drawing somewhat neerer his Parliament and City of *London* in person, so he will also come in affection, which it is conceived he would much the sooner doe, were but those his most pernicious, and Jesuiticall Counsellors of the Spanish faction, viz. *Bristol*, *Cotington*, *Digby*, and the rest removed from him, many of the more moderate party at *Oxford*, the Marquesse of *Harisford*, the *L. Seymore* already endeavouring to persuade him to an accommodation with his Parliament. Notwithstanding,



standing, for the better security of the City and parts adjacent, both Houses of Parliament have passed an Ordinance, which is this weeke published in print, for the raising of a new loane and assessment in the County of *Middlesex* for the maintenance of forces for the defence of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* and County of *Middlesex*, and for the future preservation and safety of the Towne of *Uxbridge* and preventing of the invasions of the enemy hereafter, whereby power is given to the Committee therein named or the major part of them with all convenient speed by warrant under their hands or seven or more of them to summon to appeare in some convenient place or places within the said County, the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the said County, who are able to beare or finde Armes, or to contribute toward the raising of some Companies of voluntiers, and there to propound unto them the present eminent danger the whole Kingdome, and in particular this County is reduced unto by the wicked and traiterous attempts and conspiracies of Papiests and other conspirators about His Majesty.

And indeed it is a very unreasonable thing, and much to the disparagement of our Souldiers, that the garrison of Cavaliers at *Reading* should enforce contributions from the Townes and places so neere to *Windser-castle*, where there is a Garrison purposely maintained by the City to secure the same, and the places adjacent, and to prevent the enemies incursions into those parts; which they should be the more carefull to looke after, in regard of the great inconveniences (if not desolation and famine that may succeed) if the enemy should be permitted thus to pillage the Countries and drive away their Cattell, which might serve for a necessary supply of provisions for the City, since they are now deprived of the Traffique and supplies which they were wont to have from the Western parts.

Also it was then further advertised, that on munday last, there were five prisoners, namely the two Lieutenants and three Ensignes who made meanes to make an escape out of *Windser-castle*; but before they could get out of the Towne they were againe surpris'd and brought backe into the Castle, where they will now be more strictly lookt after.

Another thing to be imparted in the next place, as having relation to the City, is the substance of a Conference betweene both Houses of Parliament on Friday last, which was mannaged by



the Noble Earle of *Manchester*, the effect thereof was : That whereas there were divers inconveniences and disturbances like-ly to bee raised in this City, by occasion of the many differences of opinion in matters of Religion, if some speedy course were not taken to suppress them, the honourable Peers did therefore desire, That both Houses would joyne together in sending to the Assembly of Divines, to expedite them in settling of the Church-Government with as much speed as might bee. And in the meane time an Order was drawne up to be sent to the Lord Major of *London*, which was also read in severall Churches the last Lords Day, wherein it was desired. that speciall care might be taken; that none did preach in any Church, but such as the Ministers shall answer for their Doctrine; of which all Ministers especially should be carefull. A course very fitting to be put in execution, lest if tates be suffered to take such deepe root, and to be sowne in so plentifull a manner, it cost much more labour and paines to plucke them up and weede them out (indangering also the pulling up of the good Corne) which otherwise might be easily remedied by a timely remedy.

We must also of necessity informe you of the state and condition of our London Brigado now at *Petworth* in *Suffex*, in regard the Malignants had this weeke with so great confidence reported them to be surrounded by the enemy; the contraty is very certaine, in regard they are rather a terrour to the enemy then otherwise. The last Letters from thence February 20. mention no such thing, but relate of their good condition, and of their carefullnesse in the execution of Martiall Discipline, that there is a Corporall to bee shortly tried there by a Councell of warre for revealing the watch-word in the night time. VVe heare also that a Garrison of Col. *Nortons* men are in *Cowdrey* house neere *Medhurst* five miles beyond *Petworth*, which indeed lies as a forlorne hope between them and the enemies, so that the Cavaliers can in no probability fall upon them unawares.

On Tuesday last February 20. wee had intelligence from *Northampton*, That a party of Horse was sent out from thence on Saturday last about ten of the clocke at night upon a designe within three miles of *Banbury*, where they had intelligence that Captaine *Farmer* (sonne to Sir *Hutton Farmer* a great Cavalier) was quartered with his Troope, and comming suddenly into the said Towne, they tooke the said Captaine, 41. horse, besides divers Commanders, Officers,



ficers, and common Souldiers, with some Armes, all which they brought the last Lords Day in the morning safe into Northampton: Thus our hopes of prosperous successes (through Gods assistance) doe still increase, there having scarcely one day passed for above this moneth, wherein wee have not had the certaine relation of some good service or other performed by the Parliaments forces in some parts against the Cavaliers. However, let us not attribute these successes to our owne Arme or strength, but unto God who is the Lord of Hosts and giver of all victories.

One passage I must not omit concerning Doctor *Chillingworth* (that great favourite to the Archbishop of Canterbury) who being taken at Arundell Castle amongst the rest of the Cavaliers, was brought to Chichester in Suffex, where he died about three weekes since; but before his death he desired to be buried by the Booke (tis easily guessed what Booke he meant) which request Master *Cheynell* being informed of, that hee might have his desires, tooke a Booke of Socinianisme written some yeeres since by the said Doctor (for the writing whereof he was much applauded by the Bishops and their faction) and buried it in the same Coffin with him. And it were to be wished, that the blasphemous error of the Socinians, who amongst other things deny the full satisfaction of Christs death, and other errors, which are at large confuted in a learned Treatise written by Master *Cheynell* against them, might be buried also together with the said Doctor and his booke, before it doe any further infect this City and Kingdome.

From Bristol we have this weeke sad and certaine advertisment, That the poore inhabitants thereof are now in a more distressed condition then ever, by reason of the tytanny of the Garrison of Irish which are come thither, they not onely imprisoning men, but abusing women and children, who will not discover where their Husbands or Parents are. There is a weekly Fast continued on Tuesdayes in Black-Friers Church for that and other VVesterne parts, and it is not doubted but the Lord will now at length heare the prayers of his people for them and deliver them; the oppression of Gods people being the greatest signe and evidence that deliverance is drawing nigh; when Israel was neere their deliverance from the bondage of Egypt (with which Englands deliverance from Rome may



may in that be parallel'd) wee read that their and our oppressions were farre greater then formerly. For the present, let those who have friends or acquaintance under oppression in the VVest or other parts, when they have opportunity, send unto them for their comfort out of the Scripture (the Fountaine of comfort) these following Texts, *Psal. 12. 5. For the oppression of the poore, and the sighing of the needy, now will I arise (saith the Lord) I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him. Psal. 44. 16. For the voyce of him that reproacheth and blasphemeth, by reason of the enemy and avenger. And Isaiab 51. 12, 13. I, even I am he that comforteth you, who art thou that thou shouldest be afraid of a man that shall die? &c.* All which consolatory places will serve as Cordials unto them in the time of their greatest extremity and oppression.

Out of Italy they write, that *Urban the 8.* the late Pope of *Rome* is deceased. His death is like to alter the face of those parts, according to the temper and condition of his successor.

Concerning the Scots Army, wee have no certaine intelligence from thence since Munday last, when there came Letters to the Parliament, which related their gaining a Sconce and the maine Out-workes of Newcastle, with the losse of onely 14. men, and that Generall *Lesleys* son had beaten 14. Troops of the Popish Army into the Towne againe with the losse of a man, and tooke two of their men prisoners; so that (if it be not already taken) we hope that before the next you will heare of the taking thereof, together with the Marquesse of Newcastle, the Lord *Widdrington*, Sir *Thomas Glenham*, and other the chiefe Commanders, who, wee have certaine intelligence, are now in it.

Also on Tuesday February 20. there came a Messenger to the Parliament from Sir *John Meldrum*, who confirmed the former Relations concerning the Lord *Fairfax*, in enlarging his quarters twenty miles towards Durham, and Sir *William Constables* successe both at *Whitby* and *Malton* neere *Yorke*; further informing that the Lord *Fairfax* and Sir *John Meldrums* Forces had routed a Regiment of Cavaliers, which were sent from *Oxford* to joyne with the *Newarke* Forces slain and tooke many of them prisoner.

Oa Wednesday February 21. we had further intelligence, that the Lord *Fairfax* his Forces, and the Forces under command of the Earle



Earle of Manchester were before N. warke, and did intend to lay siege unto it; and notwithstanding the strength of the place, they doubt not but in a short time, by stopping reliefe and provisions, to force them to surrender the Towne.

From Derby it is this weeke advertised. That Sergeant M j r Sanders went thence with three hundred to VVinfield Mannor, and fell upon the enemy in their quarters there, and brought to Derby 20. Horse, 40. Muskets, and about 24. men prisoners. That he also had visited Tillington, another Garrison Towne of the enemies, two miles from Ashburne in the Peake, where hee tooke 16. men, some Armes, and 20. horse, besides divers grand Maligna: r.

It is also further certified, That Captaine Barton went to Foston, within two miles of Titbury-House, and surprised there Master John Agard late high Sheriffe of Derbshire, his Captaine and servant, with some horse and armes. Wee ought not to despise these small successes, but rather to bee thankfull for them, and then no doubt (through the assistance of Almighty God) wee shall obtaine greater.

In the next place, that I may not leave the world more unsatisfied and dubious in some important matters of dispute and question, then others, I shall briefly propound some considerations and resolutions which I shall hereafter weekly apply according to temporary occasions, though for the present I must begin from the first rise and originall of government. And the first consideration shall be this:

### 1. Consideration.

*Whether have Kings by primary institution an absolute power and command over the lives and estates of their Subjects?*

#### *Resolution.*

This Question hath beene often answered negativly, that he hath no such power; yet for more full satisfaction, I shall resolve it thus: because every man by right of creation as man hath a peculiar interest in whatsoever he shall inherite or obtaine by lawfull and industrious undertakings. And this is proved, 1. by the light of nature. Among the Heathens we read in the Lawes of the Romans, that if any man removed the bounds, if they were of a meaner condition, they were to be adjudged to slavery, to digge in the Mines; if they were of great estates, they were to be banished. And the heathens



Heathens did alwaies account bounds to be a sacred thing, and therefore when they set bounds to their Lands, they had many religious ceremonies, and annointed them with Oyle, and they made *crimins* to be a God to take care of bounds. 2. By the law of God, (which is the foundation of all other Lawes, it was ever accounted a most wicked thing to defraud any man of his right whether by oppression or cozenage; and therefore *Levit. 27. 27.* whosoever removed a Land-marke unjustly, by the Law of God he is made accursed, and so all the people are to pronounce him. And *Hosea 5. 2.* The Princes of *Ephraim* are charged for removing the bounds, that is, they did seize upon other mens estates, beyond their bounds; they did oppress men and take away their Lands and estates, that were not their owne. This is a great sinne against God in any (though never so great) to wrong men of their estates, for God hath appointed the bounds to all mens estates, and therefore it is not in the power of any men or Princes to breake into any mens right injuriously. It was not in King *Ahabs* power to take *Naboths* Vineyard, though it lay so conveniently neere his Palace; and though *Ahab* had such a mainde to it, yet he could not enforce a Subject to sell it; yea he thought it too much to take it by violence: and *Izebell*, though she was apt enough to infuse principles of cruelty and oppression into *Ahab*, she thought it too much to seize upon *Naboths* Vineyard without some colour of Law. And so *Esa. 1. 23.* the Prophet in the name of God tells the Princes, that they were rebellious and the companions of Theever. Therefore if they may not be guilty of theft, it appears that all lay not open to them; and therefore they have not that right as many Court-parasites have told them they have.



Printed according to Order.

London, Printed for Thomas Bates, and J. W. J. 1643:



# CONTIN VATION

Of certain Speciall and Remarkable passages

informed to the PARLIAMENT, and otherwise from

divers parts of this Kingdome, from Thursday the 15. of

February till Thursday the 22. of February. 1643.

Containing these Particulars, viz.

1. A more fuller relation of the taking of Colonell *Windham* and his Horse, visiting the Lady *Bankes* at *Cork Castle* in the Isle of *Purbeck*.
2. A true relation of the safe arrivall of Colonell *Ware* in *Poole Harbour*.
3. A full relation of the last Message from *Oxford* to his Excellency the Earle of *Essex*, touching the Propositions of Peace.
4. A true relation of the *Scotts* proceedings at the siege of *Newcastle*, the number of Horse and Foote on both parties, with the names of the great Commanders besieged, viz. the Marquess of *Newcastle*, Lord *Widdrington*, *King*, and *Glembarn*.
5. A true relation of Sir *William Constable*, his taking of 25. Captives neere *Scarborough*, the number of Horse and men, Ammunition, & Ordinance.
6. A true relation of the surrendering of *Whitby* a Haven Towne in *Yorkshire*, in the absence of Sir *Hugh Chomley* their Governour.
7. A true relation of the taking of the Lord *Breton* an *Irish* Lord at *Biddle Hall* in *Staffordshire*.
8. A true relation of the trimming and rigging of the Shipping at *Bristol*.
9. A true relation of the removall of Sir *Ralph Hopton* from *Winchester* to *Ringwood* or *Salisbury*.
10. A true relation of the condition of *Plymouth*, contradicting a false scandal of the Governour thereof.
11. A true relation of Captaine *Poye* a Sea Pyrate, bringing Ammunition from *Saint Mallos* to *Falmouth*.
12. A true relation of the Kings Speech made to his Councell at *Oxford* concerning Peace.

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A CONTIN VATION OF  
Certaine Speciall and Remarkable  
passages informed to the Parliament,  
and otherwise from divers parts of  
this Kingdome.

From Thursday the 15. of *February* till Thursday the  
22. of *February*. 1643.



He first thing that offers it selfe to my remembrance is this; That about the end of my last weekes Continuation having no certaine relation of the defeate given to the Cavaldry at or neere *Poole* in *Dorsetshire*, I made a doubt of that busines, the rather because I was confident then no Letters came to the House verifying the same, but since having more at large the whole proceedings, I will in breife set forth the realitie of that businesse: Colonell *Windham* sonne and heire to the Governour of *Bridgwater*, having had often recourse to the Lady *Banckes* in *Corke Castle*, and in the Isle of *Purbecke*, had at severall times faced that Towne of *Poole*, and from thence wheeling about to *Parley Bridge*, a more safer roade for his security, but Colonell *Bingham* Governour of *Poole* having certain notice of his by waies from *Cork Castle* bethought a course how to entrap this Love sporting yonster, & at last resolved as followeth: that Capitaine *Sydenham* who *Aulicus* at Court with so much confidence reported to be slaine should take a 100. Horse & face the Cavaldry at *Corke Castle*, & that 200 or more should lie in Ambuscado to surprise



prise them if they made their approach; *Windham* seeing the small number under Captaine *Sidenham* his command, came in a full body and fiercely pursuing *Sidenham*, who in policie retreated to allure them in his net, & on the suddaine seized on the 10. forcranks, and likewise as many in the arreare, and tooke Captaine *Windham* Prisoner, so that of 300. horse there escaped about 8. score, who came to *Waymouth* & *Dorchester*, telling the relation of their progres.

Colonell *Ware*, who by contrary windes hath beene long at Sea, is for certaine landed in *Poole* with the 500. men hee carried here hence, so that that Garison is compleate 1500. beside the Inhabitants which of their owne accords easeth the Souldiers of part of their night duties, and nothing wanting there so much as Armes, and although the Malignants hath lately boasted that *Poole* men hath lost a Brasse Peece and strongly besieged: I can assure them it is somewhat remote if true, for their Horse are daily put to pasture some two, foure, and sixe miles from the Towne, and no in eruption of the besiegers.

From *Oxford*, the Messige from the Kings Generall to the Earle of *Essex*, is sufficiently knowne, and what the names are that were sent to his Excellency concerning a place of meeting to propounde propositions of Peace, this word peace is a heavenly word, and God hath blest this Land with Peace and plenty more then all the world besides, yet God grant such a peace that it may bee for the honour of the King and Kingdome, but I cannot beleieve that a Peace is really intended when the Peacemakers are exempted, but conceive it a feare or mocke to spinne out time, but let them laugh that winnes.

I have not for the present the patience to set downe all what might be spoken or related in the West, and though of some concernement, yet I will breake off, and follow the proceedings in the North, having received my intelligence in order; The *Scotts* though generally hated heretofore by the Northerne English, yet if all things considered they have just cause to love that Nation as themselves, I could instance in many perticulars, but there is none but knoweth it better then my selfe.

As for the North, the greatest promoters of these combusti-



ans are at this present in *Newcastle*, to witt the Marquis of *Newcastle* cheife Generall, the Lord *Widdrington*, Generall *King*, and Sir *Thomas Glemham*, all which are strongly besieged by Generall *Iesley*, on the land, and seaven or more of the Parliaments shippes lying without the reach of Fort or Castle by Sea, to hinder their runing by Sea.

I cannot but imagine though the *Scotts* are neare 20000. Horse and foote, besides their great gunns, yet they will have a hard pluck of it, when at last the Cavalry must of necessity make a breach, for by credible testimony, it is reported that the Marquis of *Newcastle* came in with three Regiments of foot, and 60. Troopes of Horse besides the force that were in the town before, which by all relations the totall amounts neere upon 7000. horse and foote, notwithstanding which the *Scotts* have lost no opportunity, but have gained one of the Cavalryes out works with the losse only of some few, I cannot heare though many workes as Bullwarkes, Forts, Sconces, halfe Moones and Barragadoes are made for the defence of that Towne, yet by reason of the Hills about commanding the Towne, few or none will be usefull, and a question whether men sufficient to mannage the said workes without extreame hard duties, but before I heard of Generall *King*, and *Glemham* his being there, I thought the rest had built places of fight and Mountaines in the aire, as Colonell *Fines* did at *Bristol*, who not sufficiency of men to mannage any one of them as it should be.

Since the Marquisse his entering *Newcastle*, his Excellency hath caused foure whole Streetes to be burnt, almost 1000. houses, to be short, in plaine dealing, I have spent some time in forraigne Nations, and have seene many seiges, and at *Bulduke* where only 3000. in that towne with the whole Army of the Prince of *Orange* being full 40000. for the space of twentie two weekes before they surrendered, and why may not *Newcastle* with a double number hold out so many dayes, as great wages hath been laid to the contrary; for my owne part, for the poore sake, and the Kingdomes good, I thinke twodayes longer too long a time, and when-soever the *Scotts* have it withall the furniture herein mean-



ing these foure Cavaleers, my silly judgment tells me that the North will be the quietest place in this Kingdome within twentie foure dayes after.

For further News from the North, we understand that the Lord *Fairfax*, who hath enlarged his quarters twentie miles towards *Durham*, and by a party of horse commanded by that valiant Gentleman Colonell *Sir William Constable*, hath driven *Sir Hugh Cholmley* out of *Scarborough Towne* into the Castle, which caused such an operation with the Inhabitants of the Port of *Whitby*, as that they revolted to the Parliament, and seized of *Sir Hughes* great House & Forte on the high Cliff, disarmed his Garri-son, and keeps it for the Lord *Fairfax*, who hath sent two hundred horse to keepe the place.

This Gallant Commander, *Sir William Constable*, rested not here, but advanced towards *Torke*, and beat up one of the Enemies quarters neere *Malton*, within 12. miles of *Torke*, who gave an alarme to their head quarters, where there was foure hundred foote, and fixteene Troopes of horse, all put in order to charge: *Sir Williams Constable* with twelve Troopes of horse charged them, routed them, and tooke these Prisoners following, on the tenth of *Feb.* 1643. Lievtenant Colonell *Washington*, Major *Gray*, Captaine *Io. Vavasor*, Captaine *Newsted*, Captaine *Witnoll*, Captaine *Corsefield*, Captaine Lievtenant *Tuffyn*, 3. Lievtenants of horse, 5. Cornets, three Quartermasters, three Corporalls, two Trumpets, one Minister, one hundred seaventy five Troopers, and three hundred horses.

So you see how the Lord *Fairfax* is almost Master of the East-riding of *Yorkshire*, if *Sir Thomas Fairfax* were disingaged of the preserving of *Cheshire*, all *Yorkshire* would submit to him, or hee in a short time compell them, for the great Marquise is so besieged as past helpe.

From *Staffordshire* there is a report that Colonell *Rigley* hath besieged a Papist house called Master *Biddle of Biddle hall* neere *Congerston* in the Moorelands, in which house the great Murderer Lord *Brereton* at *Saint Bartholmewe* his Church is therein, some sayes that he is taken, if not as reported, yet that *Irish Lord* cannot hold



hold long for Sir *Thomas Fairfax* have sent a greater force to expedite that designe if not effected as wished.

From *Bristol* a late Messenger came, certifieing that the shipping their are trimming and rigging apace, but for what designe hee knew no otherwise, but what he heard say, that Colonell *Ashburnham* in *Oxford* was to come thither to go into *Ireland*.

The last news from *Winchester* is certified thus, that Sir *Ralph Hopton*, and Sir *Welliam Ogle* Governour of *Winchester* hath had lately some consultation, whether it were not the best course to quitt that Garrison and to levell the workes and other the fortifications formerly made by them, and the reason of this so suddaine a motion is cheifly for two reasons, first that the Cavalry about 4000. horse and foote before and since the taking of *Arundell Castle* hath daily laid upon the charge of the well affected persons there, insomuch that neither horse nor mans meate is to be gotten to supply that Army there with, that part of the Country, a nongest them is turned well affected (Cavaliers all by this story) for which they are loth to charge their freinds with unsufferable burthen, I never heard that the Cavalry had such care of their freinds before, but I am sure thus much further West, at *Shereborne*, if freind or foe had it, they would take it without respect of persons, but the plaine truth is, that if they remove to *Ringwood* or *Salisbury* as it is supposed it is through want, that that part being made so poore, and all the Countries winter store eaten up, that they have it not for themselves, much lesse for such Cormorants, which glori. s. of their riotnesse in undoing this and that place, and indeed where soever we go: (say they) we will make the clownes pinch 7. yeares after. The second & cheifest reason is, that they understand Sir *W. Waller* is comming to his Army, who the Cavalry doth aplead for valour & experience since his chasing their General into the vize, & at this day will say, that had it not been for *Oxford* helpe *Hopton* had bin as well tost as ever he delighted in tossing of dogges, at a Barchaiting. One or both is the cause of their removall, if true as is reported, that City of *Winchester* hath recovered a second supply for our Army and cloath a bundance, that place once already hath paid for its Malignancy, I meane the time when Colonell *Browne* clothed



cloathed his men, and drived Sir *William Ogle* on the backe way of the Towne who couragiously upon Col. *Browne* his appraach, caused the Citizens to arme themselves, & when they were in a compleate posture & in stead of marching forwards, he marched backward, & so run cleane away. It is no marvell that that Gentleman loveth horse racing so well, he hath had so good successe in running, he runne first from his Souldiers in the Isle of *Reu*, or else he had beene drowned in a Lyme pitt, hee ruane next from his Souldiers in *Winchester*, or else he had beene stript of his Cassocke as Master *Hancoke* was of his Cloth; he hath runne also from the Parliament, which is the worst rase that ever hee runne. This removall of the Lord *Hopton* is related by a Messenger for truth, if the Citie of *Winchester* provideth not for a further supply of Garison for his Army. This word provision putteth me in minde of the great store of Butter, Cheese, &c. ready shipp to bee sent to the *Scotts* Army, for which Commissioners are to bee made for their Army, suddaine departue either at *Newcastle, Ireland*, or *Blight*, or else where neere to the *Scotts*.

By a late Messenger from *Devon*, it is certified that *Plymouth* is in good condition and the report and scandall laid on the Governour, viz. that he should have commerce privatly with the enemy, is most false and untrue, further certifying that our adversaries haue Sea roome enough, and all is fish that cometh to their Netts, therefore it were to be wished that some shipping were imployed on those Coasts, to hinder the traffeking of two men of Warre, betweene *Falmouth* and *Saint Malloes*, wherof Captaine *Pope* is cheifely imployed betweene place and place, and the only Sea Pirate that supplyeth the Cornish with ammunition since these troubles beganne.

### His Majesties Speech to His Councell at *Oxford* concerning P E A C E.

**M***Y Lords and Gentlemen*, I have hardly thus long forbore to give you thanks for the publike safety since your comming together: and first I thank you for your inclination to Peace, to which



as my willingnesse of complying shewed the constancy of my endeavours in the best way for the publik good, so the *Rebels* by their sconefull rejecting your *Overtures* (as they have heretofore mine) have shewed their constancy in their way. Next, I must thanke every one of you, for so cheerfully applying your selves to the maintenance and recruting of my Army, which I hope God will so blesse, that thereby those enemies of Peace shall have their due reward; and truly my Lords and Gentlemen this alacrity of yours for providing for my Army, doth please me in no consideration so much as that it is the best way for Peace. But it is your prudent honour, and will be more to posterity, that God hath made you instruments to defend your Sovereign & to preserve your Country, to see that Religion and Law to flourish, which you have rescued from the violence of Rebels, for which I hope in time to recompence every one of you, but if I shall not, there is one I hope will, in which he shall but performe my Commands, for I have no greater sadnesse for those who are my ill Subjects, then I have joy and comfort in your affections and fidelity, *And so God prosper your proceedings.*

As for further discourse touching the North, there hath been so much spoken of a ready that little or nothing can be said more, for never did the wind blow more favourably for our advantage then it hath don of late, which God grant us grace to fit our sailes according to the fairnessse of the occasion, yet thus much and so farewell; *Newcast'e* by some is our owne already, or by the next nothing more sure the Scot is a brave Souldier, and my prayer shall be to God to assist their Armies with hearts and affections to finish the worke they have begun.

*This is Licenced and entered according to Order.*





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